YOUNG MAID,
Young maid, be of good cheer,
Stenographers are needed here
In many places all the year.
Prepare the business world to face,
And Through P.-D. Wants
. . . . . get a place.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

OLD SOL,
What have we done to you,
That you should get in such a stew?
If your surroundings out in space
Are not what you desire to face,
Through P.-D. Wants
. . . . go change your place!

VOL. 48. NO. 315. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Old, the Young, the Great, the Small—They Read P.-D. Wants—One and All.

SOME EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK ILLUSTRATED.

JAPAN DON'T LIKE IT.

THE ADVANCE AGENT DELIVERS THE GOODS.

THE EDITORS MEET AT ST. LOUIS.

THE MERAMEC TRAGEDY.

SEASON OF STORMS.

A COAT PUT ON FOR EFFECT.

A NEW NOVEL WITH A KEY.

SKELETON IN ENGLAND'S ROYAL CLOSET AIRED.

IS GEORGE A BIGAMIST?

Howl From the British Public to Know If the Duke of York Has Two Wives.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The story of the alleged morganatic marriage of the Duke of York to the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour has been once more brought up by the appearance in London of a book bearing the title "Zalma," and the name of T. Mullet Ellis as author. It is what one calls a "key novel." All the personages in the book are portrayed from life under the most transparent names. "Zalma" is the story of a royal prince who, having contracted a secret and unauthorized marriage with a girl of non-royal rank, suddenly becomes heir presumptive to the throne through the death of his elder brother, and thereupon for dynastic reasons contracts a public marriage with a royal princess, abandoning his first wife, the mother of his two children, who is pensioned off by his family, and sent to reside with her children in Canada.

It is no mere penny novel, but the brilliant work of a successful author, who is on terms of personal acquaintance with most of the individuals whom he gibbets in the book. To such an extent is it held to constitute a distinct charge of moral and ecclesiastical, if not actually legal, bigamy against the Duke of York that many of the most important of the English newspapers are demanding that some definite announcement should be made by the crown and proofs furnished with the object of clearing the name of England's future king.

At the time of the Duke's marriage to the Duchess the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking from the altar, made an indirect reference to the stories then current concerning a secret marriage of his royal highness, and equally indirectly branded them as false. But what the English people now want, and through the press demand, is that the crown itself shall make some clear and distinct announcement clearing the Duke. Of course the Duke's first marriage, if there really has been one, as every one believes, and as the behavior of his mother towards the Duchess during the first year of her matrimonial existence tended to confirm, is invalid in point of law, since no royal prince can contract a legal marriage without the consent of sovereign and Parliament. But it is idle to deny that in these democratic times legal quibbles of that character are altogether inadequate to satisfy public sentiment, and that the vast majority of the Duke's countrymen, were they to know certainly that he had been married ecclesiastically to Miss Seymour, and had then without a divorce married Princess May, would regard him as nothing less than a bigamist.

A PERFECT BLANK.

Senator Hanna's Mind Vacant on the Cuban Question.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Senator Mark Hanna started to Ohio to-night. He will not return until after the Ohio convention.

Senator Hanna was among the early visitors to the President, and it was understood that Ohio politics was the subject discussed. When asked what he thought of the political condition in Ohio, he said: "It is perfectly satisfactory to me."

"Will a resolution concerning Cuba be introduced in the State convention?"

Mr. Hanna's face at the query assumed a vacant expression, and, raising both hands over his head, the Senator exclaimed: "My mind is a perfect blank on Cuba."

PEARY'S PLANS.

He Has Five Years' Leave of Absence to Seek the Pole.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Lieut. Peary, U. S. N., expects to leave the city to-morrow on the five years' leave of absence granted him by the Navy Department to prosecute an exhaustive series of Arctic explorations, in the course of which he hopes to reach the North Pole. During the last few weeks the explorer has been besieged by inventors and others. He has received samples of hundreds of articles, ranging from patent medicines to patent clothing. Scores of applications have also been made to him by men and women wishing to accompany the expedition.

According to Mr. Peary's plans he is to start from Boston, July 10, for Newfoundland, where he is to meet his vessel and arrange the final details for his trip North. The start from Newfoundland is to be made late in July, when accompanied by Mrs. Peary and several scientific expeditions, he is to go as far as Whale Sound. The party is to return in September, and then alone with his party of Eskimos, the Lieutenant next year is to begin his struggle to reach the pole.

SHE PLAYED BURGLAR.

Whereby Mrs. Maggie Brown Sustained a Painful Injury.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Maggie Brown, a young Irish woman who loves fun, fell down an air shaft early this morning. She is the wife of a driver of a "Night Hawk" cab, and to while away the dull evenings she calls on her friends. She was visiting the family of Patrick Donovan last night. They were still visiting together at 1 o'clock, but the conversation had drifted to burglars. Mrs. Brown knew all about them. She said: "I know some of their tricks. I will show you how to climb over an air shaft."

The Donovans took a lamp, and the whole party went to one of the windows of the shaft. Mrs. Brown began merrily, amid gibes and warnings, to pass from one window to that of another house, when her foot slipped and she fell shrieking to the cellar. The young woman was conscious when the ambulance surgeon came, but he said she had injured her spine, so he took her to the hospital.

A GIFT OF GOD.

John D. Rockefeller Disclaims All Credit for the Three Hundred Millions He Has at His Command.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—"God gave me my money," said John D. Rockefeller a short time ago to the trustees of the Chicago University. Most persons had been under the impression he had made it in oil. However, that might seem erroneous since he admitted under oath that he didn't know enough about oil to earn a workman's wages.

"I am not an expert on the different qualities of oil," said he when asked if good oil mixed with an inferior quality would not deteriorate. "I really could not answer. I am not an expert on those things at all."

The man who is said to be worth $300,000,000 sat for two hours in the chair that had held his brother William a week before. He was called as a witness by whom it might be proved that the Standard oil Trust was enabled to ship its crude oil over the Pennsylvania Railroad at lower rates than the trusts's competitors were forced to pay.

With this established a big point will be gained by Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., bankers of this city, who were in the oil business a dozen years ago, and are suing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $178,450 alleged overcharges the firm was compelled to pay by reason of what is alleged to have been unjust discrimination.

Mr. Rockefeller not only did not enlighten the lawyers much about oil, but left them in like ignorance of what he knew about many other things. To every material question he would say: "I decline to answer upon advice of my counsel," or "I do not recollect." His lawyer explained that no insult was intended, but that he held that the questions were irrelevant and impudent. It was attempted to show that such tactics had been characteristic of the Rockefellers for many years. His actions will be passed upon later.

IN EFFECT MONDAY.

Laws Passed by the Last Legislature Have Matured.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.—All the laws passed by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly go into effect to-morrow. The State Insurance Department, which, according to a law passed by the last Legislature, must be located in this city, will occupy the reception room of the Governor's office until the board of permanent seat of government makes suitable provisions for it. Part of the effects of the department have already been moved here.

HE'S THE DUNCE OF THE SCHOOL.

AND HE BURNED A LITTLE GIRL TO DEATH.

TOLD OF IT WITH GLEE.

Willie Schneider Seems to Be Degenerate, With No Sense of Moral Responsibility.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—There are few things in the annals of criminology more likely to curdle the blood and make the nerves flabby than the story of how 8-year-old Josie Miller, the village carpenter's daughter, met her death in the pumphouse of the school in the hamlet of Evergreen, near the big cemetery.

Her destroyer first told the story; told it with grins of enjoyment in his gleeful relation of how he set fire to the girl.

Willie Schnieder, Josie's schoolmate, himself only 10 years old, the village dunce, volunteered before the whole school of 100 of the children of the villagers that he had done the horrible thing, that he was a murderer, and was glad of it.

Little Josie was excused from the room to get a drink of water on Monday last. Willie was already absent on the same errand. Suddenly the air was rent with screams from the yard, and rushing out Principal Drummond saw the young girl enveloped in flames.

Everybody assumed that she had gone too near a brush bonfire and that her skirts had caught. She died Tuesday afternoon. Thursday the janitor told Principal Drummond that as he carried Josie to her father's cottage she moaned the name of Willie Schneider, and cried out again and again: "Don't, Willie; don't burn my clothes."

When the school assembled that afternoon he told the children the story of the awful tragedy in a simple, affecting way. Then he asked solemnly:

"If any of you had anything to do with setting Josie Miller's clothes on fire, I want you to speak out."

There was an awful silence; then a big, dirty hand was raised, and every eye turned upon Willie Schneider.

"All right, Willie," said the principal, carelessly, "I guess you didn't really do it."

"Yes I did; I done it, and I am glad of it," responded the lad promptly. And then he offered to show the teacher just how it happened. "You see,' said he, when they reached the pumphouse, "I stood in the doorway when Josie came out. First I wouldn't let her in. Then she pushed me, and that made me mad, and when she was drinking I lit a match and held it under her clothes. They burned right off, and she ran out, and that made me laugh."

"But, Willie, don't you know that Josie was terribly burned, and that she died, and that the burning killed her?" asked Mr. Drummond, impressively.

"I know it. I don't care. She had no business to push me. She hadn't ought to push," said the boy.

It is related that three years ago he made a similar attempt to set fire to Willie Smith in the school yard. He has been secreted from the police.

Nellie Leah, the little girl who said that she had been pushed into a bonfire yesterday afternoon on the Southern boulevard, died from her burns. She said that "Little George" did it. The only one of the name known to have been around the fire at the time was George Sterpel, 5 years of age. The police have taken no steps towards arresting him.

INFANT MONSTROSITIES.

Some Instances of the Criminal Instinct Inborn in Children.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Monstrous crimes of children startle the world every few years, the little Florida negro who killed five baby brothers and sisters being the most recent in this country. The deeds of Jesse Pomeroy, South Boston's prodigy of juvenile crime, have been the enigma of science for a generation. He developed a Satanic instinct almost in his swaddling clothes. As a little boy he delighted in enticing smaller children into the woods, where, after tying them to trees, he beat them with sticks, stoned them and cut them with knives. At 14 he enticed 5-year-old Katie Curran into a cellar and killed her, hiding her body in an ash heap. A few months later he decoyed 12-year-old Horace Miller into the marsh back of South Boston and cut his body to pieces with a knife. Then he put it in the smouldering ashes of a recent clam bake. He was sent to Charlestown prison for life and has grown to manhood there. His repeated attempts to escape have startled the country.

The Vreeland twins began to horrify Passaic, N. J., when only eight years old, and the escapades of the Rawson twins of Hillsdale, N. J., have been reported in the newspapers since they were ten years old.

Ohio had a 7-year-old murderer of the most cool and blood-thirsty character in Carolyn McElhinney. This murderer was left at home with the baby and Tommy Laidd, a visitor at the house, while the folks went to church last October. Tommy was 14, but was a cripple, helpless in an invalid chair. The 7-year-old grew angry at Tommy and hunting up his father's shotgun got cartridges from a bureau and deliberately blew off Tommy's head. This murderer is now in the Xenia reformatory.

Charlie Hays, a 12-year-old boy of Indiana, Pa., on December 12, 1895, killed the 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Guest. He said he did it for fun.

The telegraph the same day brought the story of how a London lad of 13 and his 11-year-old brother coolly killed their mother, the older boy plunging a knife through her breast as she lay asleep. They pawned such household articles as they could and were found gambling at cards from the proceeds while their mother's body, dead then some days, was festering in the next room.

Robert Shearon, 8 years old of Liverpool, was deprived of his clothes by his mother and locked in his room for playing truant. He escaped from the house, wrapped a sack about him and joined Sammy Crawford, 9 years old. They took Robert Eccles for a swim, then they drowned little Eccles and thus secured clothing for Shearon.

A BRIGHT BOY.

A Clever Confidence Game Worked by Prince Alexander Over His Grandmother, Queen Victoria.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A big sensation has been caused in London, says a dispatch from there printed here to-day, owing to an insult offered to Queen Victoria by her grandson, Prince Alexander, son of the late Henry of Battenberg. The young Prince, the story goes, is inclined to be extravagant. A week ago he was given a sovereign by his mother. This he quickly spent and asked for another, which was refused, his mother explaining that she could not afford to support such waste.

The young Prince then wrote to his grandmother, the Queen, asking her for the amount. Her Majesty replied in the same strain as did her daughter, at the same time refusing to give the young Prince the money. This made the boy angry, and he sent the following reply to the Queen, which was received by her yesterday:

"Dearest Grandma: I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you did not send me the money. It was kind in you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for 4.10 pounds ($22.50). Your loving grandson, ALEX."

Her Majesty is said to be highly indignant at the receipt of such an epistle from the son of her great favorite, the late Prince of Battenberg, but the newspapers take the incident as an example of the old saying: "What is bred in the bone is bound to come out in the flesh," pointing out that the late Prince Henry was of an extremely commercial nature. When Prince Henry married into the English Royal family he had only a capital all told of about $3,000.

GIBSON NOT GUILTY.

He Is Said to Have Been Arrested to Shield the Real Culprit.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 19.—The case against Joel Gibson, charged with assaulting Pearl Phillips, aged 9 years, was dismissed to-day. It is now believed that Gibson was the victim of a conspiracy to shield the real culprit, and another arrest is anticipated before morning.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

SHOWERS; COOLER.

Missouri—Showers; clearing Sunday afternoon or night; cooler; variable winds, becoming north.

Illinois—Fair, preceded by showers in southern portions; variable winds, becoming northerly.

Arkansas—Fair in southwest portion; showers are probable Sunday afternoon in northern portion; southwest winds.

DEBS EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

THEORY AND PROSPECTS OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH.

WILL BE A SAFETY VALVE

Where Unfortunate Mankind May Seek Relief and Suffering and Violence Prevented.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—In a dispatch to a paper here, Gov. Rogers of Washington welcomes the Debs colony to that State. He does not fear such immigrants as he is confident utterly destitute persons will not be among them.

Dr. Rainsford, the Episcopal minister of this city, who created considerable comment by criticising the Bradley Martin ball, has telegraphed congratulations to Mr. Debs. He said it was evident that the union men of the West were better educated than those of the East, and added that they would not trust their leaders here.

Mr. Debs discussed his plans at great length with a special correspondent of a New York paper sent to Chicago to interview him.

"I have assurances of 10,000 persons that they will join in our commonwealth," said he. "We have not decided where we will locate. Ex-Gov. Waite is in Texas looking at land for us, and we have been invited to Washington. We are being deluged with telegrams of congratulation."

Wealthy women have offered their services in aiding his cause, he said, and poor ones, too. One of the latter is Mrs. L. Moseley of 313½ Broadway, East St. Louis. She has written asking permission to join the colony with her children.

"As the matter stands to-day," said Mr. Debs, "there is nothing ahead of us but disorder and violence, unless we can provide a safety valve by colonization for those who have grown hopeless and desperate in the losing struggle of life."

To the suggestion that co-operative socialism was opposed to the competitive principle for which Jefferson fought, Mr. Debs said: "There was a chance for individual competition in his day, but the invention of labor saving machinery and the organization of trusts have filled the country with hundreds of thousands of idle and homeless men.

"Labor strikes are useless. I have had experience enough to know that. They are simply force against force, and the trusts and corporations are able to beat the men in the end. Unless something is done at once to restore the social, economic and industrial balance there will be widespread disorder and armed resistance. Men and women will not starve in a land of plenty. The social democracy of America is trying to find the peaceful solution. We are not making war on millionaires, we are simply trying to build up the people."

Macaulay's prediction of a revolution and the overthrow of this government was commented upon. and Debs declared thoughtful men, who love men better than money, must recognize that our present system is a complete failure.

"We propose to avert a struggle by taking the helpless and desperate victims of a cruel system away from all temptation to commit acts of violence. We propose to give up labor strikes and use only the ballot. We propose to extend our colonies into the State we go to until we get control of its government. Then we will admit a new constitution, organizing the people into a co-operative commonwealth.

"We ask the American people who sympathize with us to send regular contributions. We expect to get at least $25,000 a month. Within two or three months we will send an advance guard of the pioneers into our new territory to prepare the way. Our idea is to work systematically and not to place a confused multitude suddenly in an undeveloped country. We shall build houses, real houses, to live in, not lairs or kennels. By next summer we shall have a great community well established."

Mr. Debs agreed with the correspondent that Havemeyer, Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and his like is more powerful before Congress than the President, and that they could not only force Congress to pass a bill, but make the President sign it.

"But," he was asked: "How are you to curtail their power and wealth?"

He answered: "Their wealth will be gradually absorbed into the common ownership of products. We offer them a glorious field for their energy and genius. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Vanderbilt could direct their energies for the people's good and organize great industries. Neither could today, under existing conditions, suddenly give up his wealth without wrecking the fortunes of thousands of men, women, widows and orphans, whose interests are linked with his. Men like these would lay down the awful burden fastened upon them by their wealth, and with free hearts and brains win the esteem of the whole human race.

"What does great wealth do for a man? Look at the fate of Barney Baranto! He fell a victim to a system which was crushing thousands of poor men out of existence. It is a system of gorging one and famishing the other, with the dreadful penalty for both—one driven to insanity and suicide, and the other to starvation and crime. Our rich men are living abnormal and unhappy lives, and so are our poor men. The burden of the present system is too great for both.

"No, we are not making war on the rich. Our Commonwealth will relieve the millionaire as well as the involuntary tramp. The extremes are coming close together. Times are getting harder and harder. There is no sign of a relief anywhere for the starving and desperate multitudes.

"Go to Sheboygan and Kalamazoo and you will find people working for 50 cents a day. There you will see little girls with fingers missing, feeding machinery. Go to Cottondale. There young girls are working for 75 cents a week with a right of retiring to the toilet rooms not more than once a day, and then only for a specified time. It is horrible. Men who formerly could put their intelligence and individuality into their work now feed machinery."

"But you surely would not favor the abolition of labor-saving machinery?" said I.

"No," answered Mr. Debs, "we want to encourage the sciences all we can. We want to use them to make life longer, easier and more worth living. With labor-saving machinery producing enough for the wants of the people, and a slight surplus to provide for unfavorable seasons people would not have to work so long. If every person able to work did his or her share, the average amount of daily labor would not be more than three or four hours. That would be sufficient to provide everybody with everything that makes life tolerable.

"Their whole lives would not be given to manual labor. That is the theory of our new commonwealth, and we will succeed before many months in making it a reality. We propose, too, in time, to abolish money. No man will need money when he can get all he needs in reason by honest labor."

"And what will you do with those that are lazy and will not work?"

"Those who cannot work will be taken care of. Those who can work and will not work will not be allowed to eat until they do work. But there will be few of this class, because labor will be dignified. Remember that we do not propose to imitate the Socialistic experiments of Europe. Our new commonwealth will be fitted to the physical, mental and temperamental qualities of Americans."

"How about the different tastes for dress; different appetites, how are they to be made one?"

"With all the people working for each other there would be luxuries for each home," said Mr. Debs. "Women will wear fashionable gowns if they choose to. We propose to wipe out the great gulf that today separates the railway president's daughter from the section hand's daughter. We propose that both shall have the same opportunities for education and adornment. No woman will be ashamed to receive another woman in her parlor because she is coarsely dressed and ignorant."

"What you propose, Mr. Debs, is simply the creation of a gigantic trust?"

"Yes," he replied, "but if we are to have a trust, let it be a trust of the whole people."

THE SCHEME LAUNCHED.

Eight Demands for Immediate Relief Formulated.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Eugene V. Debs' new organization, known as the Social Democracy of America, was formally launched to-day.

Eight demands for immediate relief and a constitution for the general organization were adopted.

The headquarters will be in Chicago, and a weekly paper will be issued. It will be called the Social Democrat.

An Executive Committee of five members is provided for and they will be elected Monday. After the convention adjourns sine die the Executive Board will meet and elect officers.

The constitution is similar to that of the extinct American Railway Union. It provides for the formation of branches. The membership in each not to exceed 500. They will send delegates to State unions and

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

A VERY LIVELY CHURCH ROW.

BUT IT WAS NOT PARTICULARLY NOISY.

CONGREGATION DEAF MUTES.

Question of Consolidation Was Up and the People Scrambled and Pushed Vigorously.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The most mirth-provoking church row of the times almost caused a riot in the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Eleventh street and Waverly place. It was over the proposed consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's churches. St. Ann's Church is largely made up of deaf mutes, and half of the persons present were unable to hear a word of what was going on, but they had an interpreter on the platform to keep them informed. St. Matthew's is in West Eighty-fourth street, near Central Park, is aristocratic, but not rich. A proposition was made that St. Ann's people should build a church of their own immediately, particularly for deaf mutes. An elderly man offered an amendment referring the question back to the vestry.

A lively debate followed. The amendment was declared lost, but there was a howl of protest, the deaf mutes brandishing their fingers in the air until the atmosphere was a mass of fingers.

"There are men voting here who are not members of the church," shouted a man.

"No there ain't," yelled a youth on a rear seat.

The gray-bearded man called out: "All opposed to this action stay and organize another meeting."

"The amendment is lost," said the chairman, and the majority of the crowd applauded.

"All those opposed will please remain," cried the elderly man. A motion to adjourn was carried.

A man who was said to be the assistant sexton of the church began to put out the lights. At this time a number of the deaf mutes rushed about the room frantically. They tried to stop the assistant sexton, who ran out of the room and down the stairs. The crowd ran to the back of the room and got wedged into the narrow hallway, and every one began pushing. Two or three blows were struck, women screamed and climbed over benches, and there was quite a lively little riot.

But just here the corpulent youth on the rear bench hit a deaf mute about half his size, but before he could hit him twice his friends dragged him away. In the meantime the rector and the vestrymen came upstairs, threw themselves into the center of the disturbance and restored quiet in five seconds. The ill feeling continues, and this afternoon it developed a sensation. More than $17,000 of St. Ann's funds are missing, and have been for two years, yet until to-day the Rev. Dr. Krans of St. Ann's kept the matter quiet. The embezzler died two years ago, and on his death bed gave mortgages to protect the church. His name is withheld temporarily.

CLOTHING COSTS MORE.

But It Means Better Times for 15,000 Tailors.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—When you go to buy a suit of clothes and find that the dealer charges $2 or $3 more than he did six months ago, just reflect that the increased cost means the difference between starvation and plenty, and between fourteen hours' work a day and ten hours for 15,000 tailors.

The winning of the tailors' strike has increased the cost of clothing. Just how much it is too soon to tell exactly, but Adolph Hochstadter, President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, says that it will probably be about 5 per cent of the retail price. The increase on the price paid to the contractors for making is 20 per cent. The manufacturers will add 10 cents for profit on the increased cost and sell the garment at an increase of 5 per cent on the old price.

The cloakmakers, who made a demand for increased wages a month ago, have received no answer, and are preparing for a strike. They will meet Tuesday evening to discuss the question, and may go out on Wednesday.

A NEW TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

TO GUARANTEE PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

DOCUMENT BEING DRAFTED.

The President to Make Another Effort and Will Try to Meet the Senate's Objections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—President McKinley has determined to revive the abandoned treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has already turned his attention to the subject and under the direction of Secretary Sherman the matter has proceeded to the extent that a new treaty has already been drafted to serve as the basis of negotiations expected to result in the submission of a convention to the Senate to replace that which was negotiated by Secretary Olney only to fail in the early hours of the present session.

The President always has been an advocate of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and though disappointed in the reception accorded the original treaty he never has abandoned hope of being able to present the advantages of arbitration to the Senate in such a light as would make it acceptable to that body. In the draft which is to be used as the basis of negotiations there are none of the objectionable points which caused the failure of the Olney treaty. Just how this could be arranged without sacrificing the vital principles of arbitration cannot be disclosed, but the parties to the work feel confident they have succeeded in doing so.

It is not in contemplation that the treaty will be submitted to the Senate before next December. There is felt to be no urgency and official intimation has been given that, as far as possible, the present special session of Congress would be devoted to the tariff. Moreover, the personnel of the Senate is the same now as it was when the arbitration treaty was rejected, so that it is felt nothing will be lost by allowing some time to intervene before the question is again brought to the attention of the Senate. There is reason to believe that the attitude of the Senate toward a new treaty will be fully canvassed and understood before the treaty is signed. The experience over the last treaty led the parties to it to conclude that the document itself amounted to little without an assurance in advance that it would be likely to meet with favorable consideration in the Senate. For that reason there will be no disposition to affix signatures to a new treaty until at least reliable assurances are given that a two-thirds majority of the upper branch of Congress stands ready to ratify the instrument.

It is understood that the initiative in the present case will be taken by this Government. The failure of the former treaty by the action of the Senate left the subject in such a condition that the British Government did not feel disposed to renew negotiations, unless first invited by the United States. Under these circumstances the subject would have lapsed had not officials at Washington, who were deeply impressed with the far-reaching character of an alliance between the two English-speaking people, taken up the question where the Senate left it, and set about devising means to overcome the objections of the Senate.

The first steps were of an informal character, and there has been an absence of the usual formalities of diplomatic negotiation, the desire being to effect results with the least possible formality. Sir Julian Pauncefote leaves Washington next Tuesday, sailing on Wednesday for Great Britain. It was understood at first that the Ambassador would take a copy of the new treaty with him, but this will not be done. It is expected, however, that a draft will be in London at no distant date, in which case Sir Julian will be in communication with the Foreign Office to consider the terms of the instrument. It was during the Ambassador's visit to London last summer that he had extended conferences with Lord Salisbury which resulted in bringing the two countries together on the Olney-Pauncefote treaty.

The main objections which the Senate found to the former treaty were those naming King Oscar of Norway-Sweden as fifth arbitrator; the inclusion of questions of National policy, such as the Monroe doctrine and the construction of the Nicaragua canal; the exclusion of the Senate from passing upon each specific subject of arbitration, and the fixed tenure of the arbitrators.

DEBS EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

they to the national union. The initiation fee is 25 cents. Dues, 15 cents a month. The demands for immediate relief are:

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephones, all means of transportation, communication, water-works, gas, electric plants and all other utilities.
3. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron and other mines; also all oil and gas wells.
4. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
5. The undertaking of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be untilized for that purpose.
6. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
7. The establishment of postal savings banks.
8. The adoption of the initiative and the referendum, the imperative mandate and proportionate representation.

Delegate Campbell contended that it was only under the competitive system that banks of any kind were necessary. Chairman Debs took the stand that while he was opposed to money of all kinds, he still realized that the conditions at present made it impossible to do without it.

E. V. DEBS, SOCIALIST.

He Wants the Community to Own Everything Big.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—Eugene V. Debs declared to-day in an interview that the free silver wave had receded to such an extent that it was a dead issue. Mr. Debs says he intends to encourage socialism as the issue in 1900.

The constitution, which was to-day adopted by an overwhelming majority, favors the public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolist and trust and combines, such as railroads, telegraph, telephones, transportation, waterworks, gas and electric plants. It also favors public proprietary control of all mines, oil and gas wells. It favors reduction of hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. Relief for unemployed is suggested in the undertaking of public works and improvements, public credit to be used for that purpose.

TWAIN ON THE JUBILEE.

A Vivid Contrast Between Victoria's and Elizabeth's England.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Mark Twain's first letter on the Queen's Jubilee is published here this morning. It is a series of pen pictures of some of England's celebrities, a kind of history up to date, showing how some of England's distinguished figures would look if they were alive in London today. After reviewing the great processions of England from its earliest history, down to the present day, he says:

"The contrast between that old England and the present England is one of the things which will make the pageant of the present day impressive and thought breeding. The contrast between the England of the Queen's reign and the England of any previous British reign is also an impressive thing. British history is 2,000 years old, and yet in a good many ways the world has moved further ahead since the Queen was born than it moved in all the rest of the 2,000 years put together. A large part of this progress has been moral, but naturally the material part of it is the most striking and the easiest to measure. Since the Queen first saw the light she has seen invented and brought into use (with the exception of the gin, the spinning frames and the steamboat) every one of the myriad of strictly modern inventions. That is to say, she has seen more things invented than any other monarch that ever lived; and more than the oldest time English commoner that ever lived, including old Parr; and more than Methuselah himself, five times over."

He then sketches the modifications in criminal law, the broadening of liberty, rise of newspapers, outreaching of literature, discovery of anaesthetics and other medical advancement, organization of trade unions and thousands of like important events, all during her reign. There will be complexions in the procession which will suggest the vast distances to which the British dominion has extended itself around the fat rotundity of the globe since Britain was a remote, unknown back settlement of savages.

"When the Queen was born there were not more than 25,000,000 English speaking people in the world; there are about 120.000,000 now. The other long-reign Queen, Elizabeth, ruled over 100,000 square miles of territory, and perhaps five million subjects. Victoria reigns over a fourth of the habitable area of the globe, and her subjects number about 400,000,000. It is indeed a mighty estate, and I perceive now that the English are mentioned in the Bible. 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.' "

HIGH HANDED.

Vallins, Backed by the Police Board, Assumed the Dictatorship of Kansas City.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—The discharge by the Police Board of Patrolman John McNamara is the third dismissal for insubordination since the new board came into control of police affairs.

To show its approval of Vallins in the McNamara case, the board discharged him by a unanimous vote without going into executive session. Even the partisan newspaper friends of Vallins are finding fault with the department just now.

McNamara, following a custom in vogue under the old board, ordered three women to remove without reporting the matter to the Chief. The information came to headquarters through the woman, and Chief Vallins called for an explanation. McNamara wrote him a letter, stating that he had acted "on my own authority as a peace officer by the power vested in me by the laws of the State of Missouri and the ordinances of the city of Kansas City, Mo." It was on the strength of this letter, as well the act which caused the letter to be written, that McNamara was suspended.

The question now arises, has a policeman any authority under the Vallins rule? He dare not act without first consulting the chief, for fear of dismissal.

Vallins has warned the department that those who refuse to obey will not be tolerated, and the board is backing him up. There is smoldering fire among the patrolmen, who are keeping quiet only until they hear the Supreme Court decision in the quo warranto proceedings against Vallins.

TARRYTOWN ROUSED.

A Job Lot of Millionaire Tax-Dodgers Find Their Assessments Raised.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 19.—The proverbial dreaminess that pervades everything in this region has been rudely dispelled, for every one is eagerly discussing the fight between a score of wealthy tax payers and the Board of Assessors over the assessment of 1897. The total was raised about $6,000,000, mainly on personal property. Twenty tax payers out of a total of 700 are all who have taken exception to the increase of the assessment for the town. The controversy is in the courts.

The following is a list of those kicking:

Edward D. Cobb, assessment, $30,000.
Ellen J. Banker, $120,000.
Louis Stern, $196,000.
B. S. Clark, $64,000.
F. R. Pierson, $25,000.
August C. Cobb, $47,000.
New York Central Railroad, $98,000.
Mary A. Benedict, $91,000.
Blanche Beukrich, $25,000.
Francis A. Hackley, $200,000.
John C. Barrow, $54,000.
John T. Perry, $30,000.
John T. Perry, Jr., $70,000.
John D. Archibald, $70,000.
Lawrence Woodriff, $35,000.
Mariah Crane, $24,000.
Ann A. Skeel, $45,000.

The Rockefellers, residents of North Tarrytown, have taken up cudgels against the Assessors of that town. The assessment of their property was increased 50 per cent.

Frank Millard, who is counsel for the protesting tax payers, is by a humorous incongruity counsel for the corporation of North Tarretown in its defense against the Rockefellers. It is evident that he cannot win for both sides and people are watching with interest to see on which side he will exert his best energies.

THE NOTE TO SPAIN.

McKinley Rushing It, in Order to Influence the Ohio Convention.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—President McKinley is now giving attention to the note to Spain in the Ruiz case, and setting forth a positive policy in regard to Cuba and the insurgents, says a Washington, D. C., dispatch. It may be rushed to Minister Taylor, as the President has been informed that it is not customary for the Spanish Government to receive new diplotmats during the summer season, though it is believed, owing to the complications in our case, a change of Ministers might be easily effected without any delay. Secretary Porter said this afternoon: "I have no definite knowledge when the Minister will leave, but I should judge that it would be nearer thirty days than a week from now.' '

It is said that McKinley's desire to forestall action by the Ohio Republican Convention is the reason for arranging to hurry his note to Madrid.

BULLET THROUGH HIS LUNG.

Sam Phillips Shot by Saloonkeeper Skay on Morgan Street.

Sam Phillips has a bullet hole in his left lung. He is at the City Hospital and will probably die.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, Phillips and several friends were drinking in John Skay's saloon, Seventeenth and Morgan streets. They had several rounds and refused to settle.

There was a general fight. Skay claims Phillips pulled a knife and tried to cut him.

When the police entered the place Phillips was lying on the floor. He had been shot through the left shoulder and the bullet had penetrated the lung. Skay acknowledged that he shot him, but claimed he was compelled to do it to save his own life.

Phillips' friends fled. The wounded man was taken to the hospital and Skay locked up.

Phillips is colored, 28 years old, and lives at 2300 Morgan street. Skay is white.

THOUSANDS ARE IN THE HOSPITALS.

SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA DYING OFF FAST.

A HOT FIGHT AT MATUA.

Gen. Weyler Going to Santiago de Cuba With Forty Thousand Men.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., June 19.—According to an official report from Manzanillo, the insurgents continue to surrender.

The firm of Alejandro Gonzales, purveyors to the military hospital in Santa Clara, have refused to furnish the hospital with supplies of provisions, owing to the fact that they have not received payment for their goods for seven months. They claim the government now owes them over $100,000.

A few days ago a party of soldiers arrived here from Fort Mogotes, five leagues from the city of Santa Clara. They say that an attack was made upon the fort by a band of insurgents and that most of the garrison died defending the fort. All the ammunition was captured and all the survivors of the garrison excepting themselves were taken prisoners by the insurgents.

Capt.-Gen. Weyler will go to Santiago de Cuba by the end of the present month to assume command of military operations. He will take with him 40,000 men.

From the Kuraco Monon trocha come rereports that large forces of insurgents have approached the trocha with the intention of crossing. The insurgents are believed to be under the command of Gomez. Official advices received state that a hot engagement has occurred at Matua, Pinar del Rio Province. The Spanish marines and infantry forces were largely outnumbered by the insurgents, and, after several hours' fierce fighting, the regulars were compelled to seek refuge in a nearby town. They met with large losses in killed and wounded, many of whom were left on the field.

There are actually 16,000 sick soldiers now in Government hospitals, and the authorities have been compelled to reopen the Regla Sugar Warehouse for the purpose of receiving the suffering troops.

ADVISES TEMPERANCE.

La Lucha Deprecates the Abuse of Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, June 19.—La Lucha in a leading editorial strongly condemns the attacks of the organ of the Spanish admiralty on Consul-General Lee, which it says are indiscreet, adding that such attacks made at a time when the Government at Washington contemplates removing the Consul-General, may induce the American Government to retain him in his position. The authorities at Washington might remove Gen. Lee of their own accord, but would not do so because of pressure brought to bear by the Spanish press.

La Lucha further says the American Government has already placed their full value upon Gen. Lee's services, which fact is shown by the expression of opinion by persons in high positions at Washington in favor of the Consul-General's removal, and that President McKinley will name as did President Cleveland a person for the post who is in his confidence.

NO CUBAN POLICY.

Administration Not Yet Decided Upon Its Course.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It can be stated on the best authority that all publications purporting to outline the Cuban policy of President McKinley that have been made up to the presnt day have been in disregard of the fact that up to this moment the case of the United States Government has not yet been made up, and that even in the discussions of the subject of our relations to Cuba which have taken place in the Cabinet circles, the point has not as yet ben reached where it could be said that the Executive had finally determined upon any certain plan of action.

THE WEIGHT FELL.

Part of the Kansas City Post-Office Clock Breaks Loose.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—The 2,500-pound weight which runs the striking apparatus of the clock on the post-office fell at 8:30 this morning from its place in the tower. It went down forty-three feet, crashing through two floors of solid brick and cement, and finally lodged on the lounge in the private office of Webster Withers, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the second floor. The mass of iron drove the chair where the Clerk of the Court, Miss Adelaide Utter, usually sits at her desk, together with a dictionary and papers, through the floor below.

The weight which fell is composed of twenty-three slabs of iron, each fourteen inches square and two inches thick, strung on a Norway iron cable of five-sixteenths of an inch.

Dave Mansfield and Mike Duffy, janitors, were winding the clock, a duty which they perform twice a week, when the weight dropped.

The cable which broke is comparatively new. An examination showed that it had been worn to about two-thirds of its original thickness by running over a pulley that was too small. Had the accident occurred later Miss Utter and Collector Withers might have been killed.

GLAZED OR ENAMELED BRICKS.

Use of the Former Becoming Constantly More General.

Both for exterior and interior work the use of glazed bricks is notably on the increase, and they have become quite a formidable rival of the enameled brick, says the Builder. While possessing all of the advantages of the latter, the glazed brick is cheaper, and to be preferred from the fact that the glazed surface forms an integral part of the brick, and is made of the same substance as the body of the brick, while the face of the enameled brick is made of a foreign material, such as porcelain or earthenware. Glazed bricks are made as usual, and while still "green" are dipped into a mixture of fine clay, and then faces are coated with salt, after which they are fired. They are impervious to moisture, easily cleaned and proof against acids in the air and rain. Glazed bricks, besides being of unquestionable durability, are to be preferred on account of the great variety of color, varying from orange to light red and deep red brown, thus giving wide scope for decoration in interior finishing.

Steamship Movements.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Arrived: Georgic, New York.

NEW YORK, June 19. Sailed: La Champagne, Havre; Ems, Genoa; Spaarndam, Rotterdam; Furnessia, Glasgow; Norge, Stettin.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Sailed: Cufio, New York; Nomadic, New York.

NAPLES, June 19.—Sailed: Paris, New York.

HAVRE, June 19.—Sailed: La Touraine, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Victoria: Sailed June 12, Hawaiian schooner Honolulu for Santa Rosa, Cal.

VALPARAISO, June 19.—Arrived June 4: British bark Dacca from Blakely.

COLON, June 19.—Arrived June 7: Steamer Alliance from New oYrk.

FREEMANTLE, June 19.—Arrived June 18: Bark Alexmenil from Port Gamble.

HONG KONG, June 19.—Sailed June 18: British ship Godiva for Unadado; steamer Orizaba for San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO, June 19.—Arrived June 18: German ship Kehrweider from Newcastle, N. S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Sailed: Barkentine S. N. Castle, Honolulu; steamer City of Para, Panama.

DENTIST
WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT
Sozodont
FOR THE
TEETH

The popular dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's Sozodont contains ingredients that will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

G. F. J. COLBURN, D.D.S.,
Author of "Popular Dentistry."

A sample of Sozodont for three cents. P. O. Box 247, N. Y. City.

HALL & RUCKEL
NEW YORK *Proprietors* LONDON

LONDON IS JUBILEE MAD.

IT IS THE ONLY THING IN THE BRITISH MIND.

A RAIN WOULD SPOIL IT.

Guests of the British Nation Arriving With Great Pomp and Ceremony.

LONDON, June 19.—Two questions are agitating London. The prospective weather on the two jubilee days, the procession day, Tuesday especially, and how to get to the seats from which to view the procession.

A storm on Tuesday would almost amount to a calamity and would spoil the entire show. The majority of immense stands along the route are quite uncovered, and even the House of Commons stands do not boast of awnings. In many cases seat owners have been notified that they will not be allowed to use umbrellas. There is an absolute corner in all kinds of vehicles and it will cost more to drive to the seats than it has cost to purchase the seats themselves.

Since early morning shoals of royal personages and foreign special missions have been pouring into London, this being date from which they are guests of the government. The principal railway stations of the continental lines present an animated appearance. Their platforms are covered with red carpets and royal carriages are continually arriving and departing with bland officials and brilliantly uniformed officers.

The situation is complicated by a furious gale in the Channel, which is upsetting all calculations.

Ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, who started in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert from Flushing, was obliged to put back. Each royal pary comes in a special boat and on a special train. The first arrival today was Prince Waldemar of Denmark. He was due to get here at 6 o'clock, but he did not reach London until noon.

The Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and a large suite, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan, the brother of the Khedive of Egypt; Munir Pasha, the Turkish Envoy; the Papal Nuncio and a lot others were all expected within an hour of each other this afternoon.

Americans generally are to the fore in the jubilee, though vast numbers, after a few days in London, fled to the country. Nearly all the American residents, and those who have taken houses here for the season, will entertain largely and are making elaborate preparations to illuminate their residences.

Mrs. John W. Mackay will not entertain extensively on account of being in mourning, but her sister, Countess Telfener, and one of the officers of the Pope's Guard, who accompanies the Papal Nuncio, are staying with Mrs. Mackay, at her residence on Carlton House Terrace.

Wm. Waldorf Astor will entertain the visiting colonial Premiers at Clivedon next week.

Among the prominent Americans who are enjoying the jubilee festivities are M. H. DeYoung, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who, with his family, is staying at the Hotel Cecil, and will witness the procession from the Hotel Cecil stand; Gen. E. Burd Grubb and Mrs. Grubb of New Jersey; John Shults of New York and George Raum of California.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay; the staff of the United States Ambassy, Rear Admiral J. M. Miller, Commander William H. Emory, chief of Admiral Miller's staff, and Capt. Cook of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, have been given seats in the St. Paul's church yard for the ceremony on Tuesday. Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., naval attache of the United States Ambassy, will ride in the procession for the Queen's equerries.

After the procession Col. Hay will entertain the prominent Americans. His official dinner to Whitelaw Reid, the United States' Special Envoy to the jubilee, is fixed for June 29. Many prominent English people and Americans have been invited and invitations have also been sent to several foreign envoys.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who represents the United States army at the jubilee, and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Mause, took up their quarters at the Buckingham Palace Hotel to-day.

A matinee for the benefit of the Queen's commemoration fund will be given at the Lyceum Theater, June 29, under the management of Edward Terry. A veritable galaxy of dramatic talent has promised to take part, including Sir Henry Irving, Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Rejane, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, Edward Terry, Cyril Maude, Charles Wyndham and John Hare, all of whom will be supported by their respective companies.

Miss Madeline Pollard, who was the plaintiff in the sensational suit against former Congressman W. C. P. Breckenridge of Frankfort, Ky., has been living quietly in London. She is apparently in good circumstances, and is understood to be studying with the view of engaging in literary work. She intends to make England her home.

A Big Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—At 10 o'clock to-night fire broke out among bales of raw wool, stored in the house of the Manton Mills, Manton Village, at the city line. The flames quickly spread through the three-story wooden building, which was soon gutted. The entire damage is estimated at about $60,000 by the owner, H. A. Kimball. The mill is employed on woolens and worsted and employs about 500 hands.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather or by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to overcome that tired feeling, purify, enrich and vitalize the blood and give a good appetite, sound digestion, refreshing sleep, vigor and vitality. Hood's Sarsaparilla also cures boils, pimples and other manifestations of impure blood which make their appearance in warm weather. Thousands of testimonials from people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and who have been permanently cured of terrible blood diseases, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

RYAN & CANNON

*"Their cares the statutes, making all anew,
To learn to trust the many, not the few."*

Electric Fans All Over! Coolest Store to Buy and Cheapest!

And We Gather Them In! Ceaselessly and persistently our nets are cast to scoop in the plums. Always ready and quick to act, the Prize Bargains fall to us. This week's record a great one.

ENORMOUS SILK PURCHASE!

9,675 YARDS of the SEASON'S BEST SILKS SLAUGHTERED. This sale will mark an epoch in the history of silk selling. Such prices have never before been attempted in St. Louis.

Lot 1. 22-inch Printed Foulards, guaranteed worth 65c, at, per yard 15c

Lot 2. 22 and 27 inch Printed Foulards, Japs, etc., immense variety, worth 85c per yard, at, per yard 25c

Lot 3. High-class Printed Foulards, light ground; Gros de Londre, light ground; Fancy Taffetas and best Silk Moire Francaise (this lot worth up to $1.50 per yard), at, per yard 49c

Lot 4. Finest Louisene, Pointelle Swiss Taffeta, Roman Striped Gros de Londre, also White Brocade Indias; your choice, per yard 59c

Lot 5. Black Brocaded Gros Grain, latest craze for skirts; also Black Brocaded Satin, Black Milanese Taffeta, with colored stripe, and Black Gros de Milan, with colored figures; all for, per yard 75c

Lot 6. Black Brocade Satin de Lyon, handsome colored figures; never sold for less than $1.75 per yard; in ten combinations; at, per yard 98c

Extraordinary Ribbon Purchase. Giant Sale Among Lilliputians.

High-Class Novelty Taffeta Ribbons—sash widths, 4 to 6 inches wide. The price is the town talk. 50c and 75c qualities ...... We include in this sale our matchless wide, plain and moire Taffeta, every shade—and Black Double face Satin—no one thinks of selling for less than 25c yard ...... 21c Per yard

RIBBON GIRDLES. Every style, most expertly made.

We make these—all materials furnished—at from $1.50 up. Let us save you money.

Special 5-inch Black Double-faced Satin Ribbon. Why pay 75c yard? Our price 45c

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS SLAUGHTERED.

You don't care where we got them—the price will appeal to you—just 545 in the lot; perfect fit guaranteed. The styles—well, such late ideas as Red Grounds, Black and Navy, with White Dots, Exquisite Light Ground Lawns, etc., etc., all detached collars and cuffs, some in plain white; actual values 98c to $1.75 each; your choice at 59c

WASH DRESS SKIRTS.

Linen Crashes, 98c, $1.25, $1.48 and up.

Endless variety of all Washable Skirts, such as duck, covert cloth, etc.

UNDERSKIRTS.

Black Sateen, with Taffeta Silk Ruffle. 1 ruffle, $2.48; 2 ruffles $3.48

WHITE GOODS. Dainty, cool fabrics, and at such low prices all can wear them.

Compare our White Organdies as to price and quality with any in the market. We guarantee to save you money on every grade.

1 lot very fine quality 68-inch Organdie; you can not match it; yard 33c
40-inch French Muslin, very fine and sheer and very durable; value, 35c yard, at, yard 25c
Persian Lawns—The best washing fabric in the White Goods Dept.; absolutely non-shrinkable. Complete line from, upwards 19c
Extra heavy Linen Finish Cotton Ducks, very much in demand for skirts, yard 10c
French Pique, the very latest ⅝-inch welt, imported to sell at 50c; while it lasts, yard 38c

WASH GOODS { The Coolest Shopping Place in City. Likewise the Lowest Priced for Everything.

New Open Work Lawns, in stylish designs, light and dark colors, 30 inches wide, 10c goods, yard 4c
Beautiful Printed Dimities, Fancy Jaconets and Sheer Organdies, large and complete line, in all colors; goods sold from 10c to 12½c; all, yard 7½c
On sale Monday a great variety of choicest designs Novelty Lawns, Lace Organdies, etc., in all weaves, styles and colors, goods that others to-day ask 12½c to 15c for, yard 9c
Just received a new line of 40-inch Lawns, in a large assortment of colors, the 15c quality, yard 10c
We have only 40 pieces left of the Printed GENUINE IRISH DIMITY (McBRIDE CLOTH), best goods made, in handsome styles and colors, perfectly fast, always sold for 23c and 25c; while they last, yard 12½c
Imported Novelties in Black Grounds only, with large stylish designs, to be made over colors, goods worth 25c; also very latest styles of PLAID NOVELTIES FOR SHIRT WAISTS, yard 15c
Large new line of Imported Organdies in the newest patterns. Why pay others much more? Yard 23c
Egyptian Novelties. A new Sheer Wash Fabric, regular 50c goods, yard 37½c
Embroidered Silk Tissue, in all colors, regular 65c goods 45c

We are showing a large and well selected line of Linen Crashes for Skirts, in all the new and stylish weaves. Prices from 10c to 35c yard, which you will find is lower than other houses ask for the same goods.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Biggest assortment of Valenciennes Laces in the city. Prices as usual the lowest.

Your choice of 75 patterns net top Oriental and Point Venice Laces, always sold at 25c yard, at, yard 15c
Imitation Torchon Laces, Net Top Laces and Val Laces; special big value, yard 5c
1,500 yards Fine Cambric Embroidery Patterns, usually sold at 19c a yard, go at, yard 9c

MONDAY BARGAINS.

Black Silk Mitts, 25c quality, pair 15c
1,000 dozen Ladies' Fancy Cord and Plaited H. S. Handkerchiefs, 7½c quality, each 3⅓c
Ladies' Cambric Umbrella Drawers and Gowns, 89c quality 49c
Warner's Good Summer Corsets 39c
Ladies' Wash Ties, each 4c

Goods Delivered Free to Suburban Towns. Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders.

THE GREAT BARGAIN DRY GOODS CORNER, N. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES STREET

THEIR RABBI FIXED THINGS.

GRANTED A DIVORCE TO A JEWISH COUPLE.

WOMAN HAD ANOTHER CHANCE.

Former Lover Got Rich and Wanted Her and a Game Was Worked on Her Husband.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—On the East Side there are many thousand Jews from all lands. A majority cannot speak English. They have their daily papers, circulating libraries, hospitals, and their little world is their own, even if it is a place of squalor beyond compare. Few are hampered with the annoying knowledge of what the outside world knows or thinks. Morals are of a kind convenience or necessity best require. Marriages and divorces are known only as the Rabbi pictures them, and as a consequence a man and woman are in serious trouble with an indignant Magistrate. Many others would be, if the facts were known, as the practices here related are said to be common in that East Side world. The Essex Market prison was the scene of one of these Hebrew divorces, with all the attendant ceremonies. The keepers, being in ignorance of the dialect, were ignorant spectators. The divorce was one of the features of a romance not uncommon in that section. All the parties to the affair probably regard it as being happily settled.

The woman is Mrs. Ida Block, 28 years old. She was married to William Bloch, who is 33 years old, in Russia about eight years ago. They had not been living together for several years.

Mrs. Bloch had an opportunity to marry a former lover in Russia who had grown rich since her departure. Bloch was asked to consent to a Hebrew divorce. He said he loved his wife and did not want her to marry any one else. The legal machinery of this court is often used to settle all kinds of business and love affairs and it was resorted to. Magistrate Hedges, on the application of Mrs. Bloch, granted a warrant for Bloch's arrest on a charge of non-support. Bloch was committed to jail for six months.

His wife visited him and pleaded with him to consent to the divorce. She promised to withdraw the proceedings and have him released if he consented. Accompanied by the Rabbi, Lawyer Rosenchein and three witnesses she visited the jail. The Rabbi produced the Hebrew Bible and recited several passages from it. Then he read a number of questions to Bloch in Hebrew.

"Do you give up all rights and claim to this woman? Do you renounce her as your legal wife and consent to free her to marry another man?"

"I do."

"Then I pronounce you divorced and you are free to go your separate ways," said the Rabbi.

The paper was signed by Bloch and the three witnesses. Bloch, with tears running down his face, then kissed his wife through the bars. She said: "Now, Willie, I will get you out of jail." No one told the Magistrate about the divorce in the jail, and the woman said to him: "I want to withdraw my claim against my husband. I now believe he is willing to support me and I am willing to live with him."

It is customary in such cases to release a man on the application of his wife if she signs a paper acknowledging satisfaction. This Mrs. Bloch was willing to do, but owing to the lateness of the hour the Magistrate told her to come to court again, when he would probably grant her request.

WALKER ACCEPTS YOUR PROMISE TO PAY

Why Wait for the Things You Want?

Walker's dollar-now-and-then plan will furnish your home tastefully, even luxuriously, so easily that there's no hardship in the paying.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

FOLDING LAWN BENCHES, full 8½ feet, hardwood, elegantly finished, only 55c
PARLOR TABLES, Shakspearean style, with brass feet $1.05
WILLOW ROCKERS, large, broad arms and extra high back $1.65
STAIR OIL CLOTH, best patterns, regular width; per yard 6½c
WINDOW SHADES, any color, complete, with spring rollers 15c
BABY CARRIAGES, upholstered in plush, damask or brocatelle $3.40
Entire line of carriages at cost.
ICE BOXES, guaranteed charcoal filled, as low as $2.45
QUICK MEAL GAS AND GASOLINE STOVES, on easy payments, as low as $3.50
PICTURES FOR dining room or parlor, 22x28, white and gold frames 75c

Walker's
N. TWELFTH ST. NEAR OLIVE.

Valuable Advice From the Bench.

A country Justice had been elected but a few days, when a young lawyer rushed in and demanded a capias, says the Chicago Times-Herald. Now, that Justice did not know a capias from a police cell, but he disliked to admit his ignorance. So he said:

"Now, see here, my friend. You are a young lawyer, and, I fear, lack experience. I would advise you not to be too hasty. Don't be in a hurry. Wait twenty-four hours, and then, if you think best, come to me and I will give you a capias."

The young lawyer agreed and went away. The Justice spent the remainder of the day getting acquainted with the writ called capias. When the limb of the law appeared the next morning, the Court felt himself qualified to issue capiases by the bushel.

Before he could speak the young lawyer said:

"Mr. Justice, you were right; I was too hasty. I have that matter fixed up all right and do not need a capias. I have come to thank you for the good advice, and also have brought you the $2 fee you would have received for the capias, as I don't want you to lose by your good deed."

He went away believing the Justice to be a paragon of good sense and legal lore.

O TELL US NOT IN MOURNFUL NUMBERS,
LIFE IS BUT AN EMPTY DREAM—
THIS THE TRUTH IS, YOU'LL ADMIT IT—Till
Our great shoe snaps this week you've seen.
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
6th and Franklin av.

DEATHS.

BLAUNER—On Thursday, June 17, at 11 p. m., Walter J. Blauner, dearly beloved son of John and Ida Blauner (nee Schubert), at the age of 1 year 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, 4218 Iowa avenue, on Sunday, June 20, at 2 p. m.

CARR—Entered into rest, Friday, June 18, at 7:30 p. m., our beloved mother, Mrs. Rose Carr.

Funeral from family residence, 2808 Thomas street, Monday, June 21, at 9 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemtery.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Denver papers please copy.

CLOHERTY—On Tuesday, June 11, at 6:25 a. m., Buford Colorado Cloherty, beloved wife of John Cloherty, and beloved sister of Celia Devina and Mrs. Thomas McCann.

Pittsburg, Pa., papers please copy.

HANMORE—On Friday, June 18, 1897, Margaret Hanmore, wife of the late Daniel Hanmore and mother of John Hanmore.

The funeral will take place from her sister's house, the late Elizabeth Nealis, No. 1126 Chambers street, on Sunday, June 20, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

KEIM—Died suddenly, June 18, at 10:30 p. m., Mary Elizabeth Keim, beloved daughter of John and Hanora Keim (nee Moran).

Funeral from family residence, 4033 Cottage avenue, Sunday, June 20, at 2 p. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

PALMER—On the 18th inst., at 1 p. m., Catherine Palmer, wife of Melvin H. Palmer.

Funeral from family residence, 2700A Windsor place, Sunday, June 20, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Alphonsus' Church. Interment at Shipman, Ill.

ROBIRDS—On Friday, June 18, 1897, William Robirds, aged 57 years, husband of Olive A. A. Robirds (nee Devenie), and son of Capt. Newman Robirds, chief engineer of Wiggins Ferry Company.

The funeral will take place from his brother's residence, 3624 North Market street, on Sunday, June 20, at 1:30 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

New Orleans papers please copy.

EVERY DAY WILL BE BARGAIN DAY here this week. Misses' fine Tan and [illegible] Button and Lace Shoes, $1.00 and $1.25, will be unloaded for 79c
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
6th and Franklin av.

PROBLEM OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

WHEN WILL CONGRESS REACH AN ADJOURNMENT.

MUCH TIME BEING WASTED.

When Democrats Are Blamed They Retort by Pointing to the Record of the Republicans.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The unknown quantity of special interest relating to the extra session is when will it cease? The expressions as to the definite or nearest approximate day of adjournment are various. Republican Senators say that an early day will be fixed. Democratic Senators have little to say on the subject. As a matter of fact, there is very little foundation for the belief that Congress will adjourn before at least the middle or latter part of July. Progress on the tariff bill has been very slow since Thursday. Some of the Republicans have been egging on the fight among the Democrats as a good thing.

Mr. Hawley, Mr. Chandler and others went on yesterday and exasperated certain Democrats who were bound to reply and they did reply. From the Republican standpoint this is wasting time, and Mr. Hanna said so this morning. "It has to be stopped, or there is no telling when we will adjourn," he is reported to have said.

In addition to this, the Democrats have material enough to make a long and hard fight on everything that ought to be fought.

Private complaint has been made to the Democrats that they are unnecessarily wasting too much time, but they say that the Republicans held up the Wilson bill for 93 days in the Senate three years ago.

On this Mr. Vest said to-day: "Not only all the intelligent Republicans impeded our progress three years ago, but every windbag on that side of the chamber seemed to think he ought to have something to say. We propose to debate this bill from beginning to end, to show the country what enormously large taxes are being imposed upon the consumers."

The indictment of the Reed House of Representatives for its do-nothing policy made out by the Democratic minority up to this date is this:

The Fifty-fourth Congress left unacted upon 157 bills to establish public necessities, and 216 pension bills for maimed soldiers.

In the present session 225 special pension claims in behalf of needy soldiers have been presented; 130 bills for the relief of the present condition of the people have been introduced; 33 bills providing work for the unemployed are pigeon-holed by Speaker Reed.

Congress has been in special session over three months without the committees being named.

This is a longer period without legal organization by more than sixty days than any other Congress since the existence of the constitutional government. And yet Jerry Simpson of Kansas, Bland of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, Terry of Arkansas, Lewis of Washington are fiercely denounced for their attacks upon Speaker Reed.

MR. MUSICK'S BUGLE.

Design for a Letter Head That Stumped Secretary Sherman.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The application of John R. Musick of Kirksville, Mo., for a Consulate attracted more than passing notice when it was filed with the State Department. Mr. Musick, following a custom of polite society which identifies the writer of a letter by a distinctive monogram, or coat of arms, or other heraldry, has adopted for his stationery a very fitting device. By the aid of local art and job print he has devised a letter head intended to typify the family of "Musick." He has departed somewhat from the ancient maiden twanging the lyric and has substituted a symbol of "Musick" as found too often in the East, a uniformed, powerful-lunged man, blowing with might and main upon an enormous bugle. It is said that Secretary Sherman was going to sign a commission for Musick when he caught sight of this martial design of the applicant. "Why, bless my soul," said he, "if I should send Musick to Germany and he used one of these letter heads from the Consulate the Emperor would think it was a declaration of war." If Musick goes to Germany he will have to use the old peaceful ideal of music—the lyre or the lute.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Several Witnesses Declare the System a Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate Civil Service Committee resumed its hearing to-day. A letter read from Wm. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union, in which he stated that the Typographical Union was not friendly to the application of the civil service rules to the Government Printing Office, as had been represented. "The union," he said, "after several years' experience under civil service rules, is not of the opinion that the people's interests are being subserved by their application to the Government Printing Office. Therefore it will exercise its influence to secure their abrogation and have the office placed upon the same basis as the most successful private offices."

Briefly, the Union is of the opinion that better results would be attained by making foremen responsible for the quality and quantity of the output of their respective departments, investing them with authority to employ help at will and to discharge employes to decrease the force for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office rules, etc.

A joint letter was read from three of the auditors of the Treasury Department—Messrs. Youngblood, Timme and Andrews—urging an amendment to the law permitting auditors to select their own private secertaries.

Henry A. Castle, auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, appeared in person. Mr. Castle had been postmaster at St. Paul under the Cleveland administration, although he was a Republican. He said the law had been faithfully observed with one exception. Mr. Castle thought there was great injustice in promotions and reductions in the executive departments at Washington. He said he knew at least 150 cases in his own bureau where Republicans had been reduced or dismissed and Democrats put in their places. He had found that in Washington the clerks relied more on political influence to secure promotion than upon their efficiency.

FOUR BOXES DID IT.

Remarkable Success of a New Pile Cure.

People who have suffered for years or months from the pain and inconvenience of that common disorder, piles, will look with skepticism upon the claims of the makers of the new discovery for cure of all forms of piles, known under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure; nevertheless the extraordinary cures performed by this remedy are such as to warrant the investigation of any sufferer. As a case in point, the following letter speaks for itself:

Mr. Henry Thomas of sub-station No. 8, Hosack ave., Columbus, O., writes as follows:

Pyramid Drug Co.:

Gentlemen—I want you to use my name if it will be of any use to you. I was so bad with the piles that I lost work on that account. Nothing did me any good I read in Cincinnati of the many cures of piles by the Pyramid Pile Cure and I went to a drug store and asked for it. The drug clerk told me he had something else that he thought was better, but I told him I wanted to try the Pyramid first.

The first box helped me so much that I tried another and then to complete the cure used two more boxes, making four in all. I am now completely cured. Have not a trace of piles and had suffered for four years with the worst form of protruding piles.

I suffered death from piles, but I have found the Pyramid Pile Cure to be just as represented. I have recommended it to several of my friends and I am thankful to be able to write you what good the remedy has done for me.

Physicians recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure because it contains no opium, cocaine or mineral poison of any kind and because it is so safe and pleasant to use, being painless and applied at night. The patient is cured in a surprisingly short time, with no inconvenience whatever.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, and if there is any constipation it is well to use the Pyramid Pills at the same time with the Pile Cure, as constipation is very often the cause of piles and the pills effectually remove the costive condition. Price of pills is 25 cents per package.

Write to Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich., for little book on cause and cure of piles; sent by mail free.

Barr's ST. LOUIS

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR PUZZLED SHOPPERS.

While every merchant makes creditable efforts to reduce summer stocks, Barr's reduce PRICES and make a clean sweep.

……NOT A DEPARTMENT ESCAPES.

Barr's ST. LOUIS

SHOES. Good, pretty, serviceable, and cheap withal.

1,000 pairs Infants' Fine Kid Button Shoes, regular price, 75c; June price 50c

Boys' Oxblood and Tan Lace Shoes, "Barr's Wear Resisters," regular price, $2.50; reduced to $1.50

Misses' Russia Calf Brown Shoes, in lace and button, handwelt soles, reduced from $2.75 to $1.50

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. The new Parasols have an attractive prettiness all their own, and the price is so low that one can afford to indulge one's fancy for two or three.

Ladies' White Satin Stripe Parasols, white ribs, fancy handles, $1.00.

Stylish All-silk Parasols, with handles to match color of silk, red, navy, heliotrope and green, $1.50.

White China Silk Parasols, with white lace ruffle and flounce, $1.75.

Changeable All-silk Parasols, in endless variety of colors; they are splendid quality and style, $2.00.

We are closing out a line of fine quality Parasols that were $4.00 to $6.00; only odd pieces of each style, but you can find most every color in the line, at $2.50 and $3.00.

RIBBONS. A crowded department from Monday morning until Saturday night was the inspiring condition of affairs at our Ribbon Department last week. Prices are made for the same condition this week. Be one of the crowd.

AT 25 CENTS—Double-faced Black Satins, 4¼ inches wide, all silk, the best yet, at 25c a yard.

AT 25 CENTS—Beautiful styles in new fancy Ribbons, hundreds of styles to select from, at 25c a yard.

AT 39 CENTS—Fancy Black Gauzes, very nobby and cheap, at 39c a yard.

AT 55 CENTS—A swell Black and White Check, 7 inches wide, worth $1.00 per yard, in this sale at 55c yard.

WASH FABRICS. A good many people decided that we were to have no summer and neglected to supply themselves with seasonable gowns. The hot wave that surprised us last week found the purchasing power of a dollar about double and the assortment still reasonably full of seasonable choice textiles.

1,000 pieces 32-inch Gauze and Dimity Stripe Lawns, well worth 15c, this week 5c yard.

450 pieces Genuine Crinkle Seersuckers, requires no ironing, this week 5c a yard.

750 pieces Organdie Lawn, fine as French and fast as a rock, 8 1-3c a yard.

800 pieces Covert Cloth and Crashes, for separate skirts, 12½c a yard.

400 pieces plain and fancy Grass Linen, worth 35c, now 15c a yard.

700 pieces Imported Organdie, all new prints on white grounds, 15c a yard.

2,000 pieces Imported Madras, same as sold in spring at 35c, price now 12½c.

750 pieces Kochlins French Organdies, white grounds, printed in all the new shadow effects, and only 25c a yard.

450 pieces Whytlaw & Anderson's Scotch Madras, cool as dimity, and strong as muslin, 25c a yard.

Have you seen those lovely Crispene Skirts worn? They are the correct garment. Barr's only have the goods, at 40c and 50c a yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Perhaps you remember when linen sheets were a necessity. Now we class them among the luxuries of living, but at the prices Barr's quote for them this week it is economy to purchase them.

1000 pair 22½x36 Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, $1.00 pair.

850 Linen Bolster Cases, hemstitched, 80c each; worth $2.00.

140 pair Hemstitched Linen Sheets, $6.00 pair; worth $9.00.

465 pair very fine Linen Sheets, $7.50, $8.50, $9.00 and $10.00 a pair; this is a job lot and are worth double the money.

2200 yards Roller Toweling, all linen, 7½c a yard.

180 dozen Huck Towels, hemmed; the best value in this market, $1.50.

From auction, 3000 Odd Damask Towels, 50c each; most of them worth $1.00 each.

200 dozen All-Linen Athletic Bath Towels, 27c each; always sold at 75c; just the towel for cyclists.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

4000 Atlantic and Lockwood 81x90 Bleached Made Sheets, 41c each.

1000 New York Mills Bleach, 22½x36 Pillow Slips, 12c each.

SPECIAL IN NAPKINS.

400 dozen ¾x¾ Napkins, $3.75 per doz.

HOSIERY. We made a big purchase of Hosiery, relying upon your thoughtful discrimination to induce you to purchase before tariff legislation doubled the prices.

Women's Hot Weather Stockings, black, lisle thread, absolutely fast black; spliced ankles, double heels and toes; also a lot of fancy lisle thread colored top black feet; big bargain at 35c, now 25c.

Another low temperature bargain—Women's Fancy Thread Hose, colored tops, black feet, spliced ankles, toes and heels; cheap at 50c, now 35c.

Novelties in Women's Lisle Hosiery are very much broken in sizes. Barr's have determined to make a clean sweep on this high-class Hosiery. Everybody will have a chance. Our prices $1, $1.25, $1.35, all go at 79c.

Children's Tan Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, 6 to 9; also black ribbed Cotton Hose, guaranteed fast black, double knees, 6, 7, 7½; 25c; now 12c.

HALF PRICE for Boys' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, with leather knees, double heels and toes; also ribbed lisle, broken sizes; regular retail price 50c; now all go at 25c.

Women's Fine Balbriggan Vests, ecru and white, low neck, sleeveless, nicely trimmed; worth 15c; now 10c.

Women's Very Fine Balbriggan Vests, ecru and white, low neck, sleeveless, silk tape trimmed 25c; now 17c.

Women's Lisle Ribbed Thread Vests, high neck, long sleeves; high neck, short sleeves; low neck, sleeveless; V and square neck; drawers to match; knee lengths; cheap at 35c; your choice only 25c.

Women's Combed Egyptian Ribbed Cotton Union Suit, ecru and white; low neck, sleeveless; knee lengths; worth 65c; now 50c.

Women's Extra Fine Combed Egyptian Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, nicely trimmed; worth $1.00; only 75c.

Now is your time to buy at a little over half the cost! Women's Lisle and Silk and Extra Fine Balbriggan Ecru and Black Ribbed Tights; knee lengths, open and closed; regular retail price, 85c; reduced to 49c.

MATTINGS and RUGS. Cost has been lost sight of entirely in the prices we quote, but the purchaser saves a half by buying this week.

Lot Carpet Hassocks, Hand Made, 39c; reduced from 55c.

Dundee Brussels Rugs, 16x34, 25c; reduced from 45c.

Lot Smyrna Rugs, 65c; reduced from $1.10.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, 24x48, 29c; reduced from 45c.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, 20x36, 35c; reduced from 55c.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, 24x52, 55c; reduced from 75c.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, 27x60, 55c; reduced from $1.45.

Reversible Brussels Rugs, 36x72, 95c; reduced from $1.45.

We have about 480 rolls of Straw Mattings, which we will sell at greatly reduced price; this week your choice of the lot at $3.95 the roll of 40 yards.

Our lines of 25c Mattings are marked down from 35c and 40c a yard.

TOILET ARTICLES AND STAPLE NOTIONS. In order to introduce Mme. YALE'S Renowned Hair Tonic we will present to every purchaser of a bottle a sample jar of her famous Skin Food.

Special Price Hair Tonic .... 63¢

350 sample pieces Hair Brushes, all solid back, English bristle, worth from $1.25 to $3.00 each, for $1.00 each.

A manufacturer's entire sample line of Leather Belts, worth from 50c to $1.50 each, for 25c each.

250 pieces All-Silk Fancy Frilled Edge Garter Elastic, all colors, worth 50c yard, for 20c yard.

New style Ribbon Girdles, nicely made, in various designs, $2.00 each.

EMBROIDERIES. We're still selling Embroideries, still doing the Embroidery trade of St. Louis. No hot wave affects Barr's trade with prices like these:

4-inch Wide Hamburg Embroidery, reduced from 20c to 10c yard.

10-inch wide, 4½-yard Hamburg Skirt Length, reduced from 40c to 27c yard.

22-inch Wide Hamburg All-Over Embroidery, reduced from 50c to 25c yard.

1-inch Wide Nainsook Ribbon Insertion, reduced from 20c to 10c yard.

Special bargains in Fine Nainsook Embroideries, manufacturer's short lengths, from 2 to 3½ yards in pieces, at about one-half price.

4-inch Wide Swiss Embroidery, reduced from 15c to 7c yard.

4-inch Wide Swiss Embroidery, reduced from 20c to 10c yard.

10-inch Wide Swiss Embroidery, reduced from 40c to 15c yard.

1½-inch Wide Swiss Inserting, reduced from 15c to 9c yard.

22-inch Wide Swiss All-Over Embroidery, reduced from 85c to 50c yard.

A BOOK SALE. Just in time! 1,500 volumes drummers' samples. Every book worth more than double the asking price. We quote a few of the titles. Many popular authors are represented.

"Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," by Amelia B. Edwards; publisher's price $2.50; ours 25c.

"The New England Country," written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson; regular price $2.00; ours 25c.

"Our Colonial Homes," by Samuel Adams Drake; regular price $2.50; ours 25c.

Fine Box Paper and Envelopes, 24 sheets and 25 envelopes, 10c box.

Cream Envelopes, 24 in pack, 5c.

Paper Dolls, were 50c, now 25c.

BARR'S MODERN

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

The only place in St. Louis where you can buy desirable garments at about half their real value. Be on hand early Monday, for some of the bargains will be closed out in a rush. Better be sure than sorry.

BARGAIN NO. 1.

Ladies' fine Denim or Covert Cloth Skirts, strictly tailor made, in brown, tans and grays, actual value $1.50, Monday for only 95c.

BARGAIN NO. 2.

Ladies' Wash Suits, material organdy and lawns, choice patterns, pointed French collar, neatly trimmed with embroidery and insertion, real value $7.50, Barr's price Monday only $4.50.

BARGAIN NO. 3.

Exclusive Skirts, material linen and mohair mixed, lined to match, the prettiest skirt in the market, actually worth $5.00, Monday only $3.98.

BARGAIN NO. 4.

Exclusive Dress Skirts, material linen homespun, actual value $3.00, Monday only $1.98.

BARGAIN NO. 5.

Have you seen our Crispene Skirts? If not, do so at once; it will pay you; positively worth $5.00, Monday only $3.75.

SUITS—Positively the largest and best assortment of Linen Suits, Irish Crash Suits, Pique Suits, Lawn Suits, Dimity Suits, Silk Suits, etc.; greatest bargains ever offered at from $2.25 up to $35.00.

WRAPPERS—KEEP COOL.

Just received, 300 dozen Lawn, Dimity, Percale, etc., on sale Monday.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. Plenty of Black Goods left yet, but the prices are especially enticing. If you've decided on black, don't delay.

44-inch Black Pure Wool Etamine, worth 50c, for 30c.

40-inch Black Pure Silk Crepon, worth $1.50, for 75c.

40-inch Black Mohair Etamine Bunting, worth 45c, for 30c.

46-inch Black All-Wool Genuine French Melrose—the new weave, worth $1.25, for $1.00.

46-inch Black Pure Mohair Novelty Crepon, worth $2.00, for $1.50.

40-inch Solid Black French Satin Stripe Challie, worth 75c, for 50c.

Black and White Dimities, in small figures, worth 15c, for 10c.

Black and White Sateens, in dots and figures, the 15c quality, for 10c.

Another shipment just opened of black and white and black and gray French Dimities, latest styles, at low prices.

Waist and skirt lengths of Wash Fabrics, also Wool Materials, at prices greatly reduced.

HANDKERCHIEFS. Perspiring humanity demands a plentiful supply of Handkerchiefs, and Barr's is the place to buy them.

No matter what kind you want, the assortment is correct.

Ladies' All-Linen at 10c; worth 15c and 17c.

Men's Colored Borders, 10c; worth 15c and 17c.

Ladies' All-Linen Embroidered; worth 25c; this week at 15c.

Ladies' and Men's Plain Hemstitched, pure linen, put up in bunches of ½ doz., several qualities; all at special prices.

MILLINERY. The success of June selling was assured in the general excellence of the stocks offered, before a hat was sold. Since it begun we've been busy as bees. These for this week:

250 dozen new Jap braid short-back Sailors, on sale Monday at 19c each.

500 dozen new Sailors, in white only, at 50c each.

25 dozen black, wide brim flat Hats, just the thing for garden hats, at 15c each.

130 dozen Children's Leghorn Hats, all beautiful Italian goods, at 50c each.

75 dozen select shapes in Walking Hats, with stylish trimmings.

The new Poke Hat, in black and white, trimmed in plumes, shown Monday.

25 new up-to-date Hats, just the thing to wear with summer dresses, shown Monday for the first time.

PORTIERES and TABLE COVERS. Important trifles that add attractiveness to the cottage home or the mansion.

Special sale of Portieres this week is especially interesting:

For $1.75, reduced from $2.75

For $2.25, reduced from $3.50

For $4.50, reduced from $6.75

Tapestry Portieres, fringed both ends, new combination colors, $2.75 pair; reduced from $4.00.

Satin Derby Portieres, in pink, pink crimson and olive, $7.75; reduced from $11.00.

French Velour Table Covers, 3 yards and 2½ yards long, $4.35 each; reduced from $15.00.

Japanese Table Covers, 1¼ yards square, 95c; reduced from $1.50.

Special prices recovering furniture, cutting and making slip covers during this month; estimates given.

THE M'CORD CASE.

He Denies Charges Made by Indian Agent Gardner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day continued its investigation of the charges against M. H. McCord, nominee for Governor of Arizona, R. S. Gardner, the Indian Inspector, whose affidavit charged Mr. McCord with an effort to bribe him, was present and upon examination stated that what he had construed into an offer of bribery had taken place in 1891, in connection with the location of an Indian school at Merrill, Wis. He said that he had stopped Mr. McCord before he had reached the point of an actual offer of bribery, but that he had construed what was said to him as meaning that an offer of $2,000 was intended to be made to influence his recommendation.

Mr. McCord was examined and stated that he had had no such conversation as that referred to by Mr. Gardner.

JOHN G. FENNASSY.

St. Louis Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The contest for that railway mail service plum, the superintendency at St. Louis, has been settled by the promotion of John G. Fennassy. The St. Louis division includes Kansas City.

Mr. Fennassy lives at 3233A California avenue, St. Louis.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charles L. Cole of Colorado, to be Consul-General at Dresden, Saxony.

George F. Lincoln of Connecticut, Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Walter Schumann of New York, Consul at Mayence, Germany.

Charles E. Turner of Connecticut, Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada.

Hector de Castro of New York, Consul-General at Rome, Italy.

Hilary S. Brunot, Pennsylvania, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Addison Davis James of Kentucky, to be Marshal, District of Kentucky.

Thomas A. Roseberry of California, Register of the Land Office, Susanville, Cal.

Alfred H. Taylor of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Susanville, Cal.

Philip Gallinger of Washington, to be a Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska.

A. White of West Virginia to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of West Virginia.

Woodford Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Stewart L. Woodford to be United States Minister to Spain.

INJURIES SERIOUS AFTER ALL.

William Carroll Has to Be Sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

William J. Carroll, 35 years old, was taken from his home at 800 North Second street to St. Mary's Infirmary yesterday afternoon suffering from internal injuries.

Thursday he fell from a porch and was taken to the City Hospital, but was released from that institution Friday, supposed to be uninjured. His injuries are said to be serious.

Fire Alarm Flanagan.

O. J. Flanagan, more commonly known as "Fire Alarm," was a visitor at the Four Courts yesterday. After calling on the various officials he took lunch with Dr. Wait, Al Wagenman, Dr. Rader, Dr. Lloyd, Ed Chamberlain, Simon Bass and Col. John I. Martin.

THE PELVIC ORGANS.

Some Facts About Catarrh Not Generally Known to the Profession.

In a recent lecture Dr. Hartman stated: "It is a popular impression that catarrh is a disease confined to the mucous membrane lining the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, and other of the respiratory organs. Of late years catarrh of the stomach, and even of the bowels, is sometimes mentioned. The real fact is, however, that all mucous membranes, wherever located, are subject to catarrh.

"The pelvic organs have for their linings a delicate mucous membrane which is exposed to many vicissitudes calculated to cause catarrhal inflammation of these organs. No organs of the body are more frequently affected by catarrh than these organs, which is sometimes so severe as to excite suffering and alarm, and again so slight as to scarcely attract any notice. It is catarrh of these organs that is the cause of that distressing multitude of ills known as female diseases."

Mrs Benoit, 131 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I employed three physicians, but they did not help me at all. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. At last I saw Pe-ru-na advertised, and, after I had taken four bottles, I was well. I am stout and well and feel years younger. I can not thank you enough."

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, are publishing Dr. Hartman's latest book, written expressly for women. This book will be sent free for a short time.

DEMOCRATS HAD THEIR INNINGS.

FOUR PARAGRAPHS OF THE TARIFF BILL KILLED.

AIDED BY SILVER ALLIES.

Schedules Relating to Floor Mattings, Plain Jute Fabrics, Burlaps and Cotton Baggings Beaten.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The day was rendered noteworthy in the Senate by the defeat of the Finance Committee on four important paragraphs in the flax, hemp and jute schedule of the tariff bill. These were the paragraphs relating to floor mattings, plain jute fabrics, burlaps and cotton baggings. The Democrats were enabled to carry their points against these paragraphs by the assistance of the silver Republicans and Populists, and by the help of Messrs. Carter and Hansbrough, straight Republicans, in the paragraph relating to matting. It was the first vote during the consideration of the bill on which any Republican had broken away from the party, and naturally occasioned some comment.

The flax schedule of the tariff bill was taken up with little delay, the pending question being on Mr. Allison's motion to amend paragraph 327, relating to thread, twine, etc., made of flax, hemp or ramie, by substituting for the Senate rate the rate of 14c per pound and ⅞c additional for each lea in excess of 5.

Mr. Vest, Missouri, and Mr. Jones, Arkansas, contested the proposed change, arguing that the rates were excessive, while Mr. Allison contended that they were essential as a compensatory duty for the increased rates on the raw material already provided.

Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to, 26-19, Mr. McEnery voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Allison moved to increase the rates in paragraph 328 relating to yarns, making the rate 7 cents instead of 6 cents a pound on single yarns in the gray, not finer than eight lea or number as proposed in the original finance committee amendment, and 50 per cent ad valorem instead of 40 per cent on single yarns finer than eight and not finer than eighty lea in number.

Mr. Gray called for an explanation of the increase. He said it would not do for the Republicans to sit still without saying a word simply because they had the necessary majority.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) said the increase had been decided upon to compensate for the increase in the rate on the raw material demanded by the "Western people."

"Very well," said Mr. Gray, "that is more light than we have heretofore had. Go on."

"That's enough," interjected two or three Republican Senators.

Mr. Allison complained that if the Delaware Senator had not received the necessary information it was because he had not listened to what was said. The colloquy continued to bring out the information that the manufacture of flax yarns had not been profitable in recent years. Mr. Allison said it was the purpose of the committee so to adjust rates as not to throw American laborers out of employment.

Mr. Gray made an argument for free raw material, the necessity for which, he said, was illustrated by the action of the Finance Committee in the case of linen thread. The amendments were agreed to without division.

The committee amendments to flax and gill netting were agreed to.

Mr Vest took exceptions to the increase on floor matting, saying the duties as proposed would range from 40 per cent to 105, whereas they had heretofore been free. He moved to strike out the entire section.

Mr. Pettigrew said the committee amendments were evidently aimed at the Japanese matting, which could not be produced here. The purpose, therefore, evidently was to force the patronage of the American Linoleum Trust for the manufacture of an inferior and different article. This was an infant industry. The rates were prohibitive and the entire article affected was one on which the poorer clases were especially interested. He supported Mr. Vest's amendment, as did Messrs. Jones (Ark.) and White (Cal.)

Mr. Mantle said the exportation of grains and their products to Japan from this country was almost wholly dependent upon the carrying vessels being able to secure return cargoes. These cargoes were largely composed of Japanese mattings. Hence the subject was important to the farmer. He contended that legislation should not be so directed as to check this growing trade and he had read a recently published letter from J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, in support of this proposition.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas) read letters to show that no Minnesota flax had been manufactured in Belfast and saying that flax received was of a poor quality.

Replying, Mr. Pettigrew said he knew the flax produced in Minnesota to be of the best quality and that the linens exhibited here yesterday were made of flax of the same quality.

On a roll call the Senate accepted Mr. Vest's amendment striking out paragraph 330 in regard to floor mattings, the vote standing 25 to 22. Messrs. Carter and Hansbrough (straight Republicans), Mantle, Pettigrew and Teller (Silver Republicans) voted with the Democrats on this motion.

The motion to strike out the two paragraphs in regard to burlaps and cloth for cotton bagging was carried—31 to 28.

By a vote of 29 to 28 the Senate struck out the paragraph levying a duty on plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns.

The result created a slight stir in the chamber, as it was the first substantial triumph of the opposition to the tariff bill. The effect is to restore floor mattings manufactured from straw and other vegetable substances to the free list. These include the Japanese, Chinese and Indian mattings.

Paragraphs 331, 332 and 333 were accepted without division.

When paragraph 334, relating to oil cloth for floors, was reached the opposition was renewed, and after the amendment had been perfected by the Republicans Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to strike out the paragraph and insert the provision of the Wilson law. The amendment was lost, 22—27.

The amendments to paragraph 335 (shirt collars and cuffs) were received without opposition, but Mr. White moved to substitute the present law for paragraph 336 in regard to laces, lace window curtains, etc. The motion was lost. With this paragraph the Senate passed the half way point in the bill.

The amendments to paragraphs 337, window curtains; 338, embroideries; 339, woven fabrics of single jute yarns, and 340, pile fabrics, were agreed to.

Paragraphs 341, jute grain bags and burlaps, and 342, bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, etc., were considered together and aroused some discussion.

Mr. White contended that the proposed duty on jute bags would cost the farmers of the Pacific Coast $500,000 per annum. He asserted that the duty on wheat was a delusion and that in putting these bags on the free list an opportunity was afforded to do the farmer a substantial service.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) said the Pacific Coast farmers were at the mercy of the bag makers of Calcutta and Bombay except for the bags made by the convicts in the State penitentiary.

A motion to strike out two paragraphs in regard to burlaps and cloths for bagging was carried, 31 to 28.

The effect of the vote is to leave those articles on the free list. Silver Republicans and Populists who were present all voted with the Democrats, but no straight Republicans did so.

Going back, Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to strike out paragraph 339, plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns. This motion also prevailed, 29 to 28.

Mr. Allison, in behalf of the committee, proposed a modification of paragraph 344, in regard to woven fabrics, reducing the rate on articles containing between 60 and 120 threads from 3 cents to 2¾ cents per yard; on those between 120 and 180 from 7 to 6 cents, and on those of more than 180 threads, from 10 to 9. The committee amendments were accepted.

The next paragraph, 345, was agreed to without division. This concluded the hemp schedule and brought the Senate face to face with the wool schedules. There was an evident indisposition on all sides to take up the wool question, and after the passage, at the instance of Mr. Mantle, of a bill for the erection of a public building at Butte, Mont., to cost $300,000, the Senate went into executive session and at 4:10 p. m. adjourned.

KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL

Famous Noonday Train via BIG FOUR ROUTE

FROM ST. LOUIS TO

NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
MONTREAL,
WASHINGTON,
BUFFALO,
CINCINNATI.

Finest and fastest regular train between Mississippi River and Eastern Seashore.

No tunnel at St. Louis. No ferry transfer at New York.

Splendid Dining Car Service.

Stop-overs—Niagara Falls, Washington and Philadelphia.

TICKET OFFICE—BROADWAY AND CHESTNUT.

W. P. Deppe, A. G. P. A. E. O. McCormick, P. T. M. M. E. Ingalls, Pres.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold an outing and field day at Fern Glen July 11. All sorts of games and athletic events will be the order of the day. A lawn fete complimentary to the members and lady friends will occur at the home, 2737 Locust street, Thursday, June 24. An excellent programme has been provided. A patriotic celebration at the home July 5.

TWO BOYS, ONE REVOLVER.

Neither Knew It Was Loaded and One Is Dying Now.

Martin Malloy is 12 years old and he did not know the revolver was loaded. As a result James Conley, also 12, is at home with a dangerous wound in his right breast.

James lives with his widowed mother at 1820 Biddle street. Yesterday afternoon he went to 1818½ Biddle stret to play with his companion. Martin found an old revolver and was exhibiting it. It exploded while the barrel was pointed at James.

Martin's father delivered him to the Fourth District police, but he was released as Mrs. Conley said she would not prosecute. She was satisfied the shooting was accidental. James' father was a policeman.

MIGHTY INTERESTING to know that we intend to make this the biggest week of the season. Ladies' $1.50 high and low Shoes going at 97C

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

Conrad's Specials

For Monday and Tuesday.

Granulated Sugar, 22 lbs for $1.00.

FOR THIS WEEK:

No. 1—Delicatesse Caviar. It has an exquisite flavor, can 25c

No. 2—Green Tobasco Sauce 45c

No. 3—Sparkling Kolafra, bottle 10c; doz. .. $1.00

No. 4—5-foot Folding Lawn Settee, regular price $1.25 .... 89c

No. 5—Extra Large Washtub, regular price 75c 55c

No. 6—2-lb cans Roast Beef, worth 20c 15c

No. 7—Extra Large Mammoth Olives, per quart 35c

No. 8—French Sardines, in Tomato Sauce, worth 25c 17c

No. 9—B. C. Sanitarium Whole Wheat Wafers, package 13c

No. 10—CANDY SPECIAL—ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, 2 lbs for 25c

CONRAD'S, 620 Locust.

2712 Franklin av. Delmar, near Taylor.

PRICES THAT are pleasing in their smallness will prevail here this week; ladies' fine high and low Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75 values going at $1.19

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

SHERMAN GETS IN HOT WATER.

HIS INSULT TO JAPAN CONSIDERED A GRAVE ONE.

MINISTER HOSHI IS SORE.

Thinks He Has Been Humiliated and It Is Intimated That Apology May Be Made.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The direct affront given by Secretary Sherman to the Japanese Government through its representatives here has supplanted all other topics of diplomatic gossip. The gravity of the offense, as viewed by these foreigners, has filled them with amazement.

The Japanese Minister feels humiliated and hurt. He told Mr. Sherman that Japan did not want Hawaii, yet the next day Mr. Sherman announced that fear of Japan seizing the island prompted him to want it annexed by this country. It was expected that the Japanese Minister would call at the State Department to-day and seek an explanation of Mr. Sherman's direct affront to his Government, but he refrained from thus publicly exhibiting his irritation.

At the Japanese Legation, however, there was every indication of annoyance. It was plainly stated that the Minister would not be in a hurry again to call upon Secretary Sherman. Senator Davis' comparison of Japan with a small boy and his popgun has also inflamed the Japanese Minister. An apology to the Minister by Secretary Sherman is expected.

SHERMAN'S BREAKDOWN.

Said to Be Matter of Common Gossip in Ohio.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—Secretary Sherman's mental and physical failure has been a topic of conversation in Ohio for many months. Stories of his forgetfulness of events and old-time friends have been brought home from Washington by returning political pilgrims.

Only last Thursday an Ohio Republican, who has been Sherman's confidential manager, said: "Uncle John is merely a figurehead in the McKinley Cabinet. Sherman meets the diplomats and does the agreeable, but he has no part in the actual hard work of the State Department. He has had a life of hard work with no ability to enjoy pleasures. Hanna's forcing him from the Senate cut him deeply and his family are intensely bitter against Hanna."

Sherman's heart is one of the many hearts that have been broken by politics. His three defeats for the Presidential nomination, with treachery in his own State each time, broke his spirit and undermined his physical and mental power. An attack of the grip a few years back also left its mark, so that those who have known John Sherman intimately are not surprised at stories of his breaking down.

HANNA'S WORK.

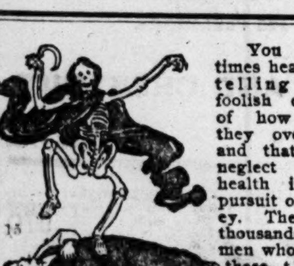
Charged That He Wants to Drive Sherman Out of the Cabinet.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A Washington dispatch says the mind troubles of Sherman may be set down as these: It is first, last and all the time a loss of memory. Beyond that his mind is as clear as a bell, the same powerful engine it ever was.

McKinley, at Hanna's order, brought Sherman to the Cabinet. It was done to give Hanna his place in the Senate. They knew the limits of the Sherman weakness at that time. Now when all this is accomplished it is the administration folk, notably Hanna himself, who go about spreading, by shrug and look and incident half told, the story of Sherman's mental lapses.

No Democrat tells it. The Republicans with Hanna at their head are doing all the talking. Hanna is trying to drive Sherman from the Cabinet. If I were driven to solve this riddle I should say that Hanna sees defeat coming in Ohio and wants to become Secretary of State.



You sometimes hear men telling with foolish conceit of how hard they overwork and that they neglect their health in the pursuit of money. There are thousands of men who admit these things with a sort of pride, and slap themselves on the chest and laugh at the idea they will some-day regret their recklessness and neglect. They laugh at Death, but in a short while, a very short while, the laugh is on the other side. Death waits while they laugh. He who laughs last, laughs best, and in due time Death dances on the prostrate body of the laugher. There are many funny things in this world but death is not one of them. Neither is ill-health for it is one of Death's weapons and the most effective.

When a hard-working man feels out of sorts, and has a poor appetite, and doesn't sleep well, and goes to work in the morning tired-out and heavy headed, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best health-bringer and health-keeper known. It corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver, restores the appetite and keeps it hearty and keen. It drives impurities from the blood and disease-germs from the body. It builds healthy flesh, firm muscles, steady nerves and active brain cells. It brings restful sleep and restores ambition. It cures nervous irritation, nervous exhaustion and nervous prostration. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, now and for thirty years past, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once taken do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them. **PELLETS.**

QUESTION OF REVENUE.

How Annexation Will Cut Off Sources of Income.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—How many persons interested in the idea of territorial expansion by the developments of the last few days have stopped to consider its relation to the future of the tariff question? asks a Washington correspondent of the Post, after which he says:

We have not as yet devised a system of colonial tariffs, like that of the British Empire, even if any project of the kind could be made to run the constitutional gauntlet. If, then, we annex Hawaii and Cuba, and possibly several more scattered territories, we shall have their products admitted free to our markets.

No doubt this fact accounts for the zeal of the Hawaiian sugar planters for American annexation. But suppose Cuba were admitterd, what becomes of the whole sugar schedule and of the duties on Havana tobacco? In fact, these two countries alone, Hawaii and Cuba, would seriously invade the customs revenue system of the United States. The laboring classes on these islands are confessedly about the poorest paid on the face of the earth. Nearly 40 per cent of the population of Hawaii are Chinese and Japanese laborers, who work for a pittance, while the natives themselves are hardly better off. And yet the sugar of these countries would, under annexation, be in open competition with the beet sugar which it is proposed to set the Nebraska farmers to raising.

If a bounty were given to the beet men, it would be logical to accord the same courtesy to the cane raisers, just as the maple sugar of Vermont participated in the bounty of the act of 1890. What will the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley, Northern New York and Pennsylvania, do if forced to meet Cuban competition? If the wages of American labor in Boston and Chicago continue as satisfactory in open competition with the Asiatic of the Pacific Ocean and the Cuban Mulattoes, it would give a severe wrench to the idea that our general scale of wages here was due to our system of customs duties. Besides, the cutting off of receipts from the article produced on these islands would compel an entire revision of our revenue system. These are some of the points which will have to be considered before this country goes too far in its course of territorial aggrandizement.

People here generally believe that Hawaiian annexation is only a precursor of the same policy in regard to Cuba. If the annexation idea is popular, if the country exhibits wild joy over the possession of the Pearl of the Pacific, it will materially hasten the day when some Administration—this one, perhaps—will think it worth while to take in the Pearl of the Antilles. If we succeed in governing Hawaii for awhile without positive catastrophe, it will be argued that we would have little trouble with Cuba and, therefore, the experiment we are now embarking on may determine the fate of other and more crazy undertakings.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Notification That She Wants Her Treaty Rights Respected.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Japanese Minister has filed with the Secretary of State a formal statement of the position of his Government with respect to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. Although it is officially denied that Japan has protested against the annexation treaty, it is admitted that that Government has represented in the strongest terms its expectation that its treaty rights in Hawaii shall be fully respected in case of annexation. The letter of the Japanese Minister on this subject will be forwarded to the Senate for its information in the consideration of the treaty.

An interesting scene was enacted in the diplomatic room of the State Department to-day when all the parties to the signing of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States were photographed. There were present as principals Secretary Sherman, who signed the treaty on behalf of the United States, and Messrs. F. M. Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston and W. A. Kinney, who signed on behalf of the island republic. Those present as witnesses to the agreement were Assistant Secretaries Day, Adee and Cridler of the State Department.

ANSWER TO LILIUOKALANI.

Mr. Kinney Dwells on the Danger of Asiatic Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The Evening Star publishes the following interview with Mr. William A. Kinney, one of Hawaiia's special commissioners, in answer to Queen Liliuokalani's protest:

"It is charged in the Queen's protest that the annexation treaty is an act of wrong toward the native and part native people of Hawaii. Without attempting to now reply to her statement as a whole, if there is anything that annexation treaty is not, it is just this, that is charged against it; for annexation is the sole hope of the native Hawaiians. I speak of the common people. Their future is one of two things, to pass under Asiatic or Anglo-Saxon control. The hope of these people as a nation was dead twenty years before this Queen ever ascended the throne. If Asiatics dominate the native must become a coolie, for certainly he cannot expect to be better off than the rank and file of the dominant race.

"If America takes Hawaii, the native becomes an American citizen and the American scale of wages, and the honorable position occupied by labor in America will prevail in Hawaii, and every native will have the benefit of it. It is a choice between the status of a white American laborer and that of an Asiatic coolie laborer. The white race, if Asiatics absorb Hawaii, can get out of their own country. The common native has no such choice. He must stay and meet his fate. Notwithstanding the indisputable blessing annexation will be to the common native, the Queen, playing upon the inbred devotion of the natives to their chiefs, has, together with the official class among the Hawaiians, insisted upon the natives holding out against their own good, and following with her the will-o'-the-wisp of a restoration of the monarchy, which will not cure or touch the Asiatic question, but will on the other hand irrevocably commit Hawaii to Asia rather than to America.

There is no power within Hawaii to withstand the Asiatic tide, native or Hawaiian, or both combined. It needs the strong arm of the United States. The patriotic thing for the Queen to do is to secure to her people the high and coveted status of the average American citizen. Instead of entertaining any such ideas, however, she is evidently bidding for the support of Japan to scramble back to her throne at a fearful cost to the native people. The fealty of the native Hawaiians to their chiefs knows no limit, and often is exercised in a way beyond the pale of reason or argument, and they will probably follow her lead if they have their own way to the undoing of themselves and everybody else in Hawaii, but it becomes a perfect caricature for her to protest against annexation in the name of the native people and as a wrong to them."

YOUNG SPRECKELS TALKS.

Favors Annexation and Says Beet Sugar Industry Is a Myth.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Claus A. Spreckels, Jr., who is largely interested in the development of the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands, has been engaged in fighting the attack on the Hawaiian treaty and the annexation of those islands. He said: "It is true that my father and brother John are now in Washington with friends fighting the treaty. They desired first the abrogation of the present treaty and are, of course, opposed to annexation because they believed that thereby they might destroy the interests of my brother Rudolph and myself in the islands.

"It is not the sugar interests that makes me a believer in annexation. I believe the sugar production of the islands has reached its limit. What I look for most is the development of the tea and coffee trade and production. Sugar can be raised only on the low lands. Tea and coffee can be raised on many higher altitudes and with their development I look for a triplication of the present population within five years from the passage of the treaty. It would be the making of the Pacific Coast, and would give us an era of prosperity that nothing else under heaven could.

"Now, let me tell you something that the people of the Pacific slope have not learned yet, and it would interest Mr. Spreckles and Mr. Oxnard and their friends in the trust to know how I learned it. That is that the sugar beet industry of the Pacific slope is a myth. President H. O. Havemeyer and Secretary Searles of the American Sugar Company have informed Mr. Spreckles in terms that admit of no mistake that unless he stops work on his beet sugar plant at Salinas they would immediately begin the construction of an opposition trust plant right opposite and begin the manufacture of beet sugar.

"Of course you know what that means. It does not mean two factories, it means none. Mr. Spreckels will stop his work at Salinas, and if anyone attempts to deny that statement, I will give my authority. The talk about beet sugar is pure poppycock.

"My father has sold the greater part of his interests in Hawaii and what remains the Trust has issued imperative orders for him to sell at once."

A TARIFF PROTEST.

Japan Puts In Objections to Certain Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The protest made by the Japanese Government against the pending tariff bill is formally embodied in a note from Minister Toru Hoshi of date as late as the 3d of the present month. The note is couched in the most courteous language, but there is a firmness of tone observable that indicates the remonstrance may be followed by acts of retaliation if disregarded.

The note begins with an apology for expressing an opinion that under ordinary conditions might be regarded as trenching upon domestic affairs, but cites as a justification the fact that important Japanese interests are involved and that in the opinion of the Minister the proposed increase of duty will injure the United States no less than Japan by retarding the growth of promising commercial relations. The articles of Japan that a reduction will seriously affect, says the protest, are light weight silks, silk handkerchiefs, matting, hemp and jute rags, and carpets, and tea. In the case of silks the Minister says the proposed duty will amount to an ad valorem rate of between 95 and 100 per cent, and upon handkerchiefs the duty will be 10 per cent more. These rates, it is stated, are practically prohibitory and bear upon silks peculiar to Japan. A prosperous trade has been built up in matting now admitted free and in general use among the poorer classes. The proposed duty, says the Minister, will be so heavy that the trade cannot survive in this article, not now manufactured in the United States. The duty on hemp, hemp rags and carpets will amount to nearly 80 per cent and be another severe blow to Japanese commerce.

As to tea, the Minister says the sudden change of the policy of the United States from free importation to a duty of from 50 to 100 per cent has awakened in the Japanese mind the gravest fear for the stability of the tea industry, for years in a depressed condition, although furnishing two-thirds of the tea imported into the United States.

A HAM SANDWICH CAUSED DEATH.

CHOKED FREDERICK E. OHLENDORF AT A RECEPTION.

HE CALLED ONCE FOR HELP.

Member of Council 4 of the Foresters of America Meets a Singular Death.

Frederick E. Ohlendorf, a well-known bricklayer and contractor choked to death on a ham sandwich last night.

Mr. Ohlendorf left his home, 2249 Sullivan avenue, early yesterday evening to attend a reception given by Council, No. 4, Foresters of America, at Fourteenth and Benton streets.

He is a leading member of the lodge, and was among the merriest of the crowd.

At midnight a luncheon was served. Mr. Ohlendorf had responded to a toast and resumed his seat. He was eating a ham sandwich, when he gave a gasp, straightened up and fell from his chair.

A dozen persons ran to his aid and there was wild excitement in the hall.

"I'm choking," gasped the stricken man, as kind hands bore him from the room. He never spoke after that.

He was offered water, but was unable to drink.

Dr. Frank of 2413 North Fourteenth street was summoned.

When he arrived Ohlendorf was dead.

The body was removed to his home. He leaves a wife and two children.

Dr. Frank pronounced Ohlendorf's death due to strangulation from the lodgement of food in the oesophagus.

TO COUNT MILLIONS.

Treasury Officers on Their Way Westward.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. B. F. Butler of the Mint Bureau, Mr. W. A. Lamson of Illinois and Mr. Joseph Firebaugh of California left Washington to-day for San Francisco to superintend the annual settlement and to weigh and count the coin and bullion in the mint in that city, amounting to about $54,000,000.

On their way West the committee will also weigh and count the bullion and cash on hand at the Carson (Nev.) mint, amounting approximately to $6,000,000.

ADMIRAL BROWN RETIRED.

He Has Been in the Navy Since He Was a Boy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Rear Admiral George Brown, until within the last few weeks in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was placed on the retired list to-day on account of age. Admiral Brown is at present at his home in Indiana, from which he was appointed to the navy when only 14 years of age. Since the war he has held many important commands and has been for several years the ranking officer of the United States Navy, and this distinction now falls to Rear Admiral Kirkland, in command at Mare Island.

BARNATO'S FUNERAL.

He Was Buried at Willesden Cemetery, Near London.

LONDON, June 19.—The funeral of Barney Barnato, the South African diamond king, who committed suicide while en route from Capetown for Southampton, took place this afternoon. The interment was in the Jewish Cemetery at Willesden.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

A WIND THAT COOLED THINGS.

REFRESHING BREEZE AND A LIGHT RAIN.

MANY PERSONS WERE ALARMED.

They Thought the Clouds Meant Mischief, but Only Wires and Shade Trees Suffered.

The weather was delightful last evening. The mercury dropped down into the lower 70s and a cool breeze toyed with the clothing of those who were out and caused curtains to stream from open windows. Just enough rain fell during the afternoon to lay the dust and not enough to make it muddy.

The storm which caused this change from a close, hot afternoon treated St. Louis very kindly. Its bark was worse than its bite, and its ominous appearance was soon forgotten.

For a half hour yesterday afternoon the thousands of St. Louisans who scan the heavens from zenith to horizon every time they become overcast and wonder if there is going to be a tornado, thought sure there was a twister hovering near. Hundreds took to their cellars, but the majority kept their eyes on the rolling masses of vapor, ready to dodge below should such action seem necessary.

There were several brilliant flashes of lightning and at 6 o'clock there was a lively wind that did a little damage to shade trees, signs and wires, but it only lasted five minutes.

The wind was the strongest in North St. Louis, where, according to the telephone people, fifty of their lines were laid out. Wires were also prostrated in the country, the Kirkwood line being blown down early in the evening and connection had not been restored up to midnight.

The wind was general through the State. The Western Union lost several wires along the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain, and the Postal lost its direct wire to Jefferson City.

Both companies say connection will be restored by this morning.

At 6 p. m. lightning struck an electric fan in Ed Graham's restaurant at 8 North Fourteenth street and destroyed it. At the time there were many persons in the restaurant and considerable excitement resulted.

The wind blew a plank from the ninth floor of the new Fullerton building, and it broke a $50 pane of glass in the window in Montgomery's restaurant, 620 Pine street.

AT PACIFIC.

A Severe Electric Storm Passed Over the Town.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PACIFIC, Mo., June 19.—An electrical storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, passed over this section this evening destroying trees, blowing off roofs and felling a large tree on the Frisco telegraph wires. Sixteen cars were blown eastward on the Missouri Pacific siding for nearly a mile. Miss Dora Beard, a domestic in the Commercial Hotel, was rendered unconscious for an hour by lightning.

Very Hot at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—Between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. to-day the Government thermometer climbed ten degrees, reaching its highest point, 96, at that hour. No prostrations are reported, though William Herriott, aged 50 years, died from the effects of the sunstroke he suffered yesterday. During the forenoon rain clouds that swept over Kansas City from Kansas protected the city from the sun, but when, shortly before noon, the clouds broke, the change was remarkable. Heavy rains which caused damage to crops, are reported from the Southwest. At Concordia, Kan., there was a fall of 2.12 inches of rain.

It Was 104 Degrees at Webb City.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WEBB CITY, Mo., June 19.—At 3 o'clock to-day the mercury reached 104 in the shade, being much the hottest day here so far this season. Many persons working out-doors were forced to quit.

House Destroyed by Lightning.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

RED BUD, Ill., June 19.—The house of Fred Meyer, a farmer living near here, was struck by lightning this evening at 6 o'clock and was destroyed by fire. It was a fine two-story frame structure and valued at $5,000.

STATE UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Important Business Furnished by the Board of Curators.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 19.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Curators of the Missouri University, which has been in session here for several days this week, has adjourned after transacting much important business. The full board will hold their next meeting at Rolla, Mo., July 21. The first action of the Executive Committee in their meeting here was to complete arrangements for the proposed new club-house. The general plans submitted by Senator H. H. Hohenschild were adopted and he was appointed superintendent and architect. The building, as proposed, is to be built of brick and is a handsome edifice. It has three stories and a basement. The dining-room is sufficient to accommodate 300 students. Each student will occupy a room to himself. Each two rooms open into a large room, to be used as a study. These will accommodate sixty students. There will be parlors, kitchens and other rooms. It will be built on the campus on the site now occupied by the old Ficklin building. When complete the old Union Boarding Club-house will be used as a dormitory only, the students all taking their meals in the dining-room of the new building.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone was appointed as attorney to represent the university in any litigation that might arise in connection with the Yeater free-scholarship act.

President R. H. Jesse and Prof. H. J. Waters were appointed delegates to the National Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, to meet in Minneapolis on July 13. Judge Alex Martin was appointed to represent the university in the Agricultural College land claims now pending. Mrs. Norvell was reappointed matron of the U. B. Club.

Hugh Allison Smith was appointed Teaching Fellow in the Roman languages. Miss Inez Riggs was appointed to the same position in the Germanic languages. The President was authorized to send out, during the summer, members of the faculty in the interest of the university to such institutions and conventions as he might select.

JEALOUSY AND CRIME.

An Old Soldier Murders His Wife and Kills Himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—To-night Henry F. McCorkle, an old soldier, shot and killed his wife, Mary, at her boarding house, and then killed himself. After twenty years of married life the couple was divorced three months ago. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

A CLEAR DOCKET.

A Very Rare State of Affairs in Dayton, O.

DAYTON, O., June 19.—Prosecutor Charles Kumler to-day presented Judge O. B. Brown with a pair of white gloves to signify that the docket in the Criminal Court was clear and clean. This has only happened once before in the history of this county.

DOCTOR COPELAND GIVES NOTICE REGARDING THE LOW FEES.

They Only Apply to Patients Commencing or Renewing Treatment Before July 1.

Only Such Will Be Treated Until Cured at the Low Fees Which Have Been So Long Sustained--Raising the Fees the Only Practical Way of Relieving the Strain Upon the Offices Caused by the Influx of Patients To Be Cured of Deafness.

For a number of years Doctor Copeland and his associates in practice have given the people their services at fees so low that they could not even be called nominal. Since the discovery of the cure for Deafness the influx of patients from all over the country has been so great as to almost exhaust the facilities of their offices and laboratories. The work can not be kept up in this way without largely increased facilities, which it is inexpedient to supply. The only practical way of relieving the strain will be followed—as has been already stated in letters to former patients—the fees will be raised to reduce the number of patients.

In doing this Doctor Copeland feels it just and courteous to give adequate notice to the thousands of patients who have during the past years been treated at these offices at low fees; to give adequate notice that every patient who has ever been treated at these offices will be taken and treated under the new methods which have awakened the attention of the scientific world, at the fees originally paid, providing they renew before July 1. This means that every patient who has taken treatment and stopped for any reason whatever may commence again at the original fees during this present month and obtain the benefit of the new and wonderful treatment that has thrilled the world with its record of cures. It also means that any who have been for a long time contemplating taking treatment may have the advantage of the low fees, providing their treatment is commenced before July 1. This is the notice:

The low fees which have been given during the Copeland practice in St. Louis will only apply to those beginning or renewing treatment during this month. The books will be closed July 1. Only those patients applying for or renewing treatment before that date will be entitled to the low fees. All those, however, beginning or renewing treatment before that date will, as is manifestly just, be entitled to these fees until cured. This notice is final. It applies to all old and new patients and all diseases. It is limited only in time.

ABLE TO RESUME BUSINESS.

W. R. Read, Belleview, Mo.: "I was so deaf that I had to sell my store; but now my hearing is restored and I have started in business again."

A LITTLE GIRL CURED.

R. A. Ogle, Monroe City, Mo.: "My little daughter, Iva, was getting so deaf that we had to speak very loudly to make her hear. Now she is perfectly cured."

DEAF ALL HIS LIFE.

L. W. Nimmo, De Soto, Mo.: "I had been deaf all my life, and lately it was getting very bad, indeed. My hearing is restored, and I can hear any one with ease when talking in natural tones."

DEAF FOR FIVE YEARS.

Frank Dinning, De Soto, Mo.: "I was deaf for five years, and it was getting worse and worse. Every one had to shout at me. Now I can hear the lowest whisper with ease."

COULDN'T HEAR STREET CARS.

R. S. Reno, 3745 Lincoln avenue, city: "I was so deaf that I couldn't hear the cars go by. I couldn't hear the conductor ring up the fares. Now I can hear as well as anybody."

STONE DEAF IN ONE EAR.

E. Robinson, St. Charles, Mo., Conductor on Wabash Railroad between St. Charles and St. Louis: "I had been stone deaf in my left ear. Now my hearing is perfectly restored."

DEAF TWENTY YEARS.

Henry Wolff, in charge Friedens Cemetery, city: "I am 57 years old and had been deaf twenty years. Besides suffered with noises in head. The noises are cured and I can now hear distinctly."

HAD TO READ THE LIPS.

Mrs. Jessie Cerovich, 516 South Ewing avenue, city: "I was so deaf that I could only understand conversation by watching the lips very closely. Now I can hear the lowest whisper with ease."

HEARING RESTORED AT 72.

John R. McCleery of W. P. McCleery & Co., 200 North Second street, residing at 4655 Wagoner place, city: "I am 72 years of age and have been successfully treated for deafness of 20 years' standing."

WAS STONE DEAF.

James Albright, 507 1-2 Wash st.: "I was stone deaf and had to communicate by writing. I came to St. Louis from Brandon, Mo., solely to take the Copeland Treatment and am happy to state that my hearing is entirely restored."

DEAF TEN YEARS.

Capt. W. A. Jenks, Steamer "St. Louis Harbor Boat," and residing at 2714 North Twenty-first street, city: "I was very deaf for ten years and also suffered with severe pains in the side of my head. These troubles have been entirely removed."

THE NOISES GAVE WARNING.

James O'Brien, 1009 Chouteau avenue, mate on steamer Polar Wave: "Eight years ago ringing noises commenced in my head. They were the warning sign, and my hearing gradually failed. The noises were incessant for years, but now they are all gone and my hearing is restored."

ROARING AND RUMBLING NOISES

Miss Alice Norton, Vincennes, Ind.: "I had a roaring and rumbling in my ears, and such a severe earache that I couldn't sleep at night. These noises were incessant, and were enough to drive me distracted. I was getting worse and worse, but now I am cured perfectly of the noises, deafness and pains."

THE PROPER COURSE FOR SUFFERERS.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Doctor Copeland. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to enlightened medicine.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh, when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"

L. W. Phelps, 2622 De Kalb st., permanently cured of Catarrh four years ago.

"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does the nose stop up toward night?"

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE OF THE NERVES.

The majority of Nervous Diseases are caused by poisons in the blood. Poison circulating in the blood harasses the brain and nerves, and such symptoms as these follow:

"Do you get giddy?"
"Have you neuralgia?"
"Is your memory clear?"
"Are you easily dazed?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Do your hands tremble?"
"Does your heart flutter?"
"Do you have headaches?"
"Are you easily irritated?"
"Have you weird fancies?"
"Is your brain fagged out?"
"Are you easily frightened?"
"Doesn't sleep refresh you?"
"Have you horrible dreams?"
"Have you wandering pains?"
"Does conversation bore you?"
"Have you vertigo sometimes?"
"Do you forget what you read?"
"Have you numbness in limbs?"
"Do you start up in your sleep?"
"Have you pain on top of head?"
"Have you pain in back of head?"
"Is there loss of power in limbs?"
"Does a lump come up in throat?"
"Have you throbbing in temples?"
"Have you languid, tired feeling?"
"Do your legs or arms go to sleep?"
"Do you suffer from sleeplessness?"
"Have you shooting pains in head?"
"Is there twitching of the muscles?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from Catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

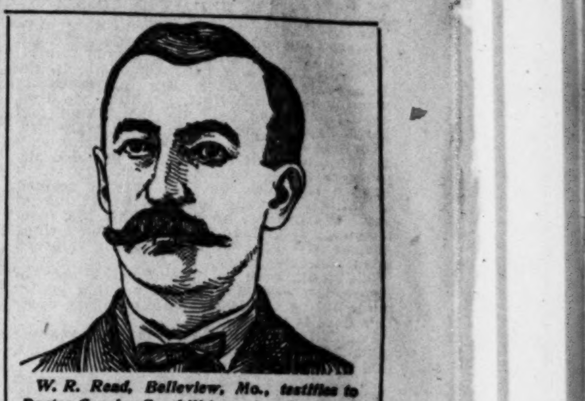
"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"

Mrs. Fred Schultz, 4329 Laclede av., testifies to Doctor Copeland's skill in curing Bronchial Catarrh.

"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

THE SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES.

Deafness and ear troubles result from Catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.



W. R. Read, Belleview, Mo., testifies to Doctor Copeland's skill in curing Deafness.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Do the ears itch and burn?"
"Is the wax dry in the ears?"
"Is there a throbbing in ears?"
"Are you gradually getting deaf?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have ringing in the ears?"
"Are there cracking sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are the sounds like steam escaping?"
"Can you hardly recollect anything?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow the nose?"
"Is there a roaring like a waterfall in head?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

This condition results from the liver being affected by Catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flushes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Can't you explain where?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is Catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

Mrs. C. H. Tennyson, Mt. Carmel, Ill., Testifies to Doctor Copeland's Skill in Curing Catarrh of Stomach.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there constant bad taste in mouth?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch up material that burns throat?"
"When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CONSULTATION FREE.

Copeland Medical Institute

DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. J. E. THOMPSON, Consulting Physicians.

Rooms 201, 202 and 203 Odd Fellows' Building,

810 Olive St., Opposite Post-Office.

Second floor, directly over main entrance. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

THEY'RE A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES.

QUEER CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTOR-HEIRS OF JOHN T. DAVIS.

REFUSE TO PAY THEIR TAXES.

Threatened With Jail for Contempt Before They Filed an Inventory of Their $2,500,000 Estate.

There is a City Tax Collector, for once, who seems to mean business.

It is Charles Wenneker.

His suit against the John T. Davis estate for $51,250 taxes for the fiscal year of '96-'97, is not so much an effort to collect back taxes, becauses there are none, as far as Mr. Wenneker knows, but to secure a more prompt return of the taxes due from the Davis estate for the current year.

A few days ago it was Mr. Wenneker's assertion that he had started out with a new set of books. His new books, from the Assessor's office, have the Davis estate assessed at $2,500,000. Upon that amount there is due the city $6,250, State revenue and interest, $10,000 public school tax, and $35,000 municipal revenue—in all $51,250.

When the usual notices were sent out months ago, the Davis heirs and executors paid no attention to the Assessor's request for a statement. Repeated notices brought no result. Finally, under that provision of the law which permits the Assessor to assess on his own judgment, he put the value of the estate at $2,500,000. He arrived at this conclusion after an examination of the records of the Probate Court.

Deputy Tax Collector Greber says that notice after notice was sent to the Davis heirs and executors, but they ignored everything. They would make no return or make any other answer than that they "would not pay."

The law gives the Collector the right in the event of refusal to pay to bring suit at once, and that Mr. Wenneker, through his attorney, Mr. Slevin, has done.

"We will see if people like these Davises, whose father made the money he left them out of the St. Louis public, are going to treat the people of St. Louis with the contempt that they love to show towards every official. They are to be brought to toe the mark," remarked the new city official.

Here the Post-Dispatch reporter asked how long the taxes ran back.

"Only this year. We don't know what they paid last year. Somebody has said they compromised on a valuation of $100,000, but that we have no means of determining, for Mr. Ziegenhein's old books are not here. I don't know what they paid, but we intend they shall have an opportunity to pay the full amount this year, no matter what they paid last year."

"How is that amount of $2,500,000 arrived at by the Assessor?" asked the reporter.

"The Davis heirs will make no return of either real estate or personal property. The law then compels the assessor to make an estimate. The latter in this case had no other means of determining, except to go to the Probate Court, and find the inventory of property filed by the executors of the Davis estate. He goes through that and makes the best judgment he can. Then that estimate is sent to the executors and heirs (they happen to be the same), for revision or correction. They pay no attention to that. So after a decent period of waiting, we bring suit.

"And that we will collect the full amount and penalties there is no fear, unless these people condescend to respect the law and those who execute it. Go to the Probate Court, examine the records and you will find that the children of John T. Davis have been obstructing the settlement of that estate since his death.

"The court has had to threaten them more than once, because they ignored every order of the court for months and then were only brought to a showing by peremptory contempt proceedings.

"In the same way they have treated tax assessors and collectors, and now we mean to fetch them up standing."

The records of the Probate Court for the past two years go far to corroborate what the tax man said of the executor heirs of the Davis estate. They seem to be a law unto themselves.

Twice Judge Leo Rassieur has had to threaten John T. Davis, Jr., and S. C. Davis with imprisonment if they neglected longer to obey the orders of the court; and once he sent a peremptory summons by a Deputy Sheriff to Maria Davis, with a regular citation, which meant jail if she did not obey.

She obeyed, and that day the Judge got what he was after, a partial inventory of the Davis estate. Yet is was incomplete, and remains so to this day.

John T. Davis, once supposed to be the richest man in St. Louis, died April 13, 1894. He left two sons, John T. Davis, Jr., Samuel C. Davis, and a daughter, Maria J. Davis. It was expected he would provide handsomely for several institutions in his will, but he remembered no one but his three children, among whom his vast estate was equally divided. The three were appointed executors without bonds.

From the hour of the old dry goods merchant's death the three heirs seemed to be apart from the rest of the universe. Poor old Andrew Sproule, who was for many years John T. Davis' friend and right hand man, is said to never cease his mourning at the deliberate throwing away of the magnificent business he had helped to create at Broadway and Washington avenue.

Application for probate of the will was filed June 1, 1894, six weeks after John T. Davis' death. The Court the same day directed an inventory to be filed.

Time passed and it was not forthcoming. November 23, the Court ordered that the inventory be filed at once. It was not done.

On February 13, 1895, the Court tired of trifling, issued a citation for contempt upon John T. Davis, Jr., and Samuel C. Davis. They appeared, but made an excuse, that their sister was not in the city. Whereupon the Judge issued a citation on Maria J. Davis, directing her to appear in court March 4, failing in which she would be sent to jail for contempt.

This brought the Davises to time and on March 4, 1895, nearly a year after John T. Davis' death, the heirs appeared with an inventory.

It is now on file in the Probate Court and though it is sworn to as embracing every dollar of the old man's property, real personal and constructive, there is not an item on the schedule that is not real estate.

It is a choice lot of real estate. Beginning with the big building at Broadway and Washington it creeps west block by block—choice bits here and there—corners everywhere, until it reaches Grand avenue.

Then the items begin to broaden and expand from tens of feet front to hundreds.

Then comes the extreme West End holdings—blocks on Portland, Westmoreland and Westminster places. Then the Forest Park region, with acres of subdivisions, North, South and West of the park.

Though this inventory was filed two years ago probably not an inch of the real property has deteriorated in value. Much of it has increased four-fold.

That was not enough for the Probate Court. In the autumn of 1895—one year after the probate of the will, the court demanded of Maria J. Davis, John T. Davis and Samuel C. Davis an accounting of their executorship.

Whereupon John T. Davis made affidavit on half a sheet of foolscap, to the effect that the executors of the estate of John T. Davis, deceased, "have not received or disbursed any assets during the current year."

There the matter stands so far as the Probate Court is concerned.

But not so with the tax men. They mean business.

They have not an unreasonable incentive. The collector is allowed 2 per cent of the whole amount, and the attorney 5 per cent of the whole amount, which is sufficient inducement for an earnest effort.

The Davis heirs are not now in the city. Miss Maria J. Davis, it is said, has taken up her permanent residence in the East. The brothers are retired from business and are enjoying themselves.

They must pay their taxes all the same, Collector Wenneker says.

Stricken While Eating.

Arthur Gurber, a Work-house prisoner, was overcome by the heat Saturday while eating and died an hour later. He was subject to epileptic fits, which caused his death. Gurber was serving out a $200 fine imposed for indecency.

POOL ROOMS MUST CLOSE.

BREEDERS' LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE MONDAY.

WILL MAKE A TEST CASE.

Cole Ullman Is the Man Who Will Now Do Tom Walsh's Great Act.

There will be several hundred pencilers, sheet writers, cashiers and touts out of jobs to-morrow.

The Breeders' law goes into effect with the sunrise Monday and if any of the pool rooms open the proprietors will probably be treated to a ride in Major Harrigan's hurry-up wagons.

The Chief of Police, who has brought every statute and ordinance to bear during the last year in an effort to close the down-town rooms, has vowed that the moment the Breeders' bill becomes a law he would make every bookmaker outside the Fair Grounds quit business.

He will have an opportunity to-morrow to make good his oft-repeated statement, for last night it was said one or two of the men who have been selling tickets on the ponies will throw open their doors as usual and chalk the betting and results on the blackboards.

There was a difference of opinion down town last night as to whether the law goes into effect this week, but the more conservative bookies said they reckoned it did and would not open again until they saw how the cat jumped.

This means there will be a test case made and it was finally learned that the sporting fraternity has found a new Moses to lead them out of the legal wilderness.

Hitherto Tom Walsh has posed in that position as the frequent entry of his name on the docket of the Court of Criminal Correction will show, but Tom is tired of the job and besides he is broke.

The man who will take his place is Cole Ullman. It was announced positively last night that his pool room on Fourth street would be open for business Monday and that if arrested he would make a test case of it. All the down-town bookmakers are said to be behind him.

That Ulman thinks he will be successful in his contests in the courts is evidenced by the preparations he has made the last few days to fix up for the summer. He has placed a number of fans in his resort and has had the interior decorated.

Indeed, the bookmakers profess the belief that the Breeders' law can be easily knocked out on the ground that it is unconstitutional. They say some of the best attorneys in Missouri have assured them on this point.

But during this week the pool room men will be at sea. There is not only the Breeders' law to struggle with, but also the test case now before Judge Hirzel, in which the scope of the general gambling act is questioned.

Should his honor find that this statute covers the case of Sol Stein then the rooms would have to close anyway and there would be no test of the law recently enacted by the Legislature.

The general belief, however, is that Judge Hirzel will declare that the statute does not apply. Then, this out of the way, the breeders' law will be the only one to test.

The closing of the pool rooms will prove quite a loss to the Western Union Telegraph Co. There are at present—or at least there were until yesterday—ten rooms down town taking the regular wire service.

At least a score operated without this advantage by stealing the returns from their more progressive neighbors.

The Western Union charges $22 a day for a set of races. The bill reads $12 for wire service and $10 for reporter. No regular room has taken fewer than three races a day, so that each "regular" place has paid $66 to the telegraph company. Ten rooms would make the per diem total $660. But some of the rooms have taken more than three races, and some of them have secured results from the night tracks, so that the Western Union has netted about $4,500 a week from the down-town bookmakers.

This has been secured with but little expense to the company, for it now has the privileges at all the tracks, and the pool rooms have to pay their own operators.

The fact that the Western Union did not take out its wires last night is evidence that they expect a fight to be made.

The summer meeting at the Fair Grounds begins at the same time that the Breeders' bill becomes a law, and yesterday the track bookmakers were told to come prepared Monday to pay the license to the State required of them by that measure. Each man who draws in will have to pay $2 a day and 50 cents notary fees. The law provides that a license cannot be taken for less than three days, and it is probable the track bookies will not secure them for longer periods, as the drawings take place twice a week.

WILL SOON BE UNITED.

Call of Duty Has Temporarily Separated Dr. Winslow and His Bride.

Dr. Henry E. Winslow, better known as Jack Winslow, who surprised his friends by marrying Mrs. Gussie Campbell Spencer in Chicago last week, is in New York.

His bride of a week is with her mother in Webster.

Though there are those who are wondering what it all means, Mrs. Winslow and members of her family insist that Dr. Winslow left his bride only at the urgent call of duty.

After their sudden marriage in Chicago last Saturday the young people came to St. Louis, arriving at the home of the bride's parents in Webster Sunday morning. They attended services at the Webster Congregational Church, where Mrs. Winslow introduced her husband to her friends.

Monday evening and Tuesday evening the couple were out driving about the pretty little town.

Wednesday Dr. Winslow was missed. He was not seen about town and the curious began to wonder what had become of him.

Of course discretion forbade that they ask questions, so they exchanged opinions without venturing to make an attempt to verify their suspicions.

They couldn't see why a husband should leave his pretty bride within a week of the wedding.

If they had asked Mrs. Winslow or her parents about it they would have gotten an explanation as a Post-Dispatch reporter did when he called on Mrs. Winslow last night.

"Yes," she said, "Dr. Winslow has gone to New York. He went, not because he wanted to, but because he had to.

"Before we were married he applied for a position as surgeon on the steamship Teconquah. Early this week he was summoned to New York to qualify for the position. I expect to join him in New York in two weeks."

FROM THEIR HERMIT UNCLE.

St. Louis Women Inherit Fortunes From a Milwaukee Recluse.

Mrs. Adele Thias, 2815 South Twelfth street, and Mrs. Fannie Weimer, 306 North Grand avenue, are two lucky St. Louisans. By the death of an uncle, August Frederick Busch, in Milwaukee, Friday, each niece inherits $100,000 in property.

The deceased relative came to St. Louis from Germany in 1853. He could find no permanent employment here, and in 1854 went to Milwaukee. For a short time he wrote regularly to relatives here, then, owing to a disappointment in an affair of the heart, cut off all communication with the outside world, living utterly unto himself. Last Wednesday he telegraphed for his nieces, as he thought he was dying.

They attended him until the end. His estate, valued at $400,000, will be divided among his two St. Louis nieces, a sister in Germany and a half sister, Mrs. Bertha Tensler of San Francisco.

HOSIERY.

All our Children's 19c Seamless Brown, Tan and Black Cotton Hose, with double heels and toes, clean-up price 9c.

All our Ladies' 25c and 35c Extra Quality and Fancy Solid Color Hose, clean-up price for choice 17c.

SELL! SELL! SELL! Are the orders from headquarters! No matter what goods cost---no matter what they are worth---sell them! Only a few days to do it in---make those days count! Orders are orders here and the prices have been riddled! Now improve your golden opportunity and load up. We have no Broadway rents to pay---no fancy expenses to meet. Walk the two short blocks from Broadway and your dollars will stretch like rubber---every price in the house has been fearfully slashed down---these are merely specimens.

LEATHER GOODS.

All our Ladies' 25c Belts, bound with patent leather, with harness buckles; clean-up price 10c.

All our Ladies' Pocketbooks and Purses, gilt and silver trimmed; worth up to 35c; clean-up price 15c.

Wash Goods Slaughter.

All our 27-inch silk finish Dress Crepons, regular price 10c a yard—Clean-Up Price 2½c

All our light and dark ground Dimities that we have been selling at 7½c, 8⅓c and 10c a yard, all in one big lot in this sale at 5c

All our 30-inch fine Imported Organdies, handsome designs and very sheer fast colors, regular price 15c—Clean-Up Price 7½c

All our White Lace Striped Lawns, very cool, suitable for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses, regular price 15c a yard—Clean-Up Price 7½c

All our extra fine Imported Dimities in swell designs, regular price 15c a yard—Clean-Up Price 9c

THE FAIR 7th ST. & FRANKLIN AVE

ST. LOUIS' GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

Corsets and Underwear.

All our Ladies' 39c Summer Corsets going at 19c

All our Ladies' 39c Ruffle Trimmed Umbrella Drawers will be cleaned out at 23c

All our Ladies' 60c and 65c Cambric Ruffle Trimmed Muslin Underskirts, with tucks—Clean-Up Price 39c

All our W. B. long waisted 6-hook Drab and White Corsets, sold here regularly at 79c—Clean-Up Price 48c

All our Ladies' Nursing Corsets, in drab, white and buff, regular price $1.00—Clean-Up Price 59c

All our Ladies' "Cyceline" Brand Ventilating Corsets, in 3 different style, worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—Clean-Up Price for choice 69c

Dress Goods.

All our 36-inch Henriettas and Novelty Suitings, regular price 20c a yard—Clean Up Price 10c

All our 36 and 40-inch Novelty Suitings, former price 39c yard—Clean Up Price 25c

All our 46-inch all-wool serges, all colors, early season's price 49c a yard—Clean Up Price 29c

All our 42-inch all-wool imported Black Crepons, regular price $1.00 a yard—Clean Up Price 58c

All our 48-inch Silk and Wool Novelties, regular price $1.00 a yard—Clean Up Price 65c

A mixed lot Dress Goods, including 36-inch Brilliantine all-wool suitings, etc., former price 35c a yard—Clean Up Price for choice 12½c

SILKS.

All our fancy Silks, worth up to 60c a yard, such as stylish Foulards, Pongees, Surahs, French Poplin, etc., will be offered in 2 lots at 35c a yard and at 25c

All our 20-inch Japanese Wash Silks in dainty styles and colorings, formerly 35c a yard—Clean Up Price 19c

Laces and Embroideries

1 lot Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries, slightly soiled, worth up to 15c a yard—Clean Up Price 2c

1 lot Oriental, Valenciennes and Torchon Laces, worth up to 15c a yard—Clean Up Price 5c

1 big lot Oriental Laces, in cream and white, worth up to 30c a yard—Clean Up Price 10c

Soaps and Perfumes.

Tar Soap, regular price 5c a cake—Clean Up Price 3c

Perfumes, put up in fancy bottles, all odors, worth 25c a bottle—Clean Up Price 10c

MILLINERY.

All our Ladies' $3.00 Trimmed Hats will be cleaned out at $1.00

All our 59c American Beauty Roses will be cleaned out at 10c

All our Ladies' 50c Untrimmed Hats will be cleaned out at 10c

All our Children's 50c Shirred Mull Hats will be cleaned out at 15c

Ribbons—1 lot Satin and Grosgrain Ribbon, in black, white and colors, 1 and 2 inches wide, will be cleaned out at 5c

All other Parasols and Umbrellas at Clearing Sale Prices.

Parasols and Umbrellas

1 lot of Children's Parasols, Clean-Up Price, while they last 10c

All our Ladies' 22-inch Paragon Frame Parasols, in plain silk and grass linen, worth up to $1.50; Clean-Up Price, for choice 39c

HANDKERCHIEFS.

All our ladies' and men's handkerchiefs worth 7c, 10c, and 15c each; Clean Up Price for choice 5c

All our ladies' 10c plain white and fancy border hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Clean Up Price 2½c

BOYS' WAISTS.

All our boys' 25c Percale Waists, Clean Up Price 12c

All our boys' 50c Percale Waists, with pleated fronts and backs; Clean Up Price 25c

Underskirts.

All our Ladies' fine Grass Linen Umbrella Underskirts, with wide ruffles, regular price $1.10—Clean Up Price 69c

Suits, Waists, Skirts and Wrappers

CUT AND SLASHED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

98c While they last, takes choice of 20 dozen Ladies' Eton Duck Suits, in stripes, dot and check designs, all colors, skirts cut full 4 yards wide, with deep hem, the jacket very jaunty; this would be good value anywhere at $2.

$1.98 For choice of all our Ladies' Colored Silk Shirt Waists, in checks, stripes, dots and plain colors, with linen collars and soft cuffs, made with yoke backs, that we have been selling at $8.00 to $5.00 each; take them while you can, they won't last long.

75c For all our $1.25 and $1.50 Wrappers, in dark and light lawns, Penang and German calico, gathered backs and fronts, some with fancy ruffle.

Here's a Peach—All our Ladies' Silk, Satin, Moire and Velour and Colored Silk and Crepe Dress Skirts, all of this season's styles, some silk-lined, many patterns, all well lined and properly made, formerly up to $12 each, in this Clean-Up Sale at $4.98

Here's Another—All our Genuine Irish Linen and Unlined Colored Mohair Dress Skirts, cut full 4 yards wide, with deep hem, stitched seams, that have been $2.00 and $2.50, will be cleaned out in this Sale at $1.00

PILLOW CASES—42x36-in. ready-made Pillow Cases, regular price 10c, Clean Up Price 4½c

CAMBRIC—1 case Lonsdale Cambric, 36 inches wide, formerly 12½c a yard, Clean Up Price 5c

PRINTS—Best Indigo Blue Prints, regularly 6¼c a yard, Clean Up Price 3½c

GINGHAM—2 cases fine Zephyr Gingham, all designs and colorings, 2 to 10 yards in a piece, regular price 12½c a yard, Clean Up Price 4½c

PRINTS—Good Prints in 1 to 10-yard mill lengths, Clean Up Price, per yard 1c

SHEETING—Yard wide fine brown Sheeting, regular price 8⅓c a yard, Clean Up Price 4c

SHEETING—1 case 9-4 Sheeting, regularly 18c a yard, Clean Up Price 10½c

GINGHAM—1 case Apron Check and Dress Gingham worth from 6c to 8⅓c a yard, Clean Up Price 4c

CARPETS.

One lot of all-wool ingrain, samples 1¼ yards long, worth 50c each; Clean Up Price 19c

All our regular 65c Brussels Carpets; Clean Up Price 47c

CURTAINS AND SHADES

All our 20c Window Shades, complete with spring rollers; Clean Up Price 10c

All our regular 50c Lace Curtains, Clean Up Price per pair 27c

All our regular 85c Lace Curtains, per pair 50c

All our regular $1.85 Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, per pair 99c

GLOVES.

All our ladies' $1.25 2-clasp Chamois Gloves 65c

All our ladies' 23c pure Silk Mitts at 9c

Goom's Parisian Cleaner, unsurpassed for kid gloves, silk and woolen goods, regular price 25c; Clean Up Price 15c

LININGS.

All our light weight Rustling Moire Skirt Lining, regular price 10c a yard—Monday, only, per yard 4c

1 lot American Hair Cloth, 18 inches wide, regular price 10c a yard—Clean Up Price 2½c

VESTS.

All our Children's 7½c quality Sleeveless Vests, quantity limited—Clean Up Price, each 2½c

All our Ladies' 9c Swiss Ribbed Low Neck Sleeveless Vests—Clean Up Price 4c

All our Ladies' fine 35c and 50c Cotton Lisle Thread Vests, assorted styles—Clean Up Price 19c

LINENS.

All our 10c Honey Comb Towels, Clean Up Price 3½c

All our Persian design Drapery Cretonne, worth 10c yard, Clean Up Price 5c

1 lot Pure Linen Damask Towels, with fancy borders, some in the lot worth 40c, Clean Up Price for choice 15c

1 mixed lot Pure Linen Table Damask, some in the lot worth 65c a yard, in 3 lots for this sale, at 33c a yard, at 22c a yard, and at 19c

All our 1½-yard Square Tray Cloths, all pure linen, nicely fringed, and open work, worth 75c, Clean Up Price 39c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

All our Men's 25c Belts, Clean Up Price 12c

All our Men's 35c Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, Clean Up Price 19c

All our Men's 40c Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, in tan, blue and brown, Clean Up Price 23c

All our Men's 50c White Unlaundered Shirts, Clean Up Price 29c

NOTIONS.

"Hold-Fast" Enameled Hairpins, package 1c

Twin Dress Stays, bunch 1c

Sandow Pins, 400 in paper 2c

12 spools Basting Cotton 3c

1 dozen Kid Curlers 3c

100 yard spool Black Sewing Silk 2c

10c Corset Stays 3c

Writing and Note Paper and Envelopes, worth from 25c to 75c, per box 12c

Paper and Envelopes, worth from 10c to 35c, per box 7c

10c Feather Stitch Braid, 4 and 6-yard pieces, white and all colors 5c

LOOK AT THE SLAUGHTER IN HOUSE-FURNISHINGS

Prices Melted Away!

2-Burner Gasoline Stoves, regular price $3.50, cut to $1.98

3-Burner Gasoline Stoves, regular price $4.50, cut to $2.98

REFRIGERATORS Cut and Slashed! See our line before you buy!

Medium size Granite Iron Tea Kettles, worth 65c, reduced to 29c

Mason Fruit Jars, All complete, with porcelain lined caps—

Pint size, worth 5c, at 3c

Quart size, worth 7c, at 4c

2-Quart size, worth 10c, at 5c

The "White Mountain" Ice Cream Freezer—the best known and most reliable freezer in the world—2-Quart size, worth $2.00, at $1.39

MATCH THIS PRICE IF YOU CAN!

$1.69 FOR ALL SIZES. $1.69 FOR ALL SIZES.

LAWN MOWERS SLASHED TO NOTHING!

All our 12-inch Mowers slashed to $1.69

All our 14-inch Mowers slashed to $1.69

All our 16-inch Mowers slashed to $1.69

Regular Prices $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Talk Is Unnecessary—the Price Tells It!

SCREENS—Sliding Window Screens—will fit an ordinary size window—worth 20c, cut to 10c

Family size Screen Doors, well and strongly made, worth 65c, cut to 35c

Granite Iron Basins, regular price 20c, reduced to 10c

Granite Iron Water Pails, worth 65c, reduced to 33c

Granite Iron Lipped Kettles—

The 20c size reduced to, each 10c

The 25c size reduced to, each 15c

The 40c size reduced to, each 23c

Granite Iron Covered Buckets, 1 and 2 quart size, worth 20c and 25c each—choice for 10c

BABY CARRIAGES Save your money by buying at "The Fair."

Preserving Kettles (white porcelain lined)—

2-Quart, regular price 15c, cut to 10c

3-Quart, regular price 20c, cut to 14c

4-Quart, regular price 25c, cut to 17c

5-Quart, regular price 35c, cut to 23c

6-Quart, regular price 45c, cut to 29c

Tempered Steel Grass Hooks, like cut, worth 25c, reduced to 15c

COOLERS. 2-Gallon Water Coolers galvanized iron-lined and nicely painted, worth $1.50, cut to 98c

MR. FILLEY'S ILLNESS.

The Old Politician Denied Himself to Callers Yesterday.

The announcement was made at the City Hall yesterday morning that Chauncey I. Filley had gone witih Mayor Ziegenhein and others to a fish-fry at Ballwin, St. Louis County. Later it was discovered that Mr. Filley had not gone away, but was then quite ill at his home on Beaumont and Chestnut streets.

A Post-Dispatch reporter, who called yesterday evening at the Filley mansion, found all the blinds closely drawn. The colored boy who answered the door-bell declared the big politician was then at home sick. When asked the extent of the illness, he answered: "Han't be seen. That's all I know."

Dr. Baumgartner, who is Mr. Filley's physician, declared it contrary to the medical code of ethics to say whether his patient was sick or not.

The Merchants' League Club was equally divided on the question of Mr. Filley's illness or his absence from town, and could give no information.

Rumor had it he is ill with pleurisy, and that his condition is liable to become serious.

NEEDS HER HELP.

Lena Juergen Released to Help Support the Family.

Mrs. Fredericka Juergen applied to Judge Flitcraft yesterday morning for the release of her 13-year-old daughter, who was detained at the House of the Good Shepherd. In her petition Mrs. Juergen recited that there were five children in the family, and the imprisoned girl was the eldest.

The mother claimed that she needed Lena's support to help maintain the family. The writ was granted.

Repents Her Anger.

Mrs. Martin McPheeters prosecuted her husband May 7 for frequenting disorderly houses. He was fined $50 and in default was sent to the Work-house yesterday. Mrs. McPheeters was at the Mayor's office with a petition for his release, but His Honor was at the picnic at Ballwin.

Fireman Cutter Injured.

Frank Cutter, driver of No. 7 Engine Co.'s reel, was injured yesterday afternoon while going to a fire at Ninth and Chouteau avenue. The reel collided with an electric car at Twelfth and Chouteau. Cutter was thrown and sustained a broken leg.

REASON FOR SUICIDE.

Norton Said to Have Been a Defaulter for Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—The papers to-day publish sensational statements to the effect that Isaac Norton, the cashier of the Internal Revenue office, who committed suicide on Wednesday last, was a defaulter to the extent of $50,000. The official by whom an investigation into the affairs of the office are being made, declines either to affirm or deny the statement.

The Moss Estate.

Fannie B. Moss, curatrix of the estate of Elva O. and Thomas J. Moss, filed inventories in the Probate Court yesterday. The inventories show the estates to consist of property in Westmoreland place, Forest Park addition and at various places in Missouri. The value is placed at $52,194.63.

Dallian Got Fifteen Years.

George Dallian was convicted yesterday in Division No. 1 of the Criminal Court of the murder of M. B. Thompson and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The shooting occurred at the corner of Cottage and Pendleton avenues September 24 of last year. Both parties were negroes.

MISSOURI INTEREST.

Requisition Made for a Warrant to Pay Up July 1.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Fund Commissioners to-day requisition was made on the State Auditor for a warrant on the Treasury for the sum of $87,500 to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt of the State, due July 1, 1897.

Protest of Property Holders.

A large meeting of property holders was held last night at Delmar and Taylor avenues, and a protest was signed against the proposed North Market street and Forest Park street railway. A committee of seven was appointed to go before the Street Railway Committee and plead for the property holders.

Kentuckian's Double Crime.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., June 19.—News has just reached here that W. T. Sullivan criminally assaulted and attempted to kill his sister-in-law, Sarah Lawson, yesterday afternoon. She is in a dangerous condition. He made his escape. He lived nine miles east of here.

THE KEEN EDGE of our pruning has been felt in all departments this week. For instance, Misses' fine Tan and Black Sandals, $1.25 and $1.00 values for 69C

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

He Went After a Stone.

While trying to pick the diamond stud, valued at $150, from Joseph Meyer's shirt front, Michael Holden was captured in a pool room at 753 Pine street yesterday afternoon after a desperate resistance, and held until Policemen McClelland and Smith arrived. At Police Headquarters he refused to say anything about himself and the police do not know him.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

TYPHOON II. WILL MEET ORNAMENT.

ST. LOUIS DERBY THE SENSATIONAL RACE OF THE YEAR.

THE TURF WORLD IS DIVIDED.

Milton Young and the Kentucky Turf World Will Back the Son of Order.

Interest in the turf world is centered in the running of the St. Louis Derby at the Fair Grounds race course, on Saturday afternoon, June 26, and that it will be the most brilliant event of 1897 is universally conceded. Excitement over the meeting of Typhoon II. and Ornament recalls the feverish interest felt in the turf encounters between Salvator and Tenny.

There are thousands of turf devotees who regard Ornament as the greatest 3-year-old the world has ever seen. At the head of the Ornament phalanx is that shrewd, richly experienced, highly respected turfman, Milt Young. Word has gone down the line that he regards Ornament as the grandest race horse in all the land, in the 3-year-old division. The espousal of Ornament's cause by so distinguished a turf authority has established wonderful confidence among a very large class of race course patrons in Ornament's ability to carry off the rich plum of the $12,000 stake of the great St. Louis Derby.

On the other hand, Typhoon II.'s magnificent performances and the comparative ease shown in the wonderful speed with which he has vanquished all competitors in his races, is responsible for the strongly imbedded feeling that he will make Ornament bite the dust. It can be readily seen, therefore, that with this division of sentiment as to the high quality of each of these wonderfully endowed speed developers, that the St. Louis Derby of 1897 will present to the racing public one of the most attractive, interesting and what promises to be exciting contest on the American turf.

The horses that will go to the post are as follows:

Ornament	127	Dare II.	117
Typhoon II.	125	Dr. Sheppard	117
Buckvidere	125	Boanerges	117
Bishop Reed	117	King's Counsel	117
Algol	117		

Some of the most celebrated jockeys in America will have the mounts in this great event. Garner will ride Typhoon II., Clayton will be on Ornament, Doc Turbiville will ride Dare II., Slaughter will have the mount on Buckvidere, Caywood will ride King's Counsel, "Umbrella" Morrison will ride Boanerges, A. Barrett will be on Dr. Sheppard, Algol will have Tommy Murphy up.

The St. Louis Derby stake was established in 1885, and its history has been fraught with many exciting episodes. In the opening year Favor, a miniature flyer, won from a high-class field, including Volante, Thistle and others. In 1886 Ben Ali won from a strong field in a gallop. He was an obstreperous actor, and in 1887 was heavily backed to win the Brooklyn handicap. His bad accident got him left at the post. In 1887 Terra Cotta, with Isaac Murphy up, beat Jim Gore and others. In 1888 the speedy but erratic Falcon carried off the trophy. In 1889 Long Fish, flushed up with a wonderful win over Proctor Knott in the Himyar stakes of Latonia, carried off the honors. He broke down after that and never went to the post again. In 1892 the stake was abandoned.

The year 1896 was a memorable one in the brilliant career of the St. Louis Fair Association. By a magnificent display of enterprise, pluck and foresight the St. Louis Fair Association accepted the transfer of the National Derby from the Harlem track at Chicago, guaranteeing the grand stake of $20,000. It cost the St. Louis Fair Association a world of money to make the move, but their judgment was gratified in the hearty indorsement accorded the great event by the enormous patronage of the day, and the public were in every way the gainers by this masterly stroke of enterprise, for through it the people were enabled to witness the greatest 3-year-old race ever run on a race course in America. The race down the stretch between Prince Lief and Ben Brush created unbounded enthusiasm, and the scenes that were enacted in this "red letter" day fairly eclipsed any demonstration ever witnessed on any of the leading race courses of America. The vast multitude of the people were swayed by the beauty of the contest, and the scenes that ensued clearly depicted the high state of excitement in which the people had been wrought in witnessing this unequaled race.

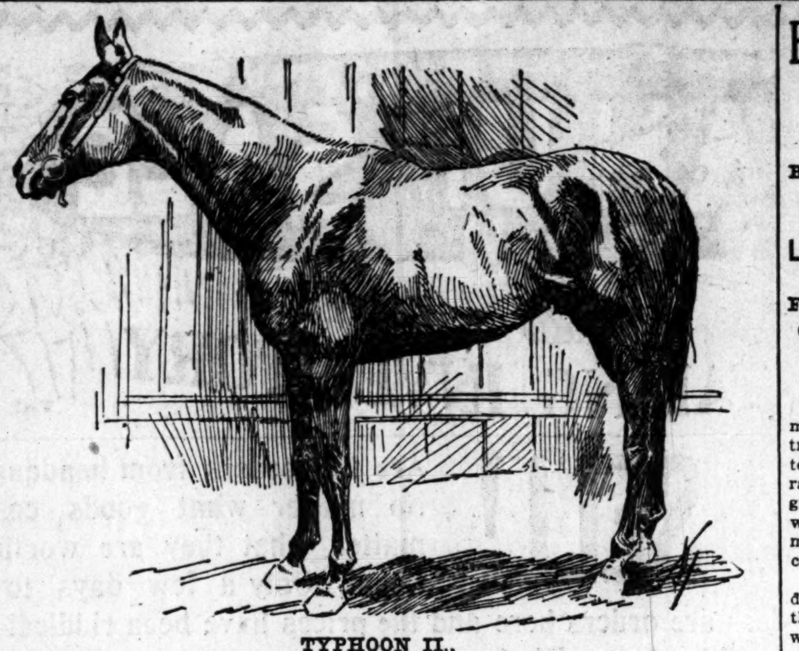
The scenes of 1897 on the occasion of the St. Louis Derby are likely to surpass those of last year in the interest and excitement which will be shown in this great race. It is unquestionably a fact that Typhoon II. and Ornament are the best 3-year-olds in training in America. Eminent judges are agreed that there is not a horse in America that can make either of these wonderful colts gallop at weight for age.

Vice-President Robert Aull and Secretary Joseph A. Murphy are both in receipt of thousands of letters from lovers of the turf all over the country stating that they will be here on Saturday next. The attendance promises to eclipse that of all previous years. The great Derby of 1897 will be likewise the leading society event of the Jockey Club's summer meeting.

A large delegation of Kentuckians, filled with patriotic admiration for their Ornament and with a barrel of money on the side, will be here to help celebrate the great event. The railroad officials in St. Louis say that they will bring in a great many people from neighboring cities and towns to attend Derby Day races. In fact everything looks especially bright for a grand day's sport.

A decided novelty in the programme will be six races all of one mile or over. It is seldom that this highly attractive programme has ever been offered to the patrons of any race track in America, and it should prove a powerful magnet in drawing out an enormous attendance.

From the following history of St. Louis' Derby, it will be seen that the St. Louis Fair Association has dealt liberally and handsomely in their stakes in the encouragement of high-class racing.



TYPHOON II.,

Cahn Bros.' Great Top Gallant will be the favorite for the great St. Louis Derby next Saturday.

YEAR.	First.	Second.	Third.	No. of Starters.	Time.	Value.
1885....	Favor	Thistle	Volante	8	2:42¼	$ 4,740
1886....	Ben Ali	The Bourbon	Sir Joseph	6	2:39	6,030
1887....	Terra Cotta	Jim Gore	Mahoney	5	2:50½	6,270
1888....	Falcon	J. B. Clay	Alexandrid	6	2:48½	3,790
1889....	Long Fish	Caliente	Cassius	6	2:39½	8,290
1890....	Bill Letcher	The Bishop	Grayson	3	2:41¾	3,280
1891....	Michael	Chimes	Col. Wheatley	4	2:55¾	2,915
1896....	Prince Lief	Ben Brush	Ben Eder	6	2:34	20,000

At Latonia.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—While the horses were at the post for the Tobacco Stakes at Latonia to-day Remp kicked Lord Zeni in the leg, causing the latter to go lame. Lord Zeni was then ordered scratched and twenty minutes allowed for a new book. Simon W. was the favorite at 4 to 5 in both bettings. After Lord Zeni was withdrawn there was a plunge on Taluca, and her price went from 8 to 1 to 6 to 1. There was a long delay at the post, after which the field was sent away with Simon W. well in front. At the half pole Simon W. increased his lead to two lengths and led into the stretch, where the others closed in on him, and after a pretty contest from the last eighth pole to the wire, Simon W. finally won by a scant length from Taluca, who only beat Dunois a half length for the place.

Sidkel won the closing race from Orimar in a hard drive. The former was all but left at the post, but made up a lot of ground in the stretch and crossed the wire a nose in front of Orimar. Weather fine; track fair. Summaries:

First race, one mile, selling—Fresco 100 (Murray), 8 to 5, first by a head; Simple Jack 96 (Nutt), 10 to 1, second; Parson 100 (R. Isom), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, five furlongs, purse—Eleanor Holmes 118 (Overton), 5 to 2, first by three lengths; Flora Louise 118 (J. Hill), 2 to 5, second; Ella Johnson 100 (Morrison), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03½.

Third race, one mile, selling—Serrano 102 (Beauchamp), 2 to 1, first by a length; Gaston 103 (T. Burns), 6 to 5, second; The Socman 115 (Morrison), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, the Tabasco Stakes, selling, one mile—Simon W. 109 (C. Reiff), 4 to 5 and out, won; Talucas 102 (J. Hill), 4 to 1, second; Dunois 90 (T. Burns), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Millstream, 105 (J. Hill), 5 to 1, won; Chicopec, 111 (Overton), 3 to 2, second; Opponent, 105 (C. Reiff), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, one mile, selling—Sidkel, 101 (Beauchamp), 3 to 1, won; Orimar, 100 (Everett), 6 to 5, second; Viscount, 90 (T. Burns), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42.

At Highland Park.

DETROIT, June 19.—A fast track and splendid weather, with the added attraction of the match race and Swan Stakes, brought out a large crowd to Highland Park to-day. The match proved a runaway race for Harvey, who went to the front at the flag fall and increased his lead to the wire, winning pulled up by fifteen lengths.

Six fillies went to the post for the Swan Stakes. Laverick proved the best of the lot, winning hard ridden by a neck, with Aspasia second, three lengths in front of Pearl.

Summaries:

First race, six furlongs, purse—Paul Griggs 111 (Irving), 6 to 5, first by two lengths; Lady Callahan 101 (Newcom), 5 to 1, second; Her Excellency 101 (Ross) even, third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, half mile, selling—Madame Gerst 105 (Walker), 8 to 5, first by half a length; Dutch Comedian 108 (Nixon), 6 to 1, second; Dazzel 110 (N. Turner), 7 to 5, third. Time, :50¼.

Third race, five furlongs, purse—Laverock 100 (Walker), 3 to 1, first by a neck; Aspasi 100 (Sherland), 5 to 2, second; Pearl 100 (Irving), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Fourth race, match, five furlongs—Harvey 118 (Walker), 4 to 5, first by five lengths; Our Lizzie 115 (Ross), 4 to 5, second. Time, 1:03½.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—Necedah 109 (Ross), even, first by three lengths; Devault 110 (J. Shields), 4 to 1, second; Song and Dance 109 (Nixon), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Sixth race, five and one-half furlongs, purse—Mazeppa 95 (Campbell), 5 to 1, first by a length; Kisme 105 (W. Jones), 8 to 1, second; Bounding Cecil 110 (W. Taylor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½.

Seventh race, six furlongs, selling—W. C. T. 103 (Milburn), 2 to 1, won; Elkin 105 (Campbell), 10 to 1, second; Anna Mayes, even, third. Time, 1:15.

At Ingalls Park.

INGALLS PARK, June 19.—Weather clear; track muddy.

First race, six furlongs, selling—Uncas 101 (Caywood), 2 to 1, first by four lengths; Joe Mancini 104 (Magnuson), 5 to 2, second; Jersey Lad 95 (A. Barrett), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, 2-year-olds, five furlongs, selling—Cherry Bounce II. 97 (Dorsey), even, first by two lengths; Richard J. 105 (Colmer), 8 to 1, second; Hosi 97 (Clay), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Cossack 103 (Gouin), 2 to 1, first by half a length; His Brother 101 (A. Barrett), 5 to 2, second; Floreanna 101 (L. Scott), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—La Crescent 104 (Dorsey), 12 to 1, first by half a length; Admetus 92 (A. Thompson), 1 to 3, second; Hessville 86 (Donaldson), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Terramie 99 (Dorsey), 3 to 1, first by a length; Weola 101 (Caywood), 7 to 5, second; Glenoid 103 (Ross), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter, hurdle—Phil Becker 130 (W. Kinney), 5 to 1, won; St. Brandon 158 (J. Hayes), 7 to 5, second; Proverb 128 (Kinney), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 2:21½.

At Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—The summer race meeting of the New Kansas City Fair and Racing Association opened this afternoon at the Exposition race track. The races will continue thirty days and the purses hung up during that period will aggregate from $25,000 to $30,000, from five to six races being run daily.

The Inaugural Handicap was the feature, and was won by Marquise at 1 to 5. Results:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Hymenia won, Deglamear second, Barney Aaron third. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, one-half mile—Caddie C. won, Flanoy second, Gabe third. Time, :52.

Third race, three quarters of a mile, selling—Hartless won, Hessen second, Melody third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, Inaugural Handicap, one mile, purse, $500—Marquise 106 (Hart), 1 to 5, won; Ettarie 100 (Singleton), 15 to 1, second; Cochise 100 (Corner), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Liberati won, Bob Clampett second, King Elm third. Time, 1:24.

At Fort Erie.

FORT ERIE RACE TRACK, N. Y., June 19.—Weather clear; track fast.

First race, five furlongs, purse—Surrogate 92 (McGuigan), 5 to 2, first by two lengths, easy; Lottie Hunter 92 (Donohue), 12 to 1, second; Fratello 92 (Zeno), 5 to 2, third. Time, :19¼.

Second race, one mile, handicap—Skate 112 (Knapp), 2 to 5, first, easy, by a length; Sallie Cliquot 102 (Randall), 5 to 2, second; L. B. 96 (Powers), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:40.

Third race, Red Coat steeplechase, about two miles—Thorncliff 175 (Dr. Campbell), 8 to 5, first by two lengths; Lady Lightfoot 148 (Naughton), even, second; Trillion 170 (Stone), even, third. Time, 5:32. Trillion and Lady Lightfoot coupled in betting.

Fourth race, Buffalo Club stake, five and one-half furlongs—Flotow III. (Newmeyer), 2 to 5, first, by a length, easy; Amy Wade 106 (Sullivan), 6 to 1, second; Wathen 106 (Corder), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Fifth race, Prince of Wales Cup, three furlongs—Mamie 165 (R. Davis), even, first by a length; Frou Frou 165 (Mr. Wordsworth), 2 to 1, second; Powder 165 (Mr. Graves), 6 to 1, third. Time, :39½.

Sixth race, short course steeplechase, selling—Rover 153 (Huston), 1 to 2, first by twenty lengths; Colonist 143 (Stewart), 9 to 5, second; Ruby 148 (Lynch), 8 to 1, third. Time, 3:20.

At Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., June 19.—Weather clear, track fast.

First race, purse, five furlongs—Lydian 101 (Sloan), 8 to 1, first by half a length; The Dipper 104 (Martin), 3 to 1, second; Prince Lee 104 (Thorpe), 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:02½.

Second race, high weight handicap, one mile—All Over 109 (Scherrer), 10 to 1, first by a neck; Connoisseur 123 (Lewis), 7 to 1, second; Imperator 114 (Thorpe), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:44.

Third race, the Tremont Stakes, six furlongs—Hand Ball 118 (Sims), 7 to 2, first by a head; Bowling Brook 111 (Scherrer), 2 to 1, second; Varius 111 (Littlefield), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, the Boulevard Handicap—Don d'Orq 121 (Griffin), 1 to 5, first by a length; Buddha 122 (Littlefield), 13 to 5, second; Arabian 109 (Doggett), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:57.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—St. Nicholas II. 103 (Collins), 50 to 1, first by a head; Klepper 95 (Maher), 10 to 1, second; Mahoney 93 (O'Connor), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼.

Sixth race, selling, mile and a sixteenth—Ben Eder 111 (Sims), 7 to 10, first by a neck; Brisk 106 (Harrison), 7 to 1, second; Domitor 91 (Maher), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:50.

Racing at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—Walter C. Sanger of Milwaukee to-day defeated O. B. Hachenberger, the Buttermilk boy of Denver, in a five-mile race at Denver Wheel Club's track. Time, 11:56 2-5. The riding was unpaced, the riders starting from opposite sides of the track. Sanger took the lead from the start, and finished 200 yards ahead of Hachenberger.

Creedon Back From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Dan Creedon, who is matched to fight Kid McCoy, returned from Europe to-day on the Umbria. Creedon was in England for six weeks sparring with professionals, Jem Mace among others. He said he felt better than ever and weighed about the same as when he departed.

The Girl Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—Miss Juliette Atkinson, the clever little lawn tennis expert from Brooklyn, is once more champion of America. She to-day won back from Miss Bessie Moore, her conqueror of last year, the laurels she held in 1895. The day's score follows:

Championship singles, challenge round: Miss Juliette Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Miss Bessie Moore, Ridgewood, N. J., 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3.

Men's double, final round: M. D. Smith and C. Tete, Jr., beat D. I. Magsunder and Robert Steele, 8-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Championship doubles, final round: Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson beat Mrs. Frank Edwards and Miss Edith Rostall, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Broke the Eleventh Commandment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—One member of the Yale freshman crew, now in training at Poughkeepsie, has been detected "cribbing" for his examinations and has been ordered back to the college.

HIS WIFE WAS AT HOME.

So Was Another Man, Which Is Why Lauer Sues for Divorce.

The story of a sensational early morning call upon an unfaithful wife and a desperate encounter between the husband and the despoiler of his home came to light yesterday.

C. B. Lauer is suing his wife Isabella for a divorce. He charges infidelity and names Allan Hall as co-respondent.

Deputy Sheriff McManus could not find the defendant to serve the papers. Lauer volunteered to direct him to her home. At 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning the two called at the house on the northeast corner of Morgan street and Leffingwell avenue. When the landlady knew their errand she directed them to Mrs. Lauer's room. A pretty woman clad in her nightrobe answered the knock.

The Deputy Sheriff pushed the door open and entered, followed closely by the husband. A man came in from the next room. Lauer drew a revolver and rushed at the man he accuses of despoiling his home. Prompt action on the part of the Deputy Sheriff prevented a tragedy. He seized the pistol and shoved the frenzied husband from the room. In the excitement the officer did not forget to serve the papers.

Daughters of the Republic.

The "Daughters of the Republic," an auxiliary lodge of the "Patriots of America," organized a club last Wednesday at 101 North Channing avenue, where they will meet every Wednesday evening, until further arrangements. Officers are Miss Belle Norman, President; Miss Emma Cleaver, Secretary; Mrs. John Cohick, Treasurer. All ladies interested in this work are invited to join.

GET FLESH.

Get Strength, Vigor, Clear Complexion and Good Digestion, Not by Patent Medicine, but in Nature's Own Way.

Any honest physician will tell you that there is but one way to get increased flesh; all the patent medicines and cod liver oils to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nature has but way to increase flesh, strength and vigor of mind and body, and that is through the stomach by wholesome food well digested. There is no reason or common sense in any other method whatever.

People are thin, run down, nervous, pale and shaky in their nerves, simply because their stomachs are weak.

They may not think they have dyspepsia, but the fact remains that they do not eat enough food or what they eat is not quickly and properly digested as it should be.

Dr. Harlandson says the reason is because the stomach lacks certain digestive acids and peptones, and deficient secretion of gastric juice.

Nature's remedy in such cases is to supply what the weak stomach lacks. There are several good preparations which will do this, but none so readily as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are designed especially for all stomach troubles, and which cure all digestive weakness on the common sense plan of furnishing the digestive principles which the stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give perfect digestion. First effect is to increase the appetite and increased vigor, added flesh, pure blood, and strength of nerve and muscle is the perfectly natural result.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest tonic known and will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. May be found at druggists at 50 cents for full sized package or direct by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Little book on stomach diseases mailed free.

EITHOLIN RAN TRUE TO FORM.

BENNETT'S GOOD COLT WON THE CHAMPION STAKES.

LINDA BEAT NIMROD BY A NOSE.

Four Successful Favorites and a Second Choice Brightened the Closing of the Fair Grounds Spring Meeting.

The thirtieth and closing day of the spring meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club attracted a fine crowd to the race track yesterday afternoon. By the time the first race was called 5,000 people were in the grand stand and under the betting shed, and when the horses came out for the stake, the main event of the day, the crowd was increased by fully 2,000 more.

Until late in the afternoon it was an ideal day for racing. The sun shone hot, but in the shade of the grand stand a brisk south wind tempered the atmosphere and made the weather cool and pleasant. Late in the afternoon the skies became banked with clouds, and the last race on the card was run in the rain.

The sport was of a higher order than usual because there were more high-class horses to start and fewer than the customary number of races for beaten non-winners of the year. Some of the best horses at the track started in the various events, and the sport was thus made interesting both to the speculators and the mere spectators.

Taking it all through the card, the talent had a glorious day, four favorites going through as though the way had been greased for them, and a fifth winner showing in Linda, who was well played and at only slightly longer odds than were laid against Nimrod, the favorite. With the exception of Eitholin, in the Championship stake, who was a hot odds-on favorite, all the winning favorites were at comfortable odds; consequently a considerable sum of money was taken from the ring. The only short winner showed in the sixth race, of the day, and the last of the meeting when Glad Eyes, a rank outsider, jumped out and won at 30 to 1. Of course the pikers were on the short one.

All the way through the racing was of a high order, and the third race, a selling affair, was just as interesting as was the $2,000 stake for the champion 2-year-olds.

In the first race the talent placed the horses one two, Jack B. B. winning his race from the second choice, Rose d'Or, in the stretch. It was at six and a half furlongs. Nothing in it was dangerous to these two.

Eight 2-year-olds of the selling class faced the gate in the second at five furlongs. Dr. Coop, on form, was made the favorite at 6 to 5, and Siva and Howitzer were strong second choices at 2 to 1. The others in the race were at from 50 to 100 to 1 in the books. Dr. Coop ran all the way in a gallop, while Siva and Howitzer had a nose and nose finish for the place.

For the third race, a selling affair at six and one-half furlongs, there were six starters, with Gold Corn the favorite at 11 to 5, and Nick Carter strongly backed at 3 to 1. Gold Corn took the lead in the stretch and won by a length from Elsie D., who beat Our Bishop a neck.

The fourth race, at a mile and a sixteenth, brought out four starters. Of these Nimrod was made favorite and there was a big plunge on him all over the ring. The Cahns backed Linda down to 8 to 5. David and Muskalonge were the outsiders. It was a good betting race. Close all the way round, Linda beat Nimrod out by a head.

Bubbling Duke was scratched from the 2-year-old Champion because of his faulty register. Eitholin was a tremendous favorite, at odds of 1 to 3 on, the books laying 2 to 1 the field. It seemed any one's race until they came to the stretch, all in a bunch. Then Garner's green jacket was seen working its way to the front on Eitholin. When Bennett's fast colt got to the front it was all over. He won under a pull, and in the easiest sort of a fashion by nearly two good lengths. Verify and Equitome had a bruising little race through the stretch for second place, Verify getting the money by a head. Good Friend, considered the best thing in the race next to Eitholin, run it out and well backed for place, finished back in the ruck.

The sixth race was the only surprise. Argonaut and Tin Cup, on public form, figured as the most dangerous in the race. Belvadell, with Garner up, entered by A. Cahn, was backed all around the ring and was never better than 3 to 1. There was the strongest kind of a tip out on Madallo, Marion & Morgan's chestnut colt, and from 50 to 1 he was backed off the boards, the price at which he went to the post being 7 to 1 in the few books in which he was not rubbed off. The start was a miserable one, all the Belvadell money being practically burnt up at the gate, so badly and so far behind was Belvadell sent off. Stockholm and Tin Cup made the running for three-quarters of the route. Then there was a mix-up in the stretch, and a sure enough horse race to the wire, Glad Eyes, the shortest in the race, showing first past the post a half length in front of Argonaut, the favorite. The latter beat Tin Cup out a head. Longtime and Belvadell finished behind the third one. The time, 1:44, was slow enough for any of the seven to have won it with a second to spare.

Summary:

First race, purse $300; 3-year-olds and up, non-winners of four 1897 races, six and one-half furlongs—Jack B. B. 91 (C. Combs), 6 to 5, first by a length; Rose d'Or 100 (Rebo), 7 to 2, second; Whittie 100 (W. Dean), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½. Martha Griffin, Angustora, Lady Cordell, Joan, Chepata and Virginia M. also ran.

Second race, purse $300, selling, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Dr. Coop 100 (Turbiville), 6 to 5, first by two lengths; Siva 106 (C. Slaughter), 2 to 1, second; Howitzer 106 (Garner), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Irix, Balance All, Montedonico, Hurdler and Celia B. also ran.

Third race, purse $300, selling, six and a half furlongs—Gold Corn 102 (Webster), 11 to 5, won by a length; Elsie D. 100 (J. Mathews), 3 to 1, second; Our Bishop 104 (E. Jones), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Braw Scott, Travis and Nick Carter also ran.

Fourth race, $400, free handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles—Linda 102 (Garner), 8 to 5, first by a head; Nimrod 104 (J. Mathews), 6 to 5, second; David 102 (C. Slaughter), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½. Muskalonge also ran.

Fifth race, Championship Stakes, $2,000, for 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Eitholin 18 (Garner), 1 to 3, first by a length; Verify 115 (J. Mathews), 8 to 1, second; Equitome 106 (E. Jones), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Our Chance, Good Friend and Libation also ran.

Sixth race, mile, purse $300—Glad Eyes 104 (C. Slaughter), 30 to 1, first; Argonaut 110 (J. Mathews), 2 to 1, second; Tin Cup 102 (T. Murphy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Longtime, Stockholm, Maddalo and Belvadell also ran.

BLONDELL, THE SWIMMER,

Will Give an Exhibition of His Skill at Sportsman's Park.

Capt. Blondell, the champion swimmer of the world, has been engaged for an exhibition at Sportsman's Park "chute" lake on Sunday afternoon, June 27. This will be the Captain's first appearance in St. Louis. Blondell was for years Captain of the famous Monumental Life Guards of Chesapeake Bay, and during that time he personally saved thirty-two lives.

The exhibition consists of a lecture on fancy swimming and life saving. He will, while in the water, cook and eat his dinner, smoke above and under water and give an exhibition of fancy and trick swimming. The performance, which lasts two hours, will conclude with the blowing up of the model of the Kearsarge.

LINTON WON IT.

Rode Thirty-One Miles in an Hour Against Stocks.

LONDON, June 19.—A bicycle race between J. W. Stocks and S. T. Linton, in connection with the London Bicycle Club meeting, was run to-day at the Crystal Palace Cycle track, and was won by the latter. The race was of one hour for a stake of 300 pounds, of which sum the Crystal Palace Club contributed 100 pounds. Linton covered 31 miles and 170 yards. Palace contributed 100 pounds. Linton covered 31 miles and 170 yards.

The record for one hour in 1896 was made by James Michaels, at Manhattan Beach, September 18, and was for 27 miles, 1690 yards.

HIBERNIAN GAMES.

Entries and Handicaps for To-Day's Field Sports at the Fair Grounds.

The annual Hibernian picnic and games will take place to-day at the Fair Grounds. If the weather proves favorable, there will be the usual big turnout.

There is always great interest in the Hibernian field sports, as the valuable prizes and good handicapping bring the best of the local amateurs into competition.

A feature of to-day's events is the number of entries from the Washington and St. Louis Universities and the Christian Brothers' College. The young athletes who have achieved distinction at their recent field sports will have opportunity for the first time to take each other's measure.

Entries and handicaps for the various events are as follows:

First Event—One hundred yards, handicap—First prize, gold medal; second prize, gold sleeve buttons—1, Theo. R. Bland, 2 yards; 2, Jos Withers, scratch; 3, John Walsh, 3; 4, W. M. Smith, 3; 5, W. C. Kirn, 3; 6, James Duross, 4; 7, Thos. Scheske, 4; 67, J. F. Miller, 4; 9, G. Russell Steele, 6; 10, Geo. L. Pleitsch, 3; 11, Frank L. Watkins, 2; 12, Ed. S. Morall, 3; 13, O. A. Abel, 4; 14, F. Heckwolf, Jr., 1; 15, R. F. James, scratch; 16, N. O. Hermann, 3; 17, Wm. Kauffmann, 2; 18, Fred Wagner, 3; 19, P. J. Bellew, 3; 20, John Clark, 3; 21, Geo. M. Ravold, 6; 22, John D. Ravold, 3; 23, R. H. Jarrett, 2; 24, Joseph A. Aal, 4; 58, O. W. Arcularius, scratch; 66, Porter E. Murphy, scratch.

One mile bicycle handicap—First prize, gold medal; second prize, ice pitcher—56, M. Cullinane, 125 yards; 53, Homer A. Fuller, 90; 54, Chilton H. O'Bannon, 100; 47, H. C. Whippern, 20; 52, Chas. Carll, 75; 55, J. Siegel, 110; 48, G. J. Ellwanger, 30; 46, Jerry Cronan, 10; 51, G. H. Harvey, 60; 45, Jos. Burger, scratch; 49, A. Barrett, 40; 50, George J. Dittmeyer, 50; 65, Jos. Laux, scratch; 100, Andy Hoolan, scratch.

Running, hop, step and jump, three-foot limit—First prize, gold medal; second prize, umbrella—18, Fred Wagener, 3 feet; 22, John D. Ravold, scratch; 12, Ed S. Morall, 2 feet; 58, O. W. Arcularius, scratch.

Three-mile bicycle race, handicap—First prize, gold medal, second prize, butter dish—53. Homer A. Fuller, 180 yards; 54. Chilton H. O'Bannon, 200; 47. H. C. Wippern, 40; 52. Chas. Carll, 150; 55. J. Siegel, 220; 48. G. J. Ellwanger, 60; 46. Jerry Cronin, 20; 51. G. H. Harvey, 120; 45. Jos. Burger, scratch; 49. A. Bartlett, 80; 50. Geo. J. Dittmeyer, 100; 65. Jos. Laux, scratch.

220-yards run, handicap—First prize, gold medal. Second prize, sleeve buttons—1, Theo. R. Bland, scratch; 2. Jos. Withers, 5 yards; 25. J. C. Gibbons, Jr., 12; 3. John Walsh, 15; 5. W. C. Kirn, 10; 6. James Duross, 20; 7. Thos. D. Scheske, 10; 14. F. Heckwolf, Jr., 10; 15. R. F. James, scratch; 16. N. O. Hermann, 10; 17. Wm. Kauffmann, 8; 18, Fred Wagener, 8; 24, Joseph A. Aal, 20; 26. A. Kastener, 12; 27. W. W. Miles, 12; 28. W. E. Ellis, 10; 29. Sylvester Kastener, 10; 30. A. L. Wells, scratch; 10. Geo. L. Pleitsch, 8; 68. F. Meyer, 10.

Four hundred and forty yards run, handicap—First prize, gold medal; second prize, set of studs. 1, Theo. R. Bland, 15 yards; 25, J. C. Gibbons, Jr., 25; 6, James Duross, 20; 7, Thos. D. Scheske, 20; 31, Frank H. Webb, 15; 32, Frank Parent, 15; 17, Wm. Kauffman, 10; 19, P. J. Bellew, scratch; 20, John Clark, 10; 27, W. W. Miles, 15; 29, Sylvester Kastener, 15; 30, A. L. Wells, 10; 33, W. G. Schwaertzel, 15; 34, Archibald Wise, 15; 35, Emil G. Hitchcock, scratch; 36, Thos. McCormack, 20; 67, E. A. Lobsinger, 12; 68, F. Meyer, 20.

Ladies' bicycle race, scratch—First prize, toilet set (Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.'s prize); second prize, belt. 60, Miss N. Hutton; 61, Miss Toddy Shaw; 62, Miss Molly La Tour; 63, Miss Edna La Tour; 64, Miss Wina Baldwin.

Five-mile bicycle race, handicap—First prize, gold medal; second prize, set of knives and forks. 53, Homer A. Fuller, 270 yards; 47, H. C. Wippern, 60; 52, Chas. Carll, 225; 55, J. Siegel, 325; 48, G. J. Ellwanger, 90; 46, Jerry Cronin, 30; 51, G. H. Harvey, 180; 45, Jos. Burger, scratch; 49, A. Barrett, 120; 50, George J. Dittmeyer, 150; 65, Jos. Laux, scratch.

One mile run, handicap—First prize, gold medal; second prize, scarf pin: 25, J. C. Gibbons, Jr., 75 yards; 7, Thomas D. Scheske, 60; 31, Frank H. Webb, 40; 32, Frank Parent, 40; 38, Philip Hullian, 40; 39, George Erhardt, 50; 35, Emil G. Hitchcock, scratch; 40, Henry B. Ponti, 50; 41, W. W. Arp, 35; 42, J. E. Devan, 40; 43, John Patrick, 50; 44, Thomas McHugh, 60; 37, Will McGennie, 60; 8, H. Louis Massie, 75.

Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern the athletic events. The bicycle races will be run under the rules of the L. A. W.

Beside the handicaps, there will be a boys' team race between pupils of St. Bridget's, St. Malachy's, St. Lawrence O'Toole's parochial schools, a hurling match between the George Washingtons and Robert Emmets, and a tug of war between picked Hibernian teams.

The programme will be concluded with pacing, running, trotting and pony races in mile heats.

SOUTHWEST CLUB ROAD RACE.

E. W. Maulhard Won the Prize and Otto Fust the Time Trophy.

The second annual road race of the Southwest Cycle Club at Tower Grove Park yesterday afternoon, was a great success.

There was a big crowd at the middle gate, where the race was started, and all along the course, but the rain began to fall and the people ran for shelter.

Eighteen riders started, and there were two surprises, one in the time prize winner and the other in the winner of the first place prize.

Otto Fust rode a remarkable race from a start of one minute over J. W. Rundle, George Muenninghaus, Carl Conway and W. C. Wike, the scratch men. He won first time prize, the club's diamond medal, and won third place prize. His time was 31 minutes, 51 2-5 seconds. A. Bechestobil, one and one half minutes, won second time prize, 32:18, and J. W. Rundle, scratch, third in 32:23.

E. W. Maulhard, a four-minute man, finished ahead of all the others and with room to spare. He is a sturdy and speedy young rider and got much the best of the handicappers. His race was remarkable because he rode without a pace from the beginning of the long journey to its end. His prize is the club's gold medal. His time was 34m. 5s.

The other riders finished behind Maulhard for the place prizes in the following order. A. Bechestobill, O. Fust, A. Johnson, F. Lipp, J. W. Rundle, C. Conway, F. W. McBride, Henry Weyland, J. C. Murphy, Theodore Flack, E. Croissant, F. Sebastian, A. Ashner, J. C. Minges, J. C. Westfall, P. F. Dietz and E. J. Dienz.

The last-named finished last and thereby won the special prize, a bale of hay.

There were only two accidents along the route and in the race. Minges, a three-minute rider, got a bad fall, which put him out. George Muenninghaus punctured a tire on the first round and had to withdraw.

The course was three times around the park, the distance in round numbers being eleven and one-eighth miles.

The rain began falling just after the race was started. The going soon got soft and sloppy, and before half the route had been traveled the men were racing in the mud. A number of enthusiasts stood in the rain to watch the race.

E. W. Maulhard, the first place prize winner, began training only last Tuesday.

The officers of the race were E. J. Rotty, referee; O. K. Bovard and S. A. Martin, judges; A. L. Jordan, R. Leacock and J. Merrill, timers; J. J. R. Howard, James Darnell and E. A. Upmeyer, scorers, and E. L. Morgan and his assistants, checkers.

After the race the club members and officials, to the number of twenty, sat down to supper at Koerner's Garden. Seventy chickens disappeared and many times seventy steins.

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.

S. F. Barden Wins the Nine-Mile Bicycle Race.

EXETER, England, June 19.—At the bicycle races held here to-day under the auspices of the National Cycling Union, the five-mile professional for the championship of England was won by S. F. Barden. He covered the distance in 14m. 31-5s. The quarter-mile amateur race went to Metcalf of Cardiff, who finished alone, the other contestants having been put out of the contest through accidents.

St. Louis Hurling Club.

The St. Louis Hurling Club have made arrangements to meet the Chicago team at the Christian Brothers' Grounds Sunday, June 27, for the Western championship.

TO HELP THE TROTTING BREED.

PROPOSED FREE-FOR-ALL $25,000 TROTTING RACE.

SOME ELIGIBLE HORSES.

The New Stake May Be the Origin of an Annual Affair of Immense Importance.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—It is proposed by trotting horsemen to have a $25,000 free-for-all race in the late autumn, and the big majority would like to see the contest decided over the historic Fleetwood course.

Robert Bonner, Marcus Daly, President McMillan of the Park Board, Lawson N. Fuller, August Belmont and others are leading spirits in the proposed contest. European horses may be admitted. Mr. Busby of the Turf, Field and Farm, in speaking of the race said:

"C. J. Hamlin, who owns Fantasy; W. E. D. Stokes, who owns Beuzetta; William R. Allen, who owns Kremlin; James Cook, who owns Onoqua; William Simpson, who owns Bouncer; J. M. Forbes, who owns Baron Rogers, a horse of very dangerous capacity; and E. L. Bedford, who owns Lily Young, a mare of great speed, are fully able to enter into a race of this kind. H. O. Havemeyer, who owns Harrietta, who won the Transylvania Stake at Lexington, has her in training at Commack, R. I., P. Olcott, has a great mare in Alar, and James Butler, the president of the driving club of New York, has a good horse in Baron Crisp, but the question is, are they fast enough to trot against such horses as Fantasy and Onoqua?

"Robert Bonner has two great mares in Maud C. and Elfreda, but as is well-known, he never engages in public competition, and therefore he is out.

"A race for a stake of the magnitude proposed with the greatest horses now in training in the country as starters would attract an enormous crowd and produce tremendous excitement."

It is thought this great race could be made an annual fixture, and that prizes of big value would follow at Cleveland, Chicago and other trotting centers, thus adding to the desire of breeders to produce more than one champion in the two minute class, and thereby increase not only national interest in the trotter but cause a big European demand for our high class stock.

The $40,000 Futurity, the $25,000 Realization as well as the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicap, did much to add glamor to the running races and cause competition among the great breeders. Then we got the Salvators, Tennys, Hanovers, Henry of Navarres and Firenzis. The price of thoroughbred stock went up and the healthful influence of big stakes was felt everywhere. This would happen to the trotters by a series of rich prizes, and the $25,000 Autumn Stake is a good beginning."

SAM MAY PULLS OUT.

Only Eight Books Will Be in the Ring on Monday.

There was a new drawing on and cutting in of bookmakers at the Fair Grounds before the first race yesterday, and the following books went on: Bennett, Doyle, Hoffman, Orleans Club, Rose, Bluff City Club, Jones and Caesar Young. Sam May said he had gotten enough of the game, and withdrew. The bookmakers stay on for three days.

Many complaints are made that there are not enough books on to handle the money and accommodate the crowds. Yesterday the ring was a struggling, fighting, perspiring jam of red-faced men trying to make their way about looking for the best of the odds from the eight little books.

The two field books could do nothing to relieve the crush, and there was many an oath sworn by the crowd. There was enough business for a dozen books. As a rule the bookmakers are looking for the best of the game, and, as they have to pay $100 each for the privilege they will not go on unless they think there will be money in the ring bet fast enough to burn.

Twice as many bookmakers would be on if the management would put in the French mutual machines and try them for a week. These machines are always popular with the people because they make natural odds. If fifty people bet on the same horse to win and he wins that money, with all the money bet on the other horses in the race, is divided into 50 portions, and the holder of each ticket gets his share.

Most of the men in the books look prosperous and wear diamonds, but, generally speaking, the men on the blocks, who are the owners, or are interested in the game, with here and there a Cashier or two, are in reality the only prosperous ones. It has been the general custom for a bookmaker to pay his clerks, cashier, sheet-writer and ticket-writer, $10 per day each. Half that sum is the biggest salary made by any clerk now in a Fair Grounds book; and it is said that some of the books are paying the men only $2.50 each. Even at that figure the supply of unemployed clerks is far in excess of the demand.

HORSEFLESH IS CHEAP.

Fashionably Bred Youngsters Sold for a Song at the Fair Grounds.

Horse flesh is cheap just now. Twenty-five yearlings, the property of D. C. Shafer, Dr. E. S. Carr and J. H. Carter, sold in the paddock at the Fair Grounds yesterday, brought $2,355, an average of $94 each. Only six brought above $100 each. They were as follows:

Chestnut colt, Bishop—Maggie Allen, W. P. Magrane, $100.

Bay colt, Bishop—Annie Reed, John Cousins, $275.

Chestnut filly, Top Gallant—Lassie, G. C. Bennett, $500.

Bay filly, Harry O'Fallon—Minuet, G. C. Bennett, $250.

Chestnut filly, imp. Albert—Hannah, J. S. O'Brien, $135.

Chestnut colt, Bishop—Grandma, J. S. O'Brien, $260.

WHAT A FOOLISH ROOSTER.

Exhausted Himself Fighting His Image in a Looking Glass.

A gamecock and a mirror furnished lots of fun for a large gathering of West Pine street residents yesterday. A family moved into a house at the corner of Jefferson avenue. The woman was careless and leaned a large mirror against the fence.

The cock saw the bird in the mirror. For twenty minutes he dashed himself wildly against the image, and at last fell to the ground thoroughly exhausted.

BEWARE OF THE BUG.

New Terror Comes to Town With the Hot Weather.

The hot weather has brought to St. Louis a new bug. Numerous complaints have come to physicians during the last ten days of persons with a peculiar swelling on the face and arms. The symptoms were those of severe poisoning, yet the affliction succumbed to the simpliest treatment.

Persons addicted to the habit of sleeping with their mouths open were the majority of the sufferers, and they said the swelling of the face began at the lips.

The physicians decided it must be the bite of a new bug, and have asked expert entomologists to place it. The treatment recommended for such swelling is an application of hot clothes to the affected parts and a strong purgative.

Antics of an Epileptic Huckster.

William Hawthorne, a huckster, aged 30 years, living at 2828 Mills street, was taken to the City Dispensary yesterday to be treated for epilepsy. He suddenly became violently insane and attacked his friends and the physicians. He was manacled and sent to the City Hospital.

Itching, Burning, Eczema.

Is the external indication of a condition of the blood which produces a fiery irritation almost unbearable. It is a mistake to think that this local irritation is the disease itself—it is simply an evidence of a disordered condition of the blood. The seat of the disease is in the blood, and this is why the various salves and ointments usually applied have no effect whatever. They cannot possibly reach the origin of the trouble; only a blood remedy can do that. S. S. S. is without an equal for blood diseases, and promptly and permanently cures Eczema and removes all taint.

Much torture could be avoided if the first itching symptoms were heeded and a course of S.S.S. taken promptly, as apparently insignificant skin irritations usually develop into the worst form of Eczema unless properly treated.

It matters not what other treatment has been tried in vain, S. S. S. always gets at the seat of the disease, and forces it out.

Mr. William Armstrong, an old resident and highly respected citizen of De Pere, Wis., writes on April 1st, 1896.

MR. WILLIAM ARMSTONG.

"I have been a sufferer for eight years with that horrible disease, Eczema, at times all over my body, and no person can describe the burning and itching I had to endure.

"The extent of my sufferings can be appreciated when I state that my condition was such that I could not take my bed, and for three months I never laid down, but was compelled to sit in my chair when not moving around. I was treated by the best of physicians with no success, and tried all the patent medicines recommended for Eczema, without any good results. I then went to the Indiana Mud baths, with the same results, and then to Mt. Clements, the celebrated medical resort, where the treatment partially helped me, but the disease shortly returned. I went to Florida, thinking that a change of climate and water and the citron fruit might cure me, but found no cure.

"I then tried S.S.S. and after three days the burning and itching subsided, and I continued to improve steadily until I was well—entirely cured. After commencing S. S. S. I never put an external application to my limbs or any part of my body. You may refer to me any person suffering from Eczema. I will always keep the S. S. S. in my house, for I consider it the best blood medicine of the present age. I am seventy years of age and am now in perfect health."

For real blood diseases relief can only be obtained by using a real blood remedy. So many people who are sufferers from an obstinate or deep-seated blood disease make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. It is in just such cases which other so-called blood remedies cannot reach that S.S.S. has made some of the most wonderful cures.

S. S. S. cures permanently Cancer, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Eczema, Tetter, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, and all other diseases having their origin in the blood. It is a

A Real Blood Remedy.

and gets at the seat of disease and forces it out promptly even after other so-called blood remedies have failed. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SHORT of money and need shoes should certainly avail themselves of our Special Bargains; $2.50 Men's Tans, this week for only............ $1.59
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
6th and Franklin av.

Only $23.00
FROM
St. Louis to California
At the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention in July. Above rate will also apply to intermediate points, and in the reverse direction.
OVER THE
Santa Fe Route
Though made for a special occasion, it will be
OPEN TO ALL.
If you have waited for a low rate to visit any part of the far West, this is your opportunity. For full particulars apply to
J. W. TEDFORD, General Agent,
108 North Fourth St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A TIDAL WAVE IN THE PRICES of footwear—By July 1st we won't own a single pair of summer Shoes. We are going to unload them this week at next-to-nothing price.
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.
6th and Franklin av.

THEY PUT UP A RED HOT GAME.

VON DER AHE'S TEAM THAWED OUT AND PLAYED BALL.

MONTE CROSS A WONDER.

And the Rest of the Team Played Like a Crew of Pennant Winners.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—St. Louis won a hotly contested game from the Phillies to-day, this making their second victory over this team in the concluding series in the East. Such playing as the Browns did this afternoon, if continued, will soon lift them out of the last hole and the St. Louis patrons of the sport are likely agreeably surprised by the work of Von der Ahe's reconstructed team. Carsey was so anxious to get revenge that his request to pitch again was granted. He was not, however, altogether responsible for his team's success, as he was hit hard, but the great support which the Browns gave him, both at bat and in the field defeated Philadelphia.

Monte Cross' work was gilt-edged. This youth handled twelve out of thirteen chances as clean as a whistle, many of them being very difficult, and his heady playing in throwing out two men at third instead of retiring the batsman at first shut off two runs which would have been enough to win for Stallings' crew. One of these plays occurred in the ninth, when, with Nash on third and one out, he threw out the former, who tried to get back to the base on Cooley's weak grounder, when, had he tried for Dick, Dowd's single would have allowed Nash to score easily, which would have tied the score.

Harley redeemed himself in the ninth for his gorgeous muff in the early part of the game. That error cost two runs, but when Dick had a chance to go the noble part in the final inning he came up with a single, then two more of the ex-Phillies got in their fine work, two were out and Carsey sent Harley to third with a single and Hallman's infield hit scored him with the winning run. The game was of the red hot order from the start, and the Browns' quickness kept the locals in check. In the third Turner made a beautiful catch and doubled up Down at first and another double play in the sixth put a wet blanket on the hopes of the 5,202 spectators when the prospects of scoring were glittering. Douglas' stick work was first-class, he sending in three runs with his three hits, while Hallman, Hartman and Harley each gathered in a pair of safeties.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	H	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Turner, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	Cooley, cf..	5	1	3	0	0
Hallman 2b	4	2	5	1	1	Dowd, 2b..	4	2	3	3	0
Hart'an 3b	4	2	3	1	0	LaJoie, 1b..	4	1	9	0	0
Douglass, c	4	3	2	1	0	Del'anty, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Grady, 1b.	2	1	7	1	0	Geier, rf...	3	2	2	0	0
Lally, lf...	3	0	2	0	0	Boyle, c....	3	1	3	2	0
Cross, ss..	4	1	4	9	1	Gillen, 3b..	4	0	0	0	0
Harley, cf.	4	2	1	0	1	Nash, ss....	4	2	6	3	0
Carsey, p..	4	1	1	3	0	Wheeler, p.	3	1	1	4	0
						*Orth	1	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	33	13	27	17	3	Totals ...	34	11	27	12	0

*Orth batted for Wheeler in the ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Douglass 2, Dowd, Nash. Stolen bases—Cross Geier. Double plays—Turner and Grady; Nash and La Joie; Cross and Grady; Carsey and Hallman. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 3; off Wheeler, 2. Struck out—By Wheeler, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Grady, Lally, Geier. Time—2h. Umpires—McDermott and McDonald. Attendance—5,224.

New York-Cleveland.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Errors by Van Haltren and Holmes allowed Cleveland to score in the first inning, but after that the Giants braced up and played good ball. With two men on bases in the fourth Holmes sent the ball over by the score board for a home run. New York also got two runs in the fifth and three in the sixth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	H	PO	A	E
V'Halt'n cf	0	1	3	0	2	Burkett, lf.	2	0	4	0	1
Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Childs, 2b..	2	2	1	3	2
Joyce, 3b..	1	1	2	4	1	S'alexis, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss..	1	3	2	2	0	Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Warner, c.	2	2	5	1	0	M'Kean, ss.	0	0	4	3	2
Clark, 1b..	1	0	8	0	0	M'Aleer, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Holmes, lf.	1	3	3	0	1	O'Connor, c	0	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	0	1	0	Wilson, p..	0	0	1	1	0
						Young, p...	0	0	0	1	0
Totals ..	8	12	27	10	4	Totals ...	4	7	24	11	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	*	—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Childs. First base on errors—New York, 4; Cleveland, 2. Home run—Holmes. Stolen bases—Davis 2, Van Haltren 2, Holmes, Tiernan, McAleer. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 5; off Wilson, 4; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Sullivan, 2. Passed balls—Connor, 2. Left on bases—New York, 11; Cleveland, 6. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Childs. Time—2h 15m. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—10,000.

Washington-Louisville.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senators made it three straight from the Colonels to-day. Hill was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning, and Magee, who took his place, did little better. Reilly, after an animated discussion with the umpire, was put off the grounds, Brown taking center and Wrighley going to third. Attendance, 3,000. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	H	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Wrig'ly, cf	3	2	1	0	0	Clark, lf...	5	1	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	3	0	3	0	0	McCree'y, rf	5	2	3	1	0
Demont, ss.	5	4	4	2	1	Pick'ring, cf	4	2	1	0	0
Farrell, c..	5	1	4	2	0	Stafford, ss.	4	2	2	5	0
Tucker, 1b.	5	1	9	0	0	Werden, 1b.	4	0	10	1	1
Reilly, 3b..	2	1	1	2	0	Dexter, c...	4	2	0	1	0
Abbey, rf..	4	2	2	1	1	Johnson, 2b.	4	2	8	3	3
O'Brien, 2b	5	3	2	4	1	Cl'gman, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
King, p...	3	1	0	1	0	Hill, p	2	0	0	0	0
Brown, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	M'Gee, p ..	2	0	0	3	0
Totals ...	37	16	27	12	3	Totals ...	37	12	24	15	4

Wrighley played center field and third base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	1	x	—13
Louisville	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Louisville 1, Washington 3. Two-base hits—Clark, Dexter, Johnson, Demont, Tucker and Wrighley. Three-base hits—Dexter, Abbey. Stolen bases—Pickering, O'Brien. Double plays—Demont and Tucker; M'Gee, Werden and Dexter. First base on balls—By Hill 3, by King 2, by McGee 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hill, Abbey. Struck out—By King 3. Left on bases—Washington 8, Louisville 3. Sacrifice hits—Wrighley 2. Time, 2h 5m. Umpire—Emslie.

Baltimore-Pittsburg.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—It was anybody's game to-day until the last inning when the Pittsburgs won out by some timely hitting, aided by Jenning's error. Both teams fielded well. Ely's work at short was especially brilliant. Killen was in superb form. Brodie's Baltimore friends presented him with a diamond pin and a pair of cuff buttons. Attendance, 3,856. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	H	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	AB	H	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	Smith, lf...	2	1	7	0	1
Keeler, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	Padden 2b.	5	0	8	1	0
Jennings, ss	3	1	1	6	2	Davis, 3b..	5	1	0	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	3	0	15	0	0	Brodie, cf..	5	1	2	0	0
Reitz, 2b..	4	2	0	3	0	Donovan, rf	4	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	4	1	3	0	0	Ely, ss.....	4	0	3	7	0
Quinn, cf..	3	0	3	0	0	Merritt, 1b.	4	1	10	1	1
Bower'n, c	3	0	3	0	0	Sugden, c.	3	1	1	1	1
Hoffer, p..	3	1	0	4	0	Killen, p...	4	1	0	4	0
Totals ..	31	5	27	14	2	Totals ...	36	7	27	16	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Doyle 2, Quinn, Donovan 2. Bases on balls—By Hoffer 4; by Killen 2. Struck out—By Hoffer 2; by Killen 1. Passed balls—Bowerman. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 6. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Ely. Time, 2h. Umpire—Hurst.

Brooklyn-Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Brooklyn Club closed their first Western series at Eastern Park this afternoon with a well-earned victory over the Cincinnati Club. The Brooklyns scored in the seventh inning. Kennedy pitched a splendid game and allowed his opponents but three scattering hits. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	H	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI	AB	H	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	Burke, lf..	3	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf..	2	0	0	1	0	Hoy, cf....	4	0	3	0	0
And'sn, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	Corcoran, 2b	4	0	3	2	1
Shindle, 3b	4	1	0	1	0	Irwin, 3b..	4	1	1	6	1
La Ch'ce,1b	4	0	12	0	0	Miller, rf..	2	0	0	0	0
Canav'n, 2b	3	1	2	5	2	Peitz, c....	3	0	1	0	0
Smith, ss..	4	1	5	3	1	Ritchey, ss.	3	0	1	3	0
Grim, c....	4	1	4	2	0	Beckley, 1b	2	1	13	0	0
Kennedy, p	3	2	0	3	0	Dwyer, p...	3	0	0	3	0
Totals ..	32	8	27	15	3	Totals ...	28	3	24	15	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Beckley, Kennedy. Stolen bases—Canavan, Griffin. Double play—Smith and LaChance. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2; off Dwyer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—Shindle, Peitz, Dwyer. Wild pitches—Dwyer. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Canavan, Miller. Time of game—1h. 35m. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance 5,464.

Boston-Chicago.

BOSTON, June 19.—Ganzel's batting was a feature of to-day's game with Chicago. The Bostons played the better fielding game as a team. The game was largely a battle of pitchers, Nichols being the more effective, also receiving better support. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	H	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf	5	3	5	0	0	Everett, 3b.	4	1	0	1	0
Tenney, 1b	5	1	7	1	0	M'C'mick ss	5	1	3	4	1
Long, ss...	5	1	4	2	0	Lange, cf..	3	1	2	0	0
Duffy, lf..	5	2	2	0	0	Anson, 1b..	3	1	6	1	0
Stivetts, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Connor, 2b.	4	2	4	1	1
Lowe, 2b..	4	1	1	2	0	Decker, lf..	4	1	1	0	1
Collins, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	Ryan, rf...	4	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, c..	4	4	5	2	0	Kittredge c	3	1	6	2	0
Nichols, p.	4	1	1	0	0	Griffith, p.	4	0	1	1	0
Totals ..	40	14	27	9	0	Totals ..	33	9	24	10	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	*	—7
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Nichols. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Home run—Anson. Stolen bases—Ganzel, Nichols, Decker. First base on balls—By Griffith, 1; by Nichols, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Chicago, 9. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by Nichols, 2. Passed balls—Ganzel, 1; Kittredge, 1. Time—2h. Umpire—Lynch.

The Pennant Race.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	33	10	.767
Boston	33	12	.733
Cincinnati	27	17	.614
New York	25	17	.593
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Philadelphia	24	24	.500
Cleveland	22	23	.489
Pitsburg	21	23	.477
Washington	17	26	.395
Louisville	17	28	.378
Chicago	17	29	.370
St. Louis	10	38	.208

Sporting News vs. A. B. C.'s.

To-day's game between the Sporting News and the A. B. C. teams at South Side Park should be a hummer. Both teams have beaten the Oberts, the champions of East St. Louis. The A. B. C.'s shut them out by a score of 6 to 0, and the Sporting News defeated them last Sunday, 8 to 1. Realizing that the contest will be close, Managers Bene and Becker will put their strongest teams in the field. Play will be called at 3:30 o'clock. The teams will line up as follows:

Sporting News.	Positions.	A. B. C.'s.
Carney	Catcher	Gass
Schwartz	Pitcher	Sexton
Vien	First base	Krehmeyer
Kling	Second base	Farrell
Sulze	Third base	Combs
Costigan	Shortstop	O'Conner
Daly	Left	Becker
Bader	Center field	Silch
Freeman	Right field	Reinagle

Umpire—John Hunt.

Cuban Giants Beat Joy's Pets.

Rain stopped the game between the Cuban Giants and Browns' Reserves in the sixth inning at Sportsman's Park yesterday, the score standing 9 to 7 in favor of the Giants. The game was characterized by heavy hitting. The Giants play a fast game, and their base running would do credit to a National League team. The Reserves are sore over their defeat, and say they will turn the tables on the Cuban Giants today.

	1	2	3	4	5	R.	H.	E.
Cuban Giants	5	1	2	0	1	—9	9	2
Browns' Reserves	0	0	2	1	4	—7	12	5

Colored Base Ball Champions.

The Page Fence Giants, who won the colored base ball championship of the world by defeating the Cuban Giants, have been booked by Manager Bene for two games with the Sporting News team at South Side Park. The dates selected are Saturday, July 17, and Sunday, July 18. The Page Fence Giants have defeated the Milwaukee and Grand Rapids teams of the Western League, and the Peoria and many of the other Western Association clubs. They play fast ball and several of these players, were it not for the color line, would be with National League clubs.

Princeton-Yale Game.

MANHATTAN ISLAND, N. Y., June 19.—Yale and Princeton, each with one game to its credit, met to-day for the championship of the Intercollegiate Base Ball League. Four thousand people were present. Yale won the toss and took the field. Princeton won.

The score:

Princeton	4	1	7	2	6	1	1	0	0	—23	16	4
Yale	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	—8	8	8

East St. Louis Oberts vs. Consumers.

Rivalry between the Brewers' base ball teams is at white heat over the outcome of to-day's game between the Consumers and the East St. Louis Oberts. The game takes place at 3:30 o'clock at the Oberts' East Side Park.

The Amateur Diamond.

The Ideal Juniors will play the North Ends Sunday for the 15-year-old championship. They would like to hear from the Atlantics. Address E. Kreftmeyer, 4130 Warne avenue.

The Globes will play the Belleville Clerks Sunday afternoon. The following players will make up the Globes: Wagner, catcher; Aylward, first base; Caffery, second base; Patrick, third base; Henneman, left field; Barrett, center field; Tighe, right field; Foley and Bartley, pitchers; Riley, substitute.

The L. Thiets Juniors have organized with the following players: Huney Rungee, catcher; John Wieners, pitcher; Chris Jones, first base; Andy Burke, second base; Bentley Shea, shortstop; Charley McCarthy, third base; Ed Wieners, right field; Felix Trust, left field; W. Murphy, center field. They would like to hear from all teams in the 9-year-old class. Address George Horn, 521 O'Fallon street.

The Peerless have organized with the following players: W. Held, first base; Tom Ryan, second base; G. Highland, third base; S. Coonley, shortstop; E. Crownin, right field; P. Dooley, center field; D. Burke, left field; M. Cornilles, pitcher; Ed Held, catcher. They would like to hear from all amateur teams. Address Peerless Base Ball Club, 2828 Manchester road.

One of the most successful ball seasons at Christian Brothers' College was brought to a close Saturday when they defeated Cavalry Troop B of Jefferson Barracks by a score of 13 to 0. The feature of the game was the pitching of Scott, who struck out ten of the soldier boys. On Friday the Christian Brothers' College team defeated the Meachams by a score of 27 to 9, and thus clinch their title to the city championship.

The L. Thiets defeated the Maroon Juniors last Sunday by a score of 12 to 2. The L. Thiets have the following players: J. Carroll, catcher; T. Noble, John Shea, first base; Darcey McGee, second base; Mike Connors, shortstop; Fritz Kuhlmann, third base; Tip O'Neil, right field; John Visey, left field; Otto Redish, center field; Frank Jenkins, mascot. They would like to hear from all clubs in the 12-year-old class, the E. L. Dundons preferred. Address George Horn, 521 O'Fallon street.

COOPER GOT SULKY

And Did Not Try Out in His Race With Bald.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 19.—Three thousand people who expected to see Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper fight it out in the mile open here to-day were disappointed. Bald won his heat in hollow fashion. Cooper was caught behind the bunch in the stretch and after a weak effort to get around his field rode to his quarters, and was roundly hissed. Bald took the final heat, winning from Steenson.

The finals:

One mile, open, professionals: E. C. Bald, won; H. R. Steenson second; F. A. McFarland, third. Time, 2:17.

Two mile handicap, professionals: McFarland, San Jose, twenty yards, won; F. F. Goodman, New York, eighty yards, second; O. C. Tuttle, Utica, 140 yards, third. Time, 4:32.

E. C. Bald rode a half mile exhibition paced by a tandem in 58 1-5 seconds.

F. J. Titus paced by a tandem rode a mile exhibition in 2:08 3-5.

Earle Bovee rode an exhibition half mile in :56 4-5 seconds.

THROUGH LOVE OF FAST WOMEN.

ROY KENNEY AND RICHARD HILL COME TO GRIEF.

SONS OF PROMINENT FAMILIES.

Keeper of a Jefferson Avenue Resort Tells of a Missing Diamond and a Worthless Check.

Roy G. Kenney, son of a member of the Merchants' Exchange, living at 4536 Morgan street, and Richard Hill, scion of a family prominent in society, living at 1216 North Whittier street, were arrested yesterday by Special Officers Sullivan and Gocking of the Seventh District.

Later in the afternoon warrants were issued, charging both of them with grand larceny and Kenney with uttering a worthless check.

The Seventh District officers figure in the case through a peculiar incident. Mrs. Emma Wooster, the complainant, played the part of detective, and through a clever ruse she secured the assistance of the officials.

Mrs. Wooster conducts a furnished room house at 702 North Jefferson avenue. Kenney and Hill, who are companions, were frequent visitors, she claims.

Four days ago Mrs. Wooster missed a diamond ring she valued at $90.

When she accused Kenney of having it she says he admitted it, and said he would recover it. The next day he called on Mrs. Wooster with a check for $20. He gave it to her and said his cousin had given it to him. She gave him $20 for it and he said he would use it to recover the ring from pawn and return it to her.

That was the last she saw of him until Saturday morning. In the meantime she reported the loss of the ring to the police. Then the bank returned the check as worthless.

When Mrs. Wooster saw Kenney Saturday morning he was with Rose Marquard, walking west on Olive street, near Seventeenth. She followed them a few blocks and dropped into a drug store, where she telephoned to the Four Courts for an officer to meet her two blocks up the street. The officer did not come. Kenney and the woman went into the Chesapeake wine rooms at Twenty-third and Olive streets.

Mrs. Wooster knew no officers. She remembered having read in Thursday's papers that Special Officer Gocking had been transferred to the Seventh District from the Central.

She went to a telephone and called up the Four Courts. In a sweet feminine voice she asked the operator to call up the Seventh District and tell Special Officer Gocking that a young lady friend was waiting to meet him at the corner of Twenty-third and Olive streets.

Gocking came and the arrest followed.

Kenney and the woman were arrested and at the Four Courts four checks were found on Kenney. He also had two railroad tickets to Chicago.

Hill was arrested two hours later in Bart Ready's billiard rooms. On him was found the diamond ring lost by Mrs. Wooster. He said Kenney had given it to him.

Kenney declined to say anything about his case, except to deny stealing the ring. He said he knew nothing about that.

Hill says he knew nothing about the check, but that Kenney gave him the ring.

Rose Marquard, who rents a room from Mrs. Wooster, will be held until the police complete their investigation.

MRS. PELL'S PLANS.

She Expects to Go on the Stage in New York in September.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Mrs. Duncan Pell, or, as she is known here, Mrs. Anna Ogden Pell, is studying in Decatur, Ill., with Francis F. Powers, and expects to go on the stage in September. Her first appearance will be in this city.

"There are two theatrical organizations with which I may or may not engage. The fact is that I expect contracts this week, and you must understand that anything I would say now might interfere with my plans," said she to-day.

Confidants of Mrs. Pell say she is going to appear in "The Sporting Duchess" with Rose Coghlan.

Mrs. Pell is well known here, being of the ultra fashionables. She was divorced about two years ago and soon afterward opened a millinery store here. Last December it was rumored that she had decided to appear in comic opera, but this was denied at the time by her friends.

A HORSE MACKEREL.

It Weighs About Five Hundred Pounds When Feeling Well.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A common mackerel weighs about two pounds. A "horse mackerel" weighing 500 pounds was on exhibition in Fulton Market to-day. It was caught in one of the fish traps opposite Newport, R. I.

Three harpoons were sunk in its body and the lives of six of the fishermen were imperilled by being overturned in subduing it. These fish are rarely seen in this market, but are often caught off the coast from Newport to Cape Cod. The average weight is from 150 to 250 pounds. They are common in the Mediterranean, and are a staple article of food in some of the lower districts of Italy. An Italian dealer bought the monster.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO ST. LOUIS.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING THE DELEGATES IN JULY.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEES.

Citizens Urged to Decorate and Do All in Their Power for the Strangers.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the entertainment of the Latin-American delegates who will be in St. Louis July 2, 3 and 4.

The vistors, who represent every country in South and Central America and Mexico, and who have come to the United States for the purpose of forming closer trade relations, will arrive on a special train over the Louisville & Nashville at 7 o'clock Friday morning, July 2.

They will be escorted by the reception committee to the Southern Hotel and at noon, after a breakfast and a rest will be taken to the Merchants' Exchange. There Col. Philip Gruner will deliver an address of welcome in Spanish, and introduce the party to President Langenberg who will also welcome the visitors.

A drive through the resident districts and parks will be the feature of the afternoon.

In the evening there will be a banquet at the Southern Hotel.

On Saturday Cupples Station, Union Station and some of the leading manufacturing establishments will be visited in the morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the delegates will be taken up the Mississippi on the steamer Ferd Herold, the return being scheduled for 6 o'clock.

Forest Park Highlands will be the scene of festivity in the evening.

There will be another drive Sunday and the delegates will be escorted to Union Station at 10:30 p. m.

Those having charge of the arrangements have planned the following duties for the committees:

The committee on street decoration, carriages and badges are earnestly requested to encourage citizens to decorate their business places and residences during the stay of the delegates; to seat the visitors in carriages, and to attend to their general comfort and convenience while riding. To furnish members of all committees with badges that the committeemen may be distinguished by the delegates.

The general reception committee will meet the delegates upon their arrival at Union Station and convey the party in carriages to the Southern Hotel. Thereafter they will act with the general reception committee.

The general reception committee will meet and greet the visitors at the hotel and elsewhere and show them every courtesy possible at all times during their stay, explaining to them the great importance of St. Louis as a commercial center and describing the magnitude of the various commercial interests.

The Entertainment Committee will provide for the entertainment of the delegates, and the members thereof will do all possible to make the visitors feel that St. Louis is justly entitled to her renowned reputation for hospitality.

As many of the delegates have their wives and daughters accompanying them upon their tour, the joint committee earnestly requests that the Ladies' Committee will call upon the visiting ladies upon their arrival at the Southern Hotel and offer them expressions of sincere greeting and hospitality.

The Committee of Latin-American Consuls are requested to act in general with all committees.

Each committee will be designated by special badges furnished by the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee on Street Decoration, Carriages and Badges.

The members of the various committees are as follows:

Joint Committee—James A. Reardon, President St. Louis Spanish Club, Chairman; Walker Hill, President American Exchange Bank, Treasurer; E. C. Robbins, President Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade, Secretary; H. F. Langenberg, President Merchants' Exchange; T. B. Boyd, President St. Louis Exposition; J. B. Desnoyers, President St. Louis Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association; George Holtgrove, President Furniture Board of Trade; L. D. Kingsland, President St. Louis Manufacturers' Association; W. G. Boyd, President Mercantile Club; Edward B. Wolff, President Real Estate Exchange; E. P. Horner, President Cotton Exchange; F. H. Smith, President St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange; N. C. Robbins, President Paint, Oil and Drug Club; E. H. Conrades, Gus. V. Brecht, George B. Morgan, Frank Gaienne.

Honorary members of Joint Committee—Gov. Lon V. Stephens, Hon. Henry Ziegenhein, Hon. Chas. F. Joy, member of Congress; Hon. Chas. E. Pearce, member of Congress; Hon. Seth W. Cobb, member of Congress; Hon. Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress.

Representing Merchants' Exchange—E. F. Langenberg, Christopher Sharp, Wm. P. Kennett, Geo. H. Morgan, C. H. Spencer, B. J. McSorley, P. P. Williams, Daniel E. Smith, F. E. Kaufman, M. G. Richmond, H. H. Wernse, Wm. H. Dean, Jos. A. Jennelle.

Representing Business Men's League—E. O. Stanard, C. H. Spencer, J. C. Wilkinson, W. G. Boyd, W. H. Thompson, Frank Gaiennie, Walker Hill, James Cox.

Representing St. Louis Spanish Club—Jas. A. Reardon, Henry Stanley, Geo. T. Parker, E. E. Careras, Jas. F. Coyle, L. D. Kingsland, S. L. Biggers, Walter S. Marder, L. J. W. Wall, J. J. Shultz, E. E. Souther, W. B. Becktold, Robert Whitelaw, James Arbuckle.

Representing St. Louis Cotton Exchange—E. P. Horner, Geo. Dobson, L. M. Van Hook, Jerome Hill, Wm. M. Senter, J. C. Taylor, Wm. Heyman, Julius Lesser, R. F. Phillips.

Representing St. Louis Manufacturers' Association—L. D. Kingsland, Tom L. Cannon, J. W. Van Cleave, L. D. Dozier, E. D. Meier, T. A. Merzsenberg, W. F. Nolker, Joseph Wangler, Clarence Hansen.

Representing St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade—George Holtgrewe, Theo. H. Conrades, Joseph Steinmeyer, George T. Parker, Charles J. Ecstuba, Jacob Kaiser, George Diederich, N. B. Foster, H. N. Davis, L. G. Kregel, H. S. Tuttle, Ernst Lucas, E. R. O'Donnell.

Representing St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club—N. C. Robbins, George S. Mepham, C. R. Shirley, Gustav J. Meyer, Herman Pockels, Alexander Eberson, C. W. Barstow, M. H. Stearns.

Representing Implement and Vehicle Board of Trade—E. G. Robbins, John P. Camp, E. L. Galt, W. S. Haven, J. E. Buck, J. J. Cook.

Representing Lumberman's Exchange of St. Louis—F. H. Smith, E. R. Darlington, John N. Verdier, W. E. Barnes, George E. Watson.

Representing Real Estate Exchange—E. C. Wolfe, Joseph T. Donovan, M. R. Collins, Jr., Festus J. Wade, Robert Rutledge, Charles J. Dunnerman and Paul Jones.

Representing Builders' Exchange—George M. Blair, John F. Hines, James H. McCracken, Thomas Mockler, Richard Walsh and Thomas J. Ward.

Representing St. Louis Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association—George W. Brown, J. B. Desnoyers, J. J. Wertheimer, E. F. Williams, John H. Tennent and John Meier.

Finance Committee—F. H. Smith, Chairman; E. B. Wolff, Secretary; Walker Hill, Treasurer; H. F. Langenberg, E. C. Robbins.

Committee of Local Consuls, representing Latin-American Countries—Col. E. Sardenetta, Mexico; S. L. Biggers, Argentine Republic; Alphonse de Figueredo, Brazil; Eben Richards, Costa Rica; L. D. Kingsland, Guatemala; H. Meinhard, Venezuela.

Committee on Street Decoration, Carriages and Badges—A. L. Steinmeyer, Chairman; James Cox, Vice-Chairman; C. B. Blow, Secretary; Amadee B. Cole, C. H. Filley, Louis Haass, T. V. Thompson, B. J. McSorley, J. J. Shultz, Jas. G. Jennelle, Chas. Aldrich, John P. Camp, M. R. Collins, Jr.

Committee on Invitation to Steamboat Ride and Banquet—L. D. Kingsland, W. G. Boyd.

Committee to receive delegation at Union Station—James A. Reardon, F. E. Wuerpel, Henry Stanley, William C. Ellis, Philip Gruner, S. L. Biggers, L. Kingsland, H. Meinhard, Col. E. Sardeneta, Eben Richards, A. De Figueredo, Louis Fusz, E. E. Careras, Joseph Wheeler, Herman J. Bliss, P. P. Williams, William G. Boyd, A. L. Shapleigh, James Arbuckle, Mariana Rivera, Louis Seguenot, Chris. Sharp, C. L. Heitzeberg, P. J. Moynihan, William H. Gregg, Jr., H. Kahlert, Eugene McQuillan, Hy L. Whitman.

General Reception Committee—E. O. Stanard, Chairman; L. D. Kingsland, Vice-Chairman; James Arbuckle, Secretary; W. G. Boyd, E. E. Souther, W. F. Wernse, C. H. Sampson, Wm. B. Dean, Wm. M. Senter, D. Ed Ball, Fitzhugh Turner, L. C. Kregel, C. W. Barstow, Wm. H. Gregg, Jacob Furth, Thos. K. Skinker, Laclede J. Howard, Don M. Palmer, Corwin H. Spencer, J. G. Butler, P. J. Pauley, Jr., J. J. Broderick, Geo. H. Plant, B. C. Alvord, N. O. Nelson, Goodman King, Edw. B. Wolff, Festus J. Wade, T. B. Boyd, S. M. Kennard, Hon. C. P. Walbridge, Amadee B. Cole, Wm. F. Gardner, Jerome Hill, F. E. Byrne, Chas. J. Dunnerman, P. H. Mellon, L. J. W. Wall, O. L. Whitelaw, W. E. Schweppe, Willi Brown, C. H. Huttig, C. C. Maffitt, Chas. H. Scarritt, J. F. Coyle, T. A. Meysenberg, Fred Gardner.

Committee on Printing and Press—George T. Parker, James Arbuckle.

Entertainment Committee—Frank Gaiennie, Chairman; Geo. T. Parker, Secretary; E. F. Williams, Sam M. Kennard, R. H. Whitelaw, T. B. Boyd, Jos. Wheless, Henry King, Chas. E. Knapp, Milton A. McRae, Carl Daenzer, James M. Nelson, Jr., Wm. J. Smith, Fred W. Gardner, A. H. Handlin, Jr., Thomas K. Francis, Otto Moser, Martin Lammert, L. B. Tebbetts, Hon. A. D. Barlow, Geo. F. Hoffman, W. R. Tinken, L. G. McNair, W. H. Thornburgh, Col. E. D. Meier, L. D. Kingsland, G. W. Millius, Geo. T. Cram, J. W. Van Cleave, Col. Chas. H. Jones, Nathan Frank, Emil Preetorius, Chas V. Brecht, S. B. Pike, J. H. Conrades, Jr., F. B. Brownell, F. E. Wuernel, W. E. Marder, L. M. Rumsey, Frank Wright, Courtney H. West, C. W. Johnson, Chas. H. Turner, J. C. Birge, H. B. Eggers.

Hotel and Banquet Committee—Chas. E. Barney, Chairman; Wm. B. Bechtold, Vice-Chairman; Hon. A. D. Barlow, Secretary; F. W. Lehmann, Philip Gruner, Hon. C. P. Walbridge, Alex. H. Smith, O'Neil Ryan, Col. E. Sardaneta, H. Meinhard.

Representing particular commercial industries: Adolphus Busch, E. C. Simmons, A. L. Shapleigh, Ernst Cramer, George J. Kobusch, E. Kiely, F. W. Drew, H. Koehler, Jr., H. S. Tuttle, C. F. Blanke, F. E. Wuerpel, E. S. Brooks, M. C. Wetmore, Fred Hattersley, George D. Barnard, James T. Drummond, William J. Lemp, Gustav J. Meyer, Edward Mallinckrodt, H. Clay Pierce, E. Alexander, Joseph B. Hill, Charles Speer, J. W. Teasdale, Philip Gruner, George W. Brown, J. W. Harrison, R. H. Stockton, C. S. Conner, Charles E. Whitman.

Committee to Escort Visitors to Any Particular Manufacturing Establishment That Any of Them May Desire to Visit—H. G. Craft, H. A. Koehler, Wm. Sutton, E. J. Ryan, A. A. Busch, C. D. Armstrong, F. X. Barada, W. Musick, Joseph J. Gruender.

Committee of Spanish-Speaking Ladies to Entertain the Ladies With the Delegation—Mrs. H. Meinhard, Miss Meinhard, Mrs. E. Sardinetta, Mrs. O. E. Forster, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. M. Rivera, Mrs. Shapleigh, Miss Emma Pfeiffer, Mrs. Theil, the Misses Green, Mrs. James Arbuckle, Miss Clyde Arbuckle.

MAN WHO ROBBED THE PREACHER.

CHARLEY DAVIS AND HIS NEGRO PALS ARRESTED.

HAS SERVED SEVERAL TERMS.

One of the Most Indefatigable Counterfeiters on Earth Arrested for Turning Bunko Man.

Charley Davis, said to be a counterfeiter, and three negroes—William Young, John Thomas and Bob Mitchell—were arrested last night.

Davis and Young have been identified as the white man and negro who last Tuesday night attempted to work the "lock game" on Dev. Dr. Julius Martin of Fildon, Ill., down on the Levee. When the preacher drew his money from his pocket to bet that he could open the lock, Davis snatched the roll and got away.

Davis had $12.70 when arrested, and Young had $1.20. The others had nothing. Detectives O'Connell and Dewar arrested the four in the Big Beer saloon, at Locust street and the Levee. The officers had received word from the Columbus (O.) penitentiary that Davis had been released from there and that he had purchased a ticket to St. Louis.

Chief Desmond knew Davis, and knew that he associated with negroes. When he heard of the robbery of the preacher he concluded that Davis was the white man in the game, and he put Detectives O'Connell and Dewar to work on the case.

The officers searched the Levee, and last night found the men for whom they were looking. Young, the negro, had in his pockets a pair of locks with which he and Davis had robbed Rev. Martin.

Davis is one of the best known counterfeiters in the country. He is known because of his persistency in making bad coin.

A little over five years ago ex-Detective Tom McGrath arrested Davis, and the Government gave him a reward of $500.

McGrath found Davis in a dingy building on North Broadway, near Destrahan street, a little over five years ago. Davis was making counterfeit half dollars. The detective found a wooden box under a bench filled with spurious quarter dollars. Had the money been good it would have amounted to $3,000. Several boxes under a bed were filled with counterfeit half dollars. He had been passing bad coin for months and the Secret Service at Washington had located the source of the counterfeits as coming from St. Louis and had accordingly put several extra secret service operatives in this field.

The secret service men worked hard on the ease, but were unable to find who was passing the coin, or where it was made. Detective Tom McGrath was given a tip by an acquaintance and, following it up, arrested the counterfeiter.

After breaking into the room, McGrath had a hard fight with Davis, during which Davis poured a pot of the molten metal over the detective's legs and feet. After his arrest, Davis was not given much time in jail until he was sent by the United States Court to the Columbus Penitentiary to serve five years.

Previous to that Davis served two years at Jefferson City for uttering a forged instrument in writing. He had manufactured a counterfeit of the $2 John Hancock Treasury note.

The negro, Young, is not known to the police, although he says he knew Davis before the latter went to Columbus.

HIS MOTHER DIED THERE.

Joe Howard Objected to Occupying a Dispensary Table.

A boy who said he was 16, but looked younger, walked into the City Dispensary last night and asked Dr. Johnson to examine a bruise on his foot.

The doctor took him into the operating room and said: "Get up there on the table."

The boy began to cry and it was ten minutes before Dr. Johnson could quiet him.

Then the boy pleaded not to be put on the table

"I can't get up there," he said. "My mother died on that table."

The boy was Joe Howard, a son of Mrs. Annie Howard, who was shot by Mrs. Lizzie Price two years ago on South Tenth street. Mrs. Howard died at the Dispensary while the doctors were probing for the bullet.

TO ARREST DISEASE.

Gen. Greely Parts With a Finger to Save His Hand.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, had the second finger of his right hand amputated by army surgeons to-day. The operation was necessary in order to save the hand and arm, which were frozen in Greely's last Arctic exploration, and which resulted in disease of the bone. The operation is believed to have been successful in arresting the disease.

ST. LOUIS BOYS TOOK SIX PRIZES.

THEY MADE A GOOD SHOWING IN THE KANSAS CITY RACES.

M'CARTHY RODE WELL.

Earl Kiser, Who Did Wonders Here, Was Sick and Could Not Start.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—St. Louis cyclists pulled down six good prizes at the National Circuit meet at Fairmount track, this afternoon, and they would have added more to their string in the amateur handicap had they not been placed beyond a possible chance of winning. Cabanne and Jack Coburn did fairly well, but it remained for the St. Louis amateurs to ride rings around their competitors. The mile open, amateur, was taken by St. Louis in one, two, three order by Charles R. McCarthy, Dan Dougherty and Fred Hattersley. Time, 2:18.

The mile, 2:10 class was declared off because it was not within the time limit. Arthur Gardiner won the half mile and mile open professional events, with Dute Cabanne second in the half mile and pushing him hard. Gardiner's time for the half was 1:06; for the mile 2:07 2-5, which is remarkably fast for a four lap track. Gardiner's splendid riding was the feature of the meet. Cabanne and Jack Coburn started riding in the mile event, but failed to find place. The amateur handicap was a virtual gift to Kansas City riders. Hattersley and McCarthy walked away with the tandem, one mile, with Kansas City teams second and third. Time, 2:06 1-5.

In the two mile handicap professional Jack Coburn managed to get third place, J. H. Ingan of Golden City winning first in 4:32 2-5.

Earl Kiser was sick and did not ride.

The weather was favorable and the attendance fair.

Summaries:

Mile, 2:10 class, professional—T. N. Cummings, Maringo, Io., won; M. E. Frederickson, Omaha, second; Bert Hackett, Kansas City, third. Time, 2:25 3-5, not being within the limit the race was run over. On the second trial. Frederickson won; J. I. App, Louisville, second; Cummings, third. Again the time was not within the limit, 2:25, and it was declared no race.

Half mile, open, professional—Arthur Gardner, Chicago, won; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, second; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, third. Time, 1:06.

Mile, open, professional (paced)—Gardner won; Mertens, second; F. H. McSall, Omaha, third. Time, 2:07 2-5 (track record).

Two mile handicap, professional—J. H. Inman, Golden City, Mo., won; George Mierstein, Omaha (120), second; Jack Coburn, St. Louis (100), third. Time, 4:32 2-5.

Mile, tandem, amateur—Fred R. Hattersley and C. R. McCarthy, St. Louis, won; John Folz and C. H. Rebenschied, Kansas City, second; C. Smith and McNally, Kansas City, third. Time, 2:06 1-5.

Mile, open, amateur—Charles R. McCarthy, St. Louis, won; Dan Dougherty, St. Louis, second; F. Hattersley, St. Louis, third. Time, 2:18.

Mile handicap, amateur—Max Knauss, Kansas City (110), won; C. M. Concannon, Kansas City (140), second; W. Hassler, Kansas City (220), third. Time, 2:08.

Mile, novice, amateur—Clarence Kimmel, Kansas City, won; John Folze, Kansas City, second; G. F. Smith, Kansas City, third. Time, 2:25 3-5.

Ran in the Rain.

LONDON, June 19.—F. E. Bacon, the English champion long distant runner, today ran against the one hour record of eleven miles and ninety-seven yards, which he succeeded in breaking, covering eleven miles and 1,234 yards. There was a steady downpour of rain throughout the race.

NO LAW FOR HEALERS.

Attorney Brock Submits an Opinion Touching Faith-Cure Doctors.

Atorney Charles H. Brock has submitted to Health Commissioner Starkloff a written opinion, showing any attempt to prosecute Dr. Schraeder would prove futile.

Mr. Brock holds there is no Missouri law that can reach a man who, through ignorance, permits another to die when the intention to cure is honest and he is publicly known as a "healer." The attorney thinks the condition of the law will permit the exercise of all sorts of hoodooism and fake cures.

Dr. Schraeder treated George Meyers of Wyoming street. Meyers was taken ill June 9 and died June 13. Physicians say his life could have been saved by competent treatment.

BROKE THREE RIBS.

Thomas Dose of East St. Louis Fell From His Wogan.

Thomas Dose, a huckster, aged 38, living at 338 North Seventh street, East St. Louis, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital at 9:30 p. m. Saturday, to have three broken ribs repaired.

Dose and his wagon collided with a street car on Broadway, near Sixth street. The wagon was overturned and completely wrecked and Dose fell on his left side and caved it in. He will recover.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

Persons Going for an Undertaker Struck by Lightning.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 19.—John McFarland died from sunstroke at his home near Cooksville, ten miles west of here, this afternoon. McFarland's son and Mr. Barber went to that village after the undertaker, and on their way were struck by lightning, as also were Charles Watts, the undertaker and his son. The undertaker was seriously injured, but may recover. Barber and Young Wells died instantly.

BAD NEWS FOR PLUNGERS.

Judge Klein Says the Courts Can't Recognize Speculative Debts.

Judge Klein ruled yesterday that the courts cannot recognize a speculative debt. Martin Ferguson left with the Traders' Commission Co. $4,732 for speculating purposes. The results were not satisfactory and he sought to recover. Judge Klein sustained the defendant's demurrer that the plaintiff did not state sufficient facts for cause of action, and ruled against all debts where a gambling feature is involved.

WEIL HAS WOE.

He Was Captured by Customs Officers Who Searched His Box.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A trunk and a box belonging to August Weil, a Broadway merchant, were seized on board the steamship St. Louis to-day, and sent to the barge office for appraisement. When the box was opened it was found to contain 130 pairs of gloves, women's silk waists and dresses. Mr. Weil says that the things belonged to his wife, who was abroad with him. He thought he had a right to bring into the country his wife's dresses free of duty, and so had not declared them. Weil is a member of the firm of Weil, Haskell & Co.

CREATED A BOOM IN BIBLES.

Good Results That Followed a Pious Bostonian's Visit to Atchison.

In the early days of Atchison, says the Globe of that city, a rich Boston man named Claflin came to town to assist in celebrating the opening of the Central branch. He was entertained by George W. Glick and the morning after his arrival he came down stairs and asked Mr. Glick for a Bible, saying he always read a chapter in the Bible before breakfast. Mr. Glick said he would get one, but found there was not a Bible in the house. He slipped over to Cottonwood Brown's, supposing he would have one, but he didn't, and then he went to Virgle Parker's. Parker didn't have one either, and finally Mr. Glick was compelled to confess to his guest that there wasn't a Bible in the neighborhood. The late L. A. Anderson operated a Bible depository in Atchison at that time, and used to tell how Glick, Brown and Parker slipped into his store one morning, one after another, and bought a Bible each. It was the morning after the Boston man had inquired for one.

Reopened His Wound.

John, better known as "Billy" Linden, who was seriously stabbed at Sixth and Wash streets, on the night of May 7, by Thomas Watson is again a patient at the City Hospital. After recovering from his stab wound, he went to Hermann, Mo., to work as a farm hand. He injured himself with a pitchfork Friday and reopened the wound inflicted by Watson. Dr. Sutter says he will recover.

No. 10

CURES

Dyspepsia.
Indigestion.
Weak Stomach.
Squeamishness.
Heart-Burn.
Water-Brash.
Rising of Food.
Bitter Taste.
Flatulence.
Biliousness.
Gastralgia.
Constipation.
Jaundice.
Liver Spots.
Bad Complexion.
Coated Tongue.
Offensive Breath.

You have tried "77" for Grip and Colds. Now try No. 10 for Dyspepsia.

Use SPECIFIC No. 8 for Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness of Infants.

All druggists, or sent for 25c, 50c or $1. MEDICAL BOOK.—Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of all Diseases mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor William and John Sts., New York.

VICTORY.

The Gladiator Wins Another Wonderful Battle.

NO-TO-BAC KILLS NICOTINE.

Remarkable Results of the Challenge Tests of the Great and Only Tobacco Cure.

A NUMBER OF CURES REPORTED

No-To-Bac Makes New Men of Nicotinized Wrecks, Restoring Them to Life and Vigor.

BIG SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Two weeks ago the makers of No-To-Bac announced to the tobacco users of St. Louis that No-To-Bac is a sure cure for the tobacco habit, and offered to back up their claims. With the announcement they stated they were not only willing, but anxious to give away a free sample of No-To-Bac with a written guarantee to any one properly applying for it at the Post-Dispatch office on a certain day.

It was a challenge to all those interested to test No-To-Bac's merits free of charge, and, besides involving the expenditure of a large sum of money, meant simply that No-To-Bac would stand or fall by the verdict of the people of St. Louis.

No man would dare to risk his very existance in this manner unless he knew what that verdict would be. The Sterling Remedy Company, as sterling in character as in name, have seen No-To-Bac in a few years make a clean record of over 400,000 cures, and their faith is well founded.

The free challenge test was open to all comers, rich, poor, no matter of what rank or profession. Physicians were not excluded, but, on the contrary, made specially welcome, as, in fact, ever since No-To-Bac's discovery, physicians were always cordially invited to test the great specific, and a standing offer made of a free supply for any investigation they might choose to make.

Any fair-minded person considering all these facts must come to the conclusion that nothing but undoubted merit would make such offers possible.

What was the result? The anticipated verdict was rendered by the people of St. Louis with hardly a dissenting voice. Every person who tried a sample of No-To-Bac in good faith has reported a benefit derived therefrom. Hundreds of tobacco users to-day being cured by No-To-Bac of the vile, debilitating habit. A number of physicians, some, perhaps, with the expectation of discovering a fraud, made severe tests of No-To-Bac, and are now glad to join in the verdict.

A well-known physician said yesterday: "One of my patients, one of those peculiar, nervous organizations on whom tobacco has a particularly distressing effect, and who still persisted in using it, was persuaded to try a sample of No-To-Bac, and, much to my surprise and gratification, reported to me that he felt better than for years. I examined No-To-Bac, and urged him to continue its use, for I found it the best combination of valuable remedies I ever heard of, compounded in an entirely original way. I shall certainly prescribe it in my practice, for in this case the results have been astonishing. My patient has gained ten pounds in ten days."

No tobacco-user is doing his duty to himself and his family unless he gives No-To-Bac a square, fair trial. He will never know how much more of a man he could be unless he does so.

No-To-Bac sold at all druggists under written guarantee of cure. Two size boxes, 50c and $1.00.

THE EBB TIDE OF PRICES WILL PREVAIL here this week, for never before have we offered such a galaxy of big values for such diminutive prices.
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
8th and Franklin av.

NO CURE, NO PAY

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, EXHAUSTING DRAINS, BAD DREAMS, SHRUNKEN PARTS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS and all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, PRIVATE and DELICATE DISEASES peculiar to men, CURED by the SPECIALISTS of this old institute by NEW METHODS and NEW REMEDIES discovered during 30 years' experience, no matter from what cause arising, or no pay.

No patent medicines. Every case treated according to its symptoms by a scientific process that cannot fail. You will feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, and soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Every obstacle to happy married life removed.

While There Is Life There Is Hope.

Don't be discouraged if you have been robbed by quacks or free recipes. Don't lose hope even if in the last stages. Write this institute. We will prove that you can be saved by scientific treatment honestly prescribed by Experienced Specialists of this department of the institute, regularly organized for the cure of Chronic Diseases and Deformities of the human body.

The Missouri Medical Institute is a medical and surgical institute, founded with a complete staff of Experienced and Eminent Specialists for the successful treatment and cure of all Chronic, Blood, Skin, Nervous and Private Diseases and Deformities. Like the great hospitals of Berlin and London, we maintain an immense private Laboratory, in charge of Expert Chemists. We have all the latest scientific appliances, apparatus and instruments known to the medical world for the successful treatment of all forms of disease. Go where there is knowledge and skill. Varicocele operations, and all other surgical work successfully performed. Electricity in all its forms. Charges in all cases are very low, and consultation and examination is free to all. Medicines furnished.

Bear in mind that a complete and lasting cure is guaranteed in every case accepted for treatment by us, or no pay. You therefore take no chances whatever.

Call or write; no letters published; all sacredly confidential. Nothing sent C. O. D. unless so ordered. Daily office hours, 9 to 4; evenings, 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. No names on envelopes or boxes.

Missouri Medical Institute,
610 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

The oldest, largest, most reliable and most thoroughly equipped Medical and Surgical Institute in the West.

WE ARE the original educators of shoe economy, and take the credit of cutting down high prices. This week we clean up a lot of Ladies' small size Oxfords, $1.50 kinds, at.... 59c
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
6th and Franklin av.

REID'S GREAT CLEARING SALE

Commences To-Morrow Morning at 10 O'Clock.

Do Not Miss it. The most extraordinary Bargains in High-Grade Shoes ever offered in this city. This is the first sale in our new and commodious quarters. Our store is the Largest and Most Complete Modern Shoe House in the West. We have the Largest Stock in the City to select from. The season being backward, we have resolved to make a **DEEP CUT** on the **ENTIRE STOCK.** We will surpass all our former efforts in giving you the **MOST STUPENDOUS BARGAINS IN FINE SHOES EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY. SEE TO IT. NOTE THESE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.**

VICTOR

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Gents' Oxblood Russia Calf, $2.00, cut to	$1.65
Gents' Oxblood Russia Calf, $2.50, cut to	$1.95
Gents' Oxblood and Tan Calf, $3.00, cut to	$2.45
Gents' Oxblood Tan Vici Kid, $3.00, cut to	$2.65
Gents' Oxblood Tan Vici Kid and Calf, $4.00, cut to	$2.95
Gents' Oxblood Tan Vici Kid and Calf, $5.00, cut to	$3.95

All other goods same proportion.

LADIES' HIGH TAN AND OXBLOOD SHOES.

Ladies' Tan and Oxblood High Shoes, $2.00, cut to	$1.65
Ladies' Tan and Oxblood High Shoes, $2.50, cut to	$1.95
Ladies' Tan and Oxblood High Shoes, $3.00, cut to	$2.45
Ladies' Tan and Oxblood High Shoes, $4.00, cut to	$2.95
Ladies' Tan and Oxblood High Shoes, $5.00, cut to	$3.95

All other Shoes same proportion.

All Size Bath Slippers, 75c, cut to 40c.

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS.

$4.00, cut to....	$2.95
$3.00, cut to....	$2.65
$2.50, cut to.....	$1.85

LADIES' LOW SHOES.

Ladies' Oxblood and Tan Oxfords, $1.50, cut to..	95c
Ladies' Oxblood and Tan Oxfords, $2.00, cut to	$1.65
Ladies' Oxblood and Tan Oxfords, $2.50, cut to	$1.95
Ladies' Oxblood and Tan Oxfords, $3.00, cut to	$2.15
Ladies' Oxblood and Tan Oxfords, $3.50, cut to	$2.95

All other goods same proportion.

LADIES' ONE-STRAP SLIPPERS.

$1.25, cut to	90c
$1.50, cut to	$1.25
$2.00, cut to	$1.65
$2.50, cut to	$1.95

GENTS' TOURIST SLIPPERS.

$1.50, cut to	$1.25
$2.00, cut to	$1.65
$2.50, cut to	$1.95
$3.00, cut to	$2.15

MISSES' SHOES.

Misses' Tan and Oxblood Shoes $1.50, cut to	$1.15
Misses' Tan and Oxblood Shoes $1.75, cut to	$1.45
Misses' Tan and Oxblood Shoes $2.00, cut to	$1.75
Misses' Tan and Oxblood Shoes $2.50, cut to	$1.95
Misses' One-Strap Summer Sandals $1.75, cut to	$1.45
Misses' One-Strap Summer Sandals $1.50, cut to	$1.25
Misses' One-Strap Summer Sandals $1.50, cut to	95c

Children's Tan and Oxbloods 75c, cut to	65c
Children's Tan and Oxbloods $1.00, cut to	85c
Children's Tan and Oxbloods, $1.25 cut to	$1.10
Children's Tan and Oxbloods $1.50, cut to	$1.25
Children's Tan and Oxbloods $1.75, cut to	$1.45
Children's 1-Strap Summer Sandals $1.00, cut to	75c
Children's Oxblood and Tan Summer Sandals, $1.25, cut to	95c
Children's Oxblood and Tan Summer Sandals $1.50, cut to	$1.15

All other goods same proportion.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'.

Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes, $2.00, cut to	$1.45
Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes, $2.50, cut to	$1.95
Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes, $3.00, cut to	$2.45
Boys' Light Low Oxfords, Ties, $1.75, cut to	$1.25
Boys' Light Low Oxfords, Ties, $2.00, cut to	$1.45

All other goods same proportion.

Don't Miss This, the Greatest Opportunity of the Season.

T. J. REID SHOE CO. 411-415 NORTH BROADWAY

LINDELL HOTEL.
American Plan ....$2.50 per day and up
European Plan ...$1.00 per day and up
Restaurant—Popular Prices. Turkish Bath and Barber Shop open all night.
JNO. F. DONOVAN, Prop.

CITY NEWS.

Tornadoes and windstorms have created a disturbance in Illinois. Our reduction sale of pants from now until the Fourth of July is creating almost as much excitement. Just think of it. Strictly all-wool trousers (over 5,000 styles to select from) to order, $2.50 up. Strictly all-wool suits (over 5,000 styles to select from)) to order, $10 up. Style, fit and workmanship guaranteed. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 North Eighth street, corner Olive, second floor.

FOUGHT WITH WOMEN.

"Denver Ed" Smith Gets Into the Police Court.

"Denver Ed" Smith, who has been in St. Louis a week drinking and looking for a backer, slopped over yesterday morning while out with Laura Beard. He fought with Laura and her friend, Grace Lewis, at Grace's room near Twelfth and Pine streets. The police interfered and Judge Peabody fined the pugilist and Laura Beard $10 each and Grace Lewis $5.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The export of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $953,800 in gold and $772,292 in silver. The imports for the week were: Gold, $58,454; silver, $78,751; dry goods, $3,898,102; general merchandise, $7,235,238.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible, and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now, when I say free, I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 178, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

LAWYERS OUTLINE ENSLEY'S DEFENSE.

WILL CLAIM HE WAS ASSAULTED WITH COLLINS.

BOND FORTHCOMING MONDAY.

Ensley's Sister Has Retained a Prominent Alabama Attorney to Look After His Interests.

Martin Ensley, charged with assault with intent to kill upon Charles D. Collins at Meramec Highlands, held a long consultation with his attorneys, Judge T. B. Harvey and Lee Meriwether, yesterday afternoon in the court-house at Clayton.

When he was led back to his cell he appeared more cheerful than at any time since his arrest Tuesday night.

To Judge Harvey's injunction to "keep a stiff upper lip," he replied right cheerily, "I will," and waved his hand in parting salute as the iron door closed behind him.

Ensley was allowed to see the attorneys at 2 o'clock. The consultation lasted two hours and in that time the line of defense was clearly outlined. With Messrs. Harvey and Meriwether came Mr. B. M. Allen, a prominent attorney of Birmingham, Ala., and a friend of the Ensley family.

Mr. Allen explained he had known the young man's father when the latter was a prosperous iron manufacturer in his State, and he came to St. Louis at the request of Ensley's sister, Mrs. J. H. P. Hodgson of New York.

Knowing that he had been associated with Ensley at one time, Mrs. Hodgson thought his counsel in the present emergency would prove beneficial.

Mr. Allen will go immediately to New York and report the condition of affairs as related by the prisoner.

Both Judge Harvey and Mr. Meriwether talked freely of the assault when their client had been led back to his cell. According to their statement, Ensley did not depart from the story related to Prosecuting Attorney Heldorn Wednesday morning when he was brought to Clayton. He did, however, fill in a few details.

Instead of giving chase to the men who stole his watch and chain while the attack was being made on Collins, he says he immediately started for help. He knows two men followed him a short distance, and after a little while but one seemed on his trail. He remembers calling to his determined pursuer to halt or he would fire.

This man was Charles Feidler, the baker. Ensley says he had no gun and that the threat was a mere bluff.

Another point which seemed to give the attorneys satisfaction was the statement that Collins did not have $8,000 with him, as claimed. Ensley says the amount was much smaller. Collins had been boarding two horses at the Fair Grounds at a dead loss, and, Ensley says, had several times of late misjudged the speed of racers to his pecuniary detriment.

Following this recital of the victim's financial condition on the night of the assault, the prisoner explains how easy it would have been for him to have secured funds if he was in need, and how wholly unnecessary it would have been to go to such an extremity.

It will be mainly around this point the defense will be made. Incidentally there will be thrown in the story of the alleged attack on Ensley, and stress will be laid upon his voluntary return to the scene of the robbery after summoning aid for his best friend. A point that was not made clear was the big man in the case. It is supposed he is the man seen by the watchers running for the Houseman car. At one time it was stated the man's name was Lachristy. This was later denied and Christy substituted.

The attorneys were asked Ensley's version of the stranger's actions. They said he had not been considered in the consultation. This much is known that Ensley withdrew from Collins just prior to the assault to converse privately with a man of large build, florid complexion and brown mustache.

The lawyers knew nothing of this conversation when questioned.

"Ensley tells the straightest story I ever heard," said Judge Harvey. "I am fully convinced of his innocence. Of course the boy feels badly about it, and appears to be in great mental discomfort. That is how I account for his haggard appearance. He has been too nervous to have much appetite since being here, but does not refuse food, as reported. He eats a little, but it is as much as he can until the strain is relieved.

"We will have him out of here in a few days. I think the bond can be arranged by Monday.

"They are looking for the seller of that hammer, I hear," the Judge continued, earnestly. "I wish they would find him."

That is precisely what Sheriff Kerth and a bunch of Chief Desmond's choicest sleuths are scouring the county for. The Sheriff has been on the trail ever since the information was wanted. He was not at Clayton all day yesterday, and Deputy Autenrieth said he would not be back before Monday.

The hardware dealers of the county are being counted over, but as yet the officers say nothing has been gleaned.

Charles A. Baker, Charles Fiedler, Wm. Koehler, Sam Brown, Pearl Roquemont and Alfred Mckay, who witnessed different incidents of the assault, stick to their stories, and have been subpoenaed to appear at Ensley's preliminary hearing on June 25.

For headaches and fevers try Parker's Headache Powders, 10c.

Gold in Cubes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 19.—In the Excelsior mine property on Bull Hill, belonging to the Anaconda people, gold has been discovered in brown quartz running as high as $1,000 to the ton. It is in the peculiar form of cubes, plainly discerned by the naked eye.

A Strong Fortification.
Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.
"The Fly-Wheel of Life"
Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.
J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.
Tutt's Liver Pills

BILL TO PENSION FORMER SLAVES.

THE COLORED MAN IS QUIETLY PUSHING IT.

HOPES TO GET IT THROUGH.

Negroes Are Organized in Nearly Every Southern State and Are Being Helped in the North.

When John M. Thurston of Nebraska introduced a bill into the United States Senate a few months more than a year ago to pension the freedmen, the matter attracted little if any attention from the general public. Hardly one of every ten persons who read of the existence of such a bill stopped to consider the wisdom and justice of pensioning the ex-slaves, and not one of all those who read of it had an idea that the matter would ever be treated seriously.

The bill has never had its third reading. Somewhere in Washington, in the dark pigeonhole of some statesman's or clerk's desk, the bill can be found if wanted, and the colored people of this country and those whites in whose veins flows the warm blood of abolitionist ancestors are striving with all their might to hasten the hour when the bill shall be brought from its hiding place to become a law.

It is characteristic of the Afro-American race, with all its noted love for show and pomp, that when it sets its heart upon an object it will toil patiently, tirelessly and without ostentation until the mission is accomplished.

This trait has an exemplification in the Freedman's Assembly, an organization that has been working steadily for two years to bring about the pensioning of the ex-slaves by the United States Government. It is a strong society, embracing more than 3,000 members and supporting a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the assembly. It has branches in all of the old slave States and in many States of the North and East, where the anti-slavery feeling warmly prevailed in the days prior to the firing on Sumter. It has an executive committee, a president who does nothing but attend to the affairs of the assembly, and down in Madison, Ark., where the main society of the assembly is situated, the headquarters are well furnished suites in the most important business block of the city.

An organization formed to free Cuba or annihilate Spain or carry out any other political scheme, that was as flourishing as the Freedman's Assembly and had as much material evidence of its prosperity, would have a complement of press agents to tell what a growing organization the society was, and hardly a new member could be taken in without full details being furnished the newspapers.

But the colored man has gone on his way quietly, adding a little here and a little there to the strength of his assembly, until its proportions are now such that its influence must soon be felt.

The editor of the Assembly, the official organ of the banded societies, is I. L. Walton of Madison, Ark. In a recent issue of his weekly Editor Walton calls attention in an editorial to the fact that the societies have both State and national charters, and that the books are always open to the inspection of those who do not believe the contributions are used for the purpose for which they are given.

The St. Louis office of the Assembly is at 608 Biddle street. It is managed by R. D. Saunders, an intelligent negro, who was formerly a Virginia slave. Saunders is a brother-in-law of J. W. Hill, a prominent colored citizen of St. Louis, who died five or six weeks ago. Hill was a United States claim agent and attorney. It is Saunders' intention to qualify as such and then continue his brother-in-law's business at the old office. He and one of his representatives explained to a Post-Dispatch representative yesterday the methods of the Assembly.

"The membership of the Assembly is not, contrary to a popular mistake, confined to ex-slaves," said Saunders. "Any one can join the society and become a subscriber to the paper upon the payment of 25 cents. Fifteen cents of this subscription fee is used for official stationery, literature upon the subject and to pay the running expenses of the main office, where the paper is published. The other 10 cents is put into a fund to be used for pushing the bill along at Washington.

"The bill was introduced by Mr. Thurston Feb 6, 1896. It is lengthy, and its purposes are clearly set forth. The amount of the pension to each ex-slave is to be graduated by his or her age. We think the bill will pass when we bring it up for the third reading. When will we bring it up? Not for some time; or, rather, when we see our way clear before us."

TO SETTLE IN AFRICA.

A Little Band of Missionaries Bids Good-Bye to New York.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A farewell meeting is to be held in Chickering Hall, Tuesday evening, in honor of the first expedition to be sent out by the Phil-African Liberators' League. The purpose of this expedition is to found towns on the tablelands south of the Congo Free State. The expedition is to sail early in July under the leadership of Heli Chatelain, the missionary explorer of Africa.

Five young men and women have enrolled themselves as volunteers. Two of these were married at noon to-day in Ithaca, N. Y. They are Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bell. Mr. Bell is a native of Lockport, N. Y., and a graduate of Cornell. His bride was Miss Lena Grace Heller of Ithaca.

The other volunteers are John F. Rodman, Jr., of Newton, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Leah. Mr. and Mrs. Leah have been doing missionary work in the slums in this city for the last four years. For some time past Mr. Leah has been Mr. Chatelain's assistant. Abram S. Hewitt will preside at the meeting on Tuesday evening.

Foreign Finance.

LONDON, June 19.—Closing: Consols for money, 112¾; do. for the account, 112¾; Canadian Pacific, 62¾; Erie, 14½; do. seconds, 33½; Illinois Central, 99; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 80¾; New York Central, 103; Pennsylvania, 54¼; Reading, 11; Mexican Central nominal, 73½; Atchison, 12¾; Louisville, 50¾; bar silver, quiet, 27⅝d. per ounce. Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 15-16@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 15-16@1 per cent. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 194.90; at Lisbon, 45¾; at Rome, 104.42. Foreign securities are quoted as follows: Turkish group, 2 (B), ⅛ higher at 37¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 72,000 pounds. American securities varied but little all day, owing to the inactivity of the operators. The close was quiet.

PARIS, June 19.—Three per cent rentes, 103f, 52½c for the account.

The Wabash Is the Direct Line
To Lake Minnetonka, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Through sleepers.

JENAR IS INDIFFERENT.

Isaac Michel's Alleged Murderer Unconcerned About His Fate.

Seemingly the most unconcerned man in Clayton is August Jenar, incarcerated in the county jail Friday for the murder of Isaac Michel, near Fargo, on the night of June 2. His preliminary hearing is set for June 29, and he has made no preparation for it, nor confided to the officials that he intends doing so.

Through Jenar's inability to talk English he has little intercourse with either his fellow-prisoners or the jail guards. All conversation with him must be carried on through a French interpreter.

Since he was jailed Friday morning Sheriff Kerth has made numerous endeavors to procure a statement but without success.

He affirms his innocence and seems content to let it go at that. When questioned about his movements with Michel on the night of he murder, he invariably replies, "He leave me." Pressed for further details he stated Saturday, that the two parted on the Olive street road. Michel said he was going on to town and Jenar retraced his steps to the house of Mrs. Mary Barrioz for whom he worked. He told the interpreter that he had no fears of the outcome, and that he had a fortune awaiting him in France. He said just before coming to St. Louis County he heard of an aged relative's death, and through her the money was to come. He also claims he was to embark for France on the day he was arrested.

The authorities at Thibadeau, La., where he was captured, state he was in charge of two women, and the whole party was on the point of leaving for San Francisco.

Saturday afternoon he wrote two postals. Each communication was short. One was addressed to Mr. Louis Seguenot, the French Consul in St. Louis, and the other to Mr. Victor Jacquemin, teller in the Mechanics' Bank. He explained that he wrote concerning his fortune.

Sheriff Kerth keeps a close guard on Jenar, and will not let him be interviewed.

VENGEANCE ON HIS WIFE.

Steve Morgan Goes Right Back to the Work-House.

Steve Morgan got out of the Work-house early in the week, but didn't go to his wife's home, 1311 North Sixth street, till Friday night, because she had him imprisoned for whipping her. By Friday night he was adequately drunk and he dropped in and knocked out four of her teeth and kicked her till she may die.

He was fined $500 by Judge Stevenson and will break some more rock.

'TWAS BUT A DREAM.

Chief Desmond Punctures a Pathetic Robbery Story.

Chief Desmond had a long talk in his office Saturday with Mrs. Mary Lefkovits, who Friday evening told the police a pitiful story of how she had been robbed of everything she had in the world.

The Chief exploded her story Friday night. Saturday morning he confronted her with evidence and she begged him to hush the matter up. She acknowledged that she was formerly in a resort on Clark avenue.

To Wed the Author.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—The engagement of Miss Julia Collier, daughter of Mayor Charles A. Collier, and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, is announced to-day. They will be married in the fall.

A Doctor's Hot Weather Advice.

Get one of those Mens' Linen Crash Suits at $1.95. Better grades up to $4.95. Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue.

WHEN WE CLEAR OUR STOCK everything goes; no price is too big to be cut; no values too big to be sacrificed; that's why we are selling a lot Men's $3 Tan Shoes for.............................. $2.00
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

Parker's HEADACHE POWDERS.
• CURE HEADACHE 10¢

AN ILL-TIMED ATTEMPT.

James Dill Tries to Cash a Check at an Inopportune Moment.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 19.—James Dill, who came here recently from Texas, and Frank Hoffer, who lives near Columbia, were arrested here to-day for a bold forgery. Dill entered the Columbia Exchange Bank this morning with a check for $400, to which was signed the name of Turner McBaine, a wealthy Columbia stockman. Mr. McBaine was standing just in front of the bank. The cashier, becoming suspicious, called him. As he did so, Dill sprang for the door and fled down the street. He was pursued by a large crowd and captured. He claimed that the check was given him by Hoffer, who was also placed under arrest.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Ex-Clerk Prather Accused of Misappropriation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—Benjamin Prather, late chief clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, is under arrest on an indictment charging him with embezzlement. The charge is made by the Commercial Bankers' Mutual Accident Association of Indiana. Prather was formerly secretary of the concern. It alleges that he failed to properly account for about $3,500 that came into his hands. Prather asserts that there is nothing in the case; that he can successfull refute and can show offsets for traveling expenses that will wipe out the claim against him. The court fixed bond at $5,000.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

PART TWO. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1897. PAGES 1–8.

"FOUR HUNDRED" IN ECSTASY.

RUMORED VISIT OF A PRINCE OR PRINCESS TO NEWPORT.

DELIGHT OF THE SMART SET.

Importing Free Goods for "Personal Use" Has Become a Great Evil, Say the Merchants of New York.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 18.—These be great days for the "Four Hundred." Those of them who have not gone to the Queen's jubilee are in ecstatic delight over the rumor that a Prince of the royal blood of England will be the guest of the Ogden-Goelets in Newport this summer. It is not known who he is, or for that matter it may be a Princess who is coming, but the little difference of sex matters not to "the set." Royalty is to their liking and they can fawn at the feet of a Princess with just as much disgusting display as at the tribbles of a Prince.

If a Prince is to be their joy and delight he will probably be Albert-John or Christian Victor of Denmark. They are children of Princess Christian, who was Helena, third daughter of Victoria. Although married to a member of the Danish royal family, the Princess Helena retains her rank as a Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. The family occupies the White Lodge in Windsor Park, of which Prince Christian is Ranger.

They are not rich royalties, but are popular among the English people. The Princess Christian interests herself largely in philanthropic work—particularly such as has bearing upon the emancipation of her sex. She has been a warm supporter of the projects of Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who, after founding a manual training school for women in New York, interested English philanthropists in a similar field with like success.

The Goelets have been abroad much in recent years and their yacht, The White Laydie, is well known in all the foreign waters. They have a very charming daughter who has been in society only a few years, and of course the gossips see an alliance between the descendent of the old Knickerbocker and a Princelet. Not wishing to be caught in error the society gossipers have also included a young son of the Duchess of Teck, another "high born lady," but one almost sadly in need of the rehabilitating influences of the Goelet millions in the family. She is closely allied with the Queen, as her father was Duke of Cambridge, a cousin of Queen Victoria, and her daughter is the wife of the Duke of York, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

But if the visitor is to be a young Princess the pretty boys will be in their second heaven and probably the only heaven on which they will ever be on close terms of acquaintance. It will be an equally unusual experience for them to chat with a real, live Princess and, of course, they will expect the Goelets to give them a short chat with the young woman, if no more. However, Princesses are not chasing over the world visiting plebeian Americans and others, even if they are of the "Four Hundred" and as rich as Croesus, and as a result the gossips hardly dare venture who she will be who may grace the home of the Goelets. The full truth, if really obtainable, is that neither Prince or Princess is coming, but the rumor is here nevertheless.

The Goelet millions were obtained in a manner so much more acceptable to the public which, in direct opposition to the views of millionaires in general, insists upon having a right to an opinion as to the right or wrong of the rich man's schemes for accumulation, than the riches of J. Pierpont Morgan and sharks, that everyone will take an interest in their disposal. It will be a melancholy interest possibly because a prince bought at the expense of American young women and American gold is a sad thing to contemplate, especially when the young woman is from a family having as magnificent an American ancestry as the Goelets. Just what their original nationality was is immaterial, but certain it is for many a long year the Goelets and the Gerrys have stood at the front for the better things of life among the "Four Hundred" and for New York at large.

It is said that a young New York woman came near marrying the second of Princess Christian's sons a few years ago. That is hardly a fair way to put it, and it would be better to say the Prince came near marrying an American girl, because he is said to have pleaded in vain. The young woman is a great favorite both here and in Washington. She was at Homburg and there met the Prince. He was in love at sight, and followed the young woman throughout her visit to the seaside resorts. He is said to have made a formal proposal of marriage, but the young American could not see it that way and let the Prince go his way.

Matters went so far that his grandma, Queen Victoria, learned of the affair and was so pleased with the common sense and discretion shown by the young girl that she openly expressed her satisfaction, and an invitation was sent which would have entitled her to a warm reception at the Buckingham Palace, but this also was declined.

It is said the young woman, who, by the way, is not of the millionaire clique, is soon to be married to a plodding lawyer of promise.

Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, once rich, but now far from that comfortable state, is trying to attract the elusive dollar in a venture somewhat novel, but wholly so in the experience of the "Four Hundred." She is a connection of the Chandlers and the Astors. A few days ago she opened an establishment to do for others those things which they do not care to do for themselves. That is a rather broad line of business to undertake, but in it she expects to reap riches.

It has long been possible here and in the Western cities and small town for that matter, for one to find bright women prepared to superintend dinners, the furnishing of houses and other like matters, but Mrs. Stevens will try to combine with these every other bit of convenience for her patrons that will bring her a few dollars. Her specialty will be keeping social lists and superintending dinners, and fees from $1.50 to $25 will be charged.

"It may be called trade," she says, but trade it must be for her. What a terrible "come down" that is! Think of it! Once rich, but now working for a living and that, too, "in trade." Oh, horrors!

A matter of almost as much importance to those most closely allied with the foregoing subjects but of immeasurably greater importance to the public at large is the vigorous fight being made by merchants to have the tariff bill so drawn as to prevent the outrageous importation of thousands of dollars' worth of goods free of duty under the head of personal property. It is an unfair discrimination against those who have to buy at home and certain it is that frightful abuses of this privilege have been committed by persons returning from European tours.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has found that tourists brought into this port goods worth $50,000,000 last year. The duty would have amounted to $20,000,000. All one has to do is to say the goods are for personal comfort and convenience and in they come. One man last week brought in 100 pairs of gloves and two others brought in goods worth more than $20,000.

It is surprising that labor leaders have not paid greater attention to this subject, as the wealthy alone are the ones who are benefited by this almost criminal discrimination in their favor. The duty lost to the Government by this method of business is greater annually than all the duty paid by raw, wool, iron and steel, wood and chemicals combined; indeed it is almost twice the amount they pay.

Chop houses in the tenderloin and adjacent districts have long suffered from the incursions of fair damsels who had dined not wisely but too well, but recently they have been subjected to a new and trying experience which is not working any too advantageously. Gilded youths, and older ones, too, who dine early at Fifth avenue places and later stray to Broadway, meet friends of the fair sex and with them go to the finest of these chop houses and restaurants to finish the evening under less restricted surroundings. The New York code of etiquette is to see nothing, know no one and lie to your wife, so Mr. Brown's banker friend Smith and his wife are often seen in the after-the-theater restaurants seated at a nearby table to Brown, who is dining out with peroxide-haired maidens of doubtful age and previous history. As a result of this loose code of morals there are thousands of wives who would scarcely know where they "were at" if they dropped into these restaurants a few nights.

One well-known proprietor has been compelled to write notes to some of his best customers, requesting them to be more careful as to who they bring into his place. He had striven hard to keep the sheep and the goats separated, but the flock of goats was increasing so rapidly he was compelled to either enlarge his "doubtful" section of the restaurant or close up the respectable side. The outcome is watched with no little interest by his fellow proprietors, as almost every prominent eating house from Twenty-third street to Forty-second is likewise hampered.

Not very long ago it would have been a shocking sight to see women smoking in a first class eating house, and it is not very nice even to-day, yet that is one of the features of life here which gives the town its right to call itself cosmopolitan. So frequently can the sight be seen in what are regarded as first class houses and by women handsomely dressed that a stranger at once considers the New York women a cigarette-smoking class like their Spanish sisters. Just where these women belong is not always patent and the sheep and the goats among them are classed as one.

This is no doubt considered by many good women as a vicious conclusion for one to reach, yet it is a reasonable one. The fault lies with the men who accompany the women. As a rule women are what the men make them. There are few women who are wicked from choice, yet the world is very full, yea, New York is full to overflowing, with wicked women. Cigarette smoking is not a result of wickedness, but is all too often a characteristic of it and the good women who enjoy a smoke must bear the odium of being considered "suspicious" if seen with a tiny cigarette in her mouth.

"I have sometimes wondered," said a cosmopolitan New Yorker the other day, "what some of the patrons of our best restaurants would think if they frequented some of the restaurants in European countries in which women sit serenely at the tables and smoke cigarettes. I have seen this done repeatedly in some of the best known restaurants on the Continent, and while the women who did it were sometimes not of a class whose names are mentioned in the Almanack de Gotha, I have just as frequently seen women of title and the highest social position do the same thing.

On one night I saw a Russian Princess as well as one of the best known American women living abroad, both smoking cigars, and nobody would have thought of interrupting them. Nobody in Europe would think of objecting to the presence of any woman whatever, so long as her conduct at the moment was decorous.

But we are more particular here in New York, and as the likelihood of this sort of offense increases every year, the restaurant and hotel-keepers have a more difficult time in making the situation agreeable for all kinds of guests. While it is, perhaps, necessary to exercise some restraint, it is difficult on the other hand to tell just where that discipline is to commence, and when it comes to dealing with stage celebrities, there is additional delicacy necessary in the matter."

An opportunity is offered those who want a castle and that, too, without the annoying necessity of a trip to Europe. After having been in the dowry of twelve Queens of England, Devizes Castles, Wiltshire, England, is for sale. It has been placed in the hands of a New York downtown real estate man to dispose of for $225,000.

The agent says the castle has recently been renovated and modern improvements added at an expense of several thousand dollars. It has beautiful gardens, parks, stables, cottages, etc., with a good hunting country around it. Indeed, the Duke of Beaufort's hounds hunt the district.

Devizes Castle is just eighty miles from London. It is surrounded by an ancient moat, which is now dry and forms part of the extensive lawns and pleasure grounds. Then it has miles of graveled walks and circuitous drives, ornamental trees, evergreens and steep ivy banks.

A new drink has come to town, but it is calculated to have a short life. It is French, of the Parisian flavor, and is described as a "sort of brew made of bay rum and the green part of cheese." That does not sound as nice as "mint and old rye" and no self-respecting man will think the drink half as enticing. Another drink not as revolting to a well-ordered American stomach is a whisky cocktail, with the additional flavor of a big fat olive.

That new order of things dubbed "new journalism"—journalists and journalism are repugnant terms to all good, fair, square working newspaper men—has scored a doubtful victory this week in being able to inform the public as to the views of a juror sitting in the Tobacco Trust trial, concerning Trusts in the abstract.

Detectives of the Tobacco Trust have hounded the jurors every moment while out of the jurybox, and almost reduced these representatives of the law's majesty to the situation of suspected felons. They follow them home, pry into every conversation possible and report every action to the Trust's attorneys. Witnesses for the prosecution are likewise mistreated.

"New Journalism" went the Trust one better, and sent reporters to the jurors to get their ideas of trusts and their doings. The man is as rare as were the early days of this June who does not hanker after newspaper notoriety and one of the jurors unburdened himself at great length. His views were published. An attempt was made to have the man taken from the jury box, but as no evidence had been given this was not permitted. It was intimated by the District Attorney that "new journalism" may have to settle with the Grand-Jury for its "enterprise"

PAY US MANUFACTURERS' COST

For the balance of the Mattoon Furniture Co. stock and it's yours. Prices have been annihilated, profits entirely abolished. This week we offer an unsurpassed array of actual bargains---the greatest of this entire sale. Hundreds of odd sample pieces in Bedroom, Dining-Room and Parlor Furniture not here enumerated at surprisingly low figures. All must be cleaned out this week.

Solid Oak Book Cases, like cut, with double glass doors, worth $12.00, this week......... $4.98

$30.00 PARLOR SUITS, SILK TAPESTRY COVERING, THIS WEEK..... $19.50
$7.50 CORDUROY COUCHES, WITH BEST SPRINGS, THIS WEEK...... $3.98
$10.00 MORRIS CHAIRS, WITH SILK TAPESTRY CUSHIONS, THIS WEEK $4.98
$4.50 EXTENSION TABLES, 6-FOOT, THIS WEEK..................... $1.98
$6.00 WILLOW ROCKERS, WITH LARGE ROLL ARM, THIS WEEK.......... $1.98
$10.00 OPEN FRONT FOLDING BEDS, THIS WEEK..................... $4.75
$6.00 WARDROBES, LARGE SIZE, THIS WEEK....................... $2.98
$7.00 BABY BUGGIES, WITH SATIN PARASOL, THIS WEEK............ $3.75
$3.50 GASOLINE STOVE, 2-HOLE, THIS WEEK...................... $1.98

Bed Lounges, upholstered in best crushed plush, made up in any color, roll head, like cut, worth $12.50, This Week........... $6.75

$30.00 FOLDING BEDS, SOLID OAK, LARGE MIRROR, THIS WEEK.... $18.50
$12.50 SIDEBOARDS, SOLID OAK, THIS WEEK..................... $6.50
$10.00 BOX COUCHES, COVERED WITH CRETONNE, THIS WEEK........ $5.50
$15.00 FOLDING BEDS, MANTEL, HARDWOOD, THIS WEEK......... $7.98
$6.00 EXTENSION TABLES, PILLAR LEG, THIS WEEK.............. $2.75
$10.00 BABY BUGGIES, FINELY UPHOLSTERED, THIS WEEK...... $6.50
$15.00 WARDROBES, SOLID OAK, LARGE SIZE, THIS WEEK......... $8.50
$1.50 OAK CENTER TABLES, 24x24-IN. TOP, THIS WEEK...................... 69c
75c OAK EASELS, THIS WEEK.................................... 19c

400 very large Solid Oak Chiffoniers, like cut, worth $8.50, this week............. $3.48

We show some unheard of bargains this week in Bedroom Furniture, 3 piece set, like cut, worth $14.00—This Week...... $6.90

All kinds of Chairs at remarkably low prices. High Back Chair, cane seat, like cut, worth 75c—This Week........ 39c

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

VELVET CARPETS, WORTH $1.25, SALE PRICE.....85c
BRUSSELS CARPETS, WORTH 90c, SALE PRICE....70c
BRUSSELS CARPETS, WORTH 65c, SALE PRICE....45c
INGRAIN CARPETS, WORTH 50c, SALE PRICE......35c
INGRAIN CARPETS, WORTH 35c, SALE PRICE......25c
STRAW MATTING, WORTH 30c, SALE PRICE........20c
STRAW MATTING, WORTH 20c, SALE PRICE.........12c
LACE CURTAINS, WORTH 75c, SALE PRICE.........45c
LACE CURTAINS, WORTH $1.50, SALE PRICE.......85c
LACE CURTAINS, WORTH $2.50, SALE PRICE.....$1.50

ALL CARPETS MADE, LAID and LINED FREE THIS WEEK.

Our bargains in Rockers are unsurpassed—High Back Rocker, cane-seat, like cut, worth $1.50, This Week 69c

Ladies' Desks, Solid Oak or Mahogany Finished; like cut, worth $6.50. This Week $2.25

Carpet Sweepers equal to any made—almost as cheap as brooms—worth $2.00. This week.............. 89c

MAY, STERN & CO

The prices on all our Fancy Rockers are remarkably low, Solid Oak Cobbler Seat Rocker, like cut, worth $2.50; This Week........ $1.25

CASH or CREDIT

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.

No Mail Orders Filled This Week

Combination Book Cases at the lowest prices ever recorded; Large Solid Oak Case, like cut, worth $15.00; This Week....... $7.98

SOPER ADMITS HIS GUILT

AND SAYS HE WILL SO STATE TO THE COURT.

HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

The Slayer of His Family Rests in Jail and There Is No Fear of Lynching.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., June 19.—Several untrue stories have been sent out from Kansas City regarding E. B. Soper, the man who is in jail for killing his family. While public sentiment is strong against him and the determination is universal that he must suffer death, there is absolutely no danger of any mob, no desire expressed anywhere for a move in that direction. The citizens all express the firm belief that he will be speedily tried by the courts and that he cannot escape death on the scaffold.

E. B. SOPER.

Here is the story as Soper tells it. He was born in Clay County Missouri, in 1851. His people were of German origin and all were respectable. He was given a fair common school education and was well treated at home. He followed farming in early life, and his existence was uneventful until the year 1880, when he was indicted for horse stealing, was convicted, and given two years in the pen, which term he served out. He earnestly protests his innocence of that offense.

In 1891 he removed to the village of Archie in this county and opened a small butcher shop, prospered in a small way and led there an inoffensive life until the 20th day of April. Here there is a hiatus in his story. When urged to give an account of all that occurred on that night he hesitated for some time and finally said: "I am not going to say anything on that subject except that I am guilty of the crime and expect to so state in court. I have no money to employ counsel, but shall ask the court to give me counsel, and I hope for some degree of mercy. I believe the people of this county will give me a fair trial, and I want it to be as speedy as possible."

He stated that on the morning of April 21, 1891, he took the early train to Kansas City, talked with the agent at the Archie Station and on the train with one or two men whose names he has forgotten. At the Union Depot in Kansas City he bought a ticket to Omaha, where he bought a ticket to Spokane. He worked in several places in Oregon, and finally went to Portland, where after two years he married. He says he lived with his new wife happily except that his nights were often troubled by visions of the past and dreadful fears of the future. He made some money by constant labor and economy, but in April of the present year he felt an impulse to dispose of his wife and child as he had done in the East. He strove to resist this feeling, but fearing it would overcome him he took the little boy and fled to wander again. Here he paused a moment, and then slowly said, "the child is dead."

I told him the Kansas City papers stated on the authority of the detective who caught him that he (Soper) had admitted to him that he drowned the child in the Willamette River. He firmly denied having made any such admission, and added: "I never told anybody anything of the kind," and slowly added: "The boy is dead, and just at the present time I will say no more about it."

Here is a short and correct account of the tragedy. Three days after Soper had locked up his house and left Archie, Mrs. Grose, a near neighbor, noticed that some chickens were confined in a coop in the Soper house yard. She went in and, finding the house locked, she turned out the chickens, and, as she passed the house, she noticed a swarm of flies gathered on one window. She told her husband, who called Squire Hodges and Mr. Calhoun and opened a window. The murdered woman was found in her bed in night robe, beside her little son, both having had their heads split open with an ax. The bloody instrument was standing by the door. In the next room, also in bed in night dress, was the body of the little 6-year-old daughter, with head split in the same way.

The story of Soper's capture has been recently told.

SECRET MARRIAGE OF A TEACHER.

FOLLOWED BY THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF A CHILD.

HUSBAND UNDER ARREST.

Strange Story Told at Hot Springs by Samuel Grant of St. Louis.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 19.—Samuel Grant, formerly of St. Louis, but recently of Kansas City, was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of manslaughter, and in default of bond in the sum of $500 was placed in the county jail to await a preliminary examination. This was held later and he was released, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

Grant and his wife came to this city last February and a few days after their arrival Mrs. Grant gave birth to a child. They remained here several weeks after its birth, then returned to St. Louis.

About two weeks ago an infant was found by the police matron in the possession of a colored woman. The child was in a pitiable condition, due to neglect and improper nourishment. The woman at first refused to give any information as to the identity of the child, but upon being pressed and threatened with arrest, she stated that the parents of the child lived in St. Louis and that their names were Grant.

The infant was taken from her and placed in the hands of a white woman, and a day or two thereafter it died.

An inquest over the remains resulted in a verdict of death from inanition, fixing the responsibility upon the parents, hence Grant's arrest.

The remains were turned over to a local undertaker, embalmed and, at the request of the colored woman above mentioned, who said its father would pay all expenses, held to await instructions from him.

He arrived here yesterday, and visiting the local newspaper offices attempted to explain how it happened that they left their infant here in the hands of the colored woman.

Grant tells a strange story of his domestic relations. He admits that the circumstances surrounding the birth of the child and the subsequent conduct of himself and wife were such as to cause suspicion as to its legitimacy.

According to Mr. Grant's story, the love affair between himself and wife began fifteen years ago, and they were married secretly in St. Louis a little less than eight months before coming to Hot Springs, the birth of the child occurring here within that time.

Mr. Grant stated that his wife's mother, who is a very eccentric old woman, was violently opposed to the match and for that reason they determined she should never know of the marriage.

This, he says, was the reason he brought his wife to Hot Springs for confinement. He says he is not now with his wife, nor has he ever lived with her, and that her mother, with whom she lives in a suburb of St. Louis, does not know to-day that her daughter is married.

His wife, he says, is a school teacher in St. Louis and if it were known that she is a married woman, she would lose her position, as only single women can hold positions there as school teachers.

Grant says his conduct in regard to the infant was, he thought, the best and only course to pursue in order to protect his wife.

He says she is 42 years of age.

The remains of the infant were buried here to-day.

An examination of the records kept by the Superintendent of Public Schools shows that seven teachers were absent for three weeks last February.

There are several Samuel Grants in St. Louis, according to the directory.

ILLEGAL AND VOID.

Law Passed for the Issue of Kentucky Bonds.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19.—Judge Cantrill has decided illegal and void the act of the Legislature for the issue of $[illegible]000 of bonds for State purposes. The decision was rendered in a case brought for the purpose of testing the validity of the issue. The decision will be appealed at once to the Court of Appeals, which will pass upon the matter, if possible, before the summer vacation, which begins next Saturday. Should Judge Cantrill be sustained the entire revenue legislation of the late General Assembly for 1896 will be defeated.

SAGE'S HUMAN SHIELD.

Technical Point Decided Against Wm. R. Laidlaw.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down an adverse decision concerning the verdict given to Wm. R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $25,000. Mr. Laidlaw's counsel, Mr. Choate, asked the court to amend the Appellate Division record so that it would show that the finding against Sage was unanimous. If this were done Sage could not appeal to the Court of Appeals on the facts in the case, and the higher court could not review the evidence. The adverse decision makes it possible for Mr. Sage to appeal his case, not on points of law, but on the evidence. Laidlaw was the clerk injured in Russell Sage's office when Norcross threw the bomb.

L. A. W. STATE MEET AT MARYVILLE.

TEN EVENTS WILL ATTRACT A BIG ENTRY LIST.

MILE STATE RECORD MEDAL.

Cyclists From Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska Are Anxious to Try Conclusions With the Missourians.

The date of the twelfth annual meet of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., at Maryville is fast approaching, and it behooves club members as well as unattached riders, to begin making arrangements to attend. Interest in this big affair is steadily increasing, and Secretary English is in receipt of many inquiries concerning the meet from racing men in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. In fact, the meet will in a way be a tri-State affair, and it remains to be seen how the local amateurs will hold up their end. The racing programme consists of ten events, judiciously ordered, and the prizes in both classes are as costly as can be given.

The entries for the handicap events close June 27, and the others July 1. The official programme will be mailed to all members Monday. It is neatly gotten up and compares favorably with the artistic productions for prior State meets.

A one-mile State record race for amateurs will probably be added to the programme, for which rich prizes will be offered, provided the winner breaks the existing state record, or, if not, that the time made in this race is the fastest made during the meet. It should be remembered that the races will be run on the afternoon of Saturday, July 3, and all racing men can get back to St. Louis in ample time to participate in the local meet July 5.

The programme embraces ten events, as follows:

One mile novice—Gold medal.

One mile professional, open—$50, $20, $10.

Trick riding by George Powell of Fort Scott, Kan.

One mile amateur, open—Silver vase, $35; couch, $20; $10.

One mile professional, handicap—$40, $20, $10.

One mile, Missouri Division championship—Gold medal, $35. Trick riding by Willie Hellmich of St. Louis.

Two mile amateur, handicap—Diamonds, $35; $20; 10.

Two mile professional, handicap—Diamonds, $40; $20; $10.

One mile amateur, handicap—Diamonds, $35; $20; $10.

Five mile professional, handicap—$40, $20, $10.

Five mile amateur, handicap—Diamonds, $35; $20; $10.

The prizes are without exception as valuable as any offered in Missouri this year, and the Maryville Cycling Club guarantees that there is no inflation of the values advertised. Three prizes are hung up for most of the amateur events, and the clubs that participate in the annual parade are also well looked after in this respect. A rich harvest awaits the "pros" who will attend, and the fact that some "easy" money can be picked up there should draw a large entry list from this class.

A great deal of interest centers in the Missouri Division mile championship race. The gold medal offered for this race is solid 14 karats fine and is unusually heavy. The pendant is a circular one, with a wreath and wheel in green gold, all very finely engraved. The diamonds offered as prizes were carefully selected, and finer stones with daintier settings would be hard to find. The gold medal for the mile novice race is also very neat. The pendant has a raised border with a wheel in plain gold.

The official meet badge which will be given only to L. A. W. members or to those who join at Maryville, will be a handsome souvenir of the meet. It consists of an aluminum medal about the size of a silver dollar, which is suspended from a watered silk ribbon bearing the words "L. A. W., State Meet, Maryville, Mo., July 2-5," and it admits the wearer to the race track, the entertainments, and is, in fact, an open-sesame to all the festivities.

The attendance from St. Louis, it is estimated, will be 50 or more, and Kansas City and St. Joseph promise to have over 300 members on hand. The long distance from St. Louis and the consequent high fare mitigates to a great extent against the usual large crowd from this city.

L. A. W. headquarters will be established at the Linville Hotel, where Secretary Nisbet will be on hand to receive applications for membership and renewals.

The race track is a beauty and is the very first one which was ever specially constructed for the purpose of holding the division races. It is a third-mile in circumference and is located inside the mile track at the Maryville Fair Grounds. It is of ample width on the turns and the home stretch is on the mile track, 80 feet wide. It is without a hill and the infield is a pretty stretch of green. The track can accommodate a tremendous field of starters.

The entry fee is fixed at $1 for each event and cash must accompany all entries to secure recognition. Entry blanks and full information can be obtained at all agencies and from Secretary English at Maryville, Mo.

At the division meeting to be held on the morning of July 3 all the officers to serve during the ensuing year will be nominated and all members who have the best interests of the division at heart should make it a point to be present and nominate only such men as have shown by their records on the roll of honor that they have taken an actual interest in increasing the membership and influence of this division. Kickers are to be found in plenty in every organization, but if it comes to requiring any gratuitous labor from them they cannot be found. Positions on the Missouri Division Board are no sinecures and if any candidate thinks so he will be badly disappointed in case of his election.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS' FAIR BICYCLE RIDERS.

FAT MEN FOND OF THE BICYCLE.

ST. LOUIS HAS HALF A DOZEN 250-POUND EXPERTS.

ALL GREAT HORSEMEN AT THAT.

If the DeHodiamont Track Were Wider They Would Be Inveigled Into a Race.

The Post-Dispatch has been asked to state who is the stoutest man who rides a bicycle in St. Louis. This is a difficult matter to settle, for in a city the size of this a great many heavyweights ride wheels. About the heaviest of the heavyweights who ride to any extent is undoubtedly Garth E. Billingsley of the Scudder-Gale Grocer Co.

The picture represents Mr. Billingsley not as he is to-day, but as he was a few years ago when he first began to ride. Then he weighed about 300 pounds, but bicycling has knocked off nearly 60 pounds of this weight. He is a tall man, over 6 feet in height, and is big in proportion. He would not look so big were it not for his bicycle suit, which he wears upon all occasions. He is an enthusiastic bicyclist and a plucky, long distance and road rider, having made a number of century trips. His is a familiar figure at all bicycle meets. He was one of the judges of the recent Forest Park road race, and again officiated in that capacity at the national circuit races at De Hodiamont. He is jolly and good-natured and a great favorite with all wheelmen, and what is more, with all wheelwomen.

Another heavyweight, who is probably some pounds over Mr. Billingsley, is Joseph D. Lucas, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of St. Louis. When he began riding a bicycle, in the spring of last year, he weighed 298 pounds. He is not so heavy now by about 60 pounds, and he keeps at what to him is both sport and exercise. He confines his bicycle riding to the fine roads in the neighborhood of his country home and fine stock farm, "Goodwood."

Although a great lover of horses, and the owner of a stable full of thoroughbreds and coachers and all sorts of fashionable turn-outs, from a four-in-hand down to a jump cart, Mr. Lucas finds pleasure and exhilaration in spending a portion of his time upon his wheel.

Although the most prominent in wheeling circles, these gentlemen are by no means the only heavy-weight riders in the city. Albert A. Aal, the heavy-weight sprinter, is an ardent wheelman whose diamond frame carries over 248 pounds of avoirdupois.

Capt. Barney Spiekerman, who was once a gallant cavalryman and is to-day one of the best judges of horse flesh in the city, has become attached to the silent steed. He scales over 225 pounds. He has been known to go out tandem-riding with his little brother, "Baby Spiekerman, and the "bicycle built for two" that sustained them groaned under 500 pounds of avoidupois.

Joe Mullaly, the broker, and Webb Samuel, the grain operator, are the heavy-weight wheelmen on 'Change. They are both over the 240 mark.

Another famous fat man rider is William M. Rosborough, official L. A. W. handicapper for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Rosborough is an expert cyclist, despite his 210 pounds of solid flesh.

F. M. Crunden of the Crunden-Marten Woodenware Co. pushes his 225 pounds of avoirdupois over the hills of Missouri with the best of the local climbers.

George Bacon, the expert telegrapher, is devoted to horses, especially on the form sheet, but when it comes to actual exercise he prefers the two-wheeled beast. He can set a lively pace despite his 240 pounds, and is, with the possible exception of Mr. Billingsley, the most persistent heavy-weight wheelman in St. Louis.

Ed Woodward, the jolly young manager of Woodward & Tiernan's big printing and engraving plant, does not find 210 pounds of avoirdupois a serious obstacle to his wheeling exercise.

Jack Matlack of the Simmons Hardware Co. and F. F. Howard of the W. P. Howard Commission Co. are the lightest of the heavy-weight contingent. They both scaled considerably over the 200-pound mark before they took to wheeling, but have reduced by constant exercise to the neighborhood of 190.

Billy Laing is contemplating a special prize for the 200 pounds or over class at his "gold brick" tournament, July 5, but there is an element of danger in the race, as the De Hodiamont track is a trifle narrow.

Then, too, should an upset occur, the track would be so dug up that it could not be repaired for subsequent events.

MR. JOSEPH D. LUCAS.
The master of Goodwood Stud is one of the heaviest wheelmen in the city.

BALD IN GREAT FORM.

His Performances During the Week Have Been Marvelous.

Next to the development into a star of the most brilliant magnitude of young Earl Kiser, the sensation of the season so far among the professionals is the wonderful form in which Eddie Bald is now riding.

Last week he was on the New York State circuit and rode nearly every day, his principal competitor being Tom Cooper. Seven times out of eight starts he beat Cooper, generally by less than a wheel's length. He seems to be a vastly improved rider over the one Kiser beat and when they next get together he may take a big reef in that youngster's sail.

Bald is riding true to form, finishing his mile in fractions of the same seconds on one track after the other and as the weather gets warmer he seems to get better. On the other hand, it is only upon occasions that Cooper shows his true riding form. Were he a race horse and on the race track he would be called an in-and-out performer.

L. A. W. RECRUITS.

The Week's Applications Make a Record Breaker.

Last week's L. A. W. application list from Missouri was a record breaker for '97, fifty-two members being enrolled, of which Hannibal furnished four, Cameron and Kirkwood one each, and Maryville and St. Joseph two each. The following are the latest St. Louis applicants: R. Richter, M. Erkskine, V. F. Wolf, F. J. Bergs, E. H. Bickel, H. P. Broughten, F. F. Bixbey, J. L. Dillon, F. Coste, A. Galt, J. Gruensfelder, T. W. Corsuch, C. C. Gardiner, R. T. Haas, W. Haas, Miss M. Hunt, E. B. Hoppius, A. Hoffman, F. R. Johnson, Dr. A. C. Bernays, J. T. Keller, D. G. Kingsland, J. P. Lynch, A. Murphy, H. E. Morris, J. C. McCoy, T. C. Mendenhall J. B. Pollock, C. M. Prynne, E. D. Rae, C. J. Remington, J. M. Rolfing, J. Shnieders, S. Segelbohn, E. T. Ustick, H. T. Vogel, Rolla Wells, C. E. Williams, F. A. Winship and George W. Wilson.

HOW TO SPEND SUNDAY AWHEEL.

C. C. HILDEBRAND AND PARTY SET A GOOD EXAMPLE.

KODAK AND FISHING TACKLE.

Coasting, Sleeping and Eating Will Help to Fill In the Day Agreeably.

Certainly few other people in St. Louis derive more pleasure and enjoyment from bicycling than C. C. Hildebrand and William Hellmich and their wives. During the season it is their custom to spend Sunday somewhere in the country, and wherever they go other parties are sure to make the trip the following Sunday.

MR. GARTH BILLINGSLEY.
He shares with Mr. Lucas the distinction of being the heaviest wheelman in St. Louis.

These four use tandems and on their bicycles built for two they wheel over the country roads and spend Sunday in some quiet and secluded spot far away from the noise and heat of the big city. They have made many little excursions together, but probably none more pleasant than that of last Sunday when they went to Seckman, twenty-one miles from St. Louis, out in the Ozark hills. It was their original intention to leave late Saturday afternoon, but at the last moment they changed their plans and started at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

On each tandem a couple of fishing-rods were carried, and the two couples leisurely wheeled out through the city and into the country. The roads were in fine condition, and they enjoyed the beautiful scenery through which they passed, dismounting every now and then to snap a kodak on bits of landscape along the road.

The little party reached Seckman about 7 o'clock with an appetite on keen edge for breakfast. They say fried yellow-legged chickens in cream gravy never tasted so fine, and the milk the two men drank was enough to make them ashamed to look into the face of a cow.

After breakfast and a good rest the party made a little side excursion and reached a fish pond plentifully stocked with bass and croppies. Poles were jointed, reels mounted and the drag of a net got them a bucket of minnows for bait. The fish bit ravenously, and for an hour they had the finest sort of sport. Mrs. Hildebrand and Mrs. Hellmich had good luck, and they handled their poles so expertly that their husbands had to look to their laurels, and, as it was, the men barely managed to come out ahead.

Mr. Hildebrand knows so many fishermen and has heard so many of their stories that he knew the necessity of precaution if he expected other people to really believe the story of their catch. Ergo each fish was kodaked as he was in the act of being caught and then the fish all strung together in a bunch were photographed. The kodak was snapped so many times that the development of the films into mounted photographs cost Messrs. Hildebrand and Hellmich more than a few dollars.

When the little party had tired of fishing they wheeled over to a farm where most of the ice cream used in the better class St. Louis hotels and restaurants is made, ordered a few of the cold ones and then rode back to the country tavern for dinner. After dinner the ladies rested and slept while the men again went wheeling along the country roads. The return trip to the city was begun at 5 o'clock and they were at home in two hours, luckily missing the rain.

These same four enthusiastic bicyclists are off to-day on another of their excursions.

WILL FOLLOW KISER.

Will Coburn Determined to Wipe Out His Inglorious Defeat.

Will Coburn's brothers say that he feels deeply mortified over his showing in his recent match with Earl Kiser. It is not so much his defeat by Kiser that worries him but the way that defeat came and the show Kiser made of him. Kiser simply kept with him along the route until fifty yards from the tape, and then spurted with a terrific sprint and beat him out thirty yards.

TWO MIGHTY FACTORS,
LOW PRICE—LONG TIME.

The greatest salesman in the world is Price. Wit, Humor, Eloquence, Oratory—all sit down when Price rises to speak. The best wheels at the price of the ordinary is what has made this the most popular Bicycle Store in St. Louis. This mighty factor when coupled with our long time payment offer makes bicycle buying a pleasure as well as the height of economy.

OUR LONG TIME OFFER. By paying one dollar down and one dollar per week you can buy a first-class wheel costing $50.00, and by paying two dollars down and two dollars per week you can buy a $75.00 wheel. Now is the time to secure a first-class mount.

1111 Olive St. ST. LOUIS CYCLE CO., 1111 Olive St.

INTEREST IN THE GOLD BRICK RACES.

OUTSIDE ENTRIES ARE ALREADY COMING IN.

CONOVER WILL BE ON HAND.

The Novel Prize Awards Have Stirred Up Unusual Interest Among the Amateur Riders.

Few entries for that "gold brick" meeting for July 5 have as yet been received by Secretary Laing, but he says they will come in lively when they do start. About every racing man he knows, including the newest of the beginners will enter.

"The idea of making even the smallest prize, $7.50 worth of gold, into the shape of a tiny gold brick that will be worth $7.50, is what is catching the riders," said Mr. Laing. "Amateur prizes are generally stuffed to a fictitious value and there is a great difference between the ostensible value on the programme and the value when offered for sale. I remember once disposing of the prizes won by a rider retiring from the ranks. The paper value of his medals was $150. I tried every jeweler in town, and finally had to take $35 for the lot. The engraving, enameling and fine jewelers' work counts for nothing when weight as old gold is the only thing figured on. A $35 gold brick, the most valuable amateur prize allowed by the L. A. W., will be worth $35 any time and anywhere."

Those who are on the inside say there is a great deal of feeling existing between the crack St. Louis amateurs, and that it is sure to crop out when the opportunity is presented. Where there is a great deal of competition there is bound to be no little jealousy. At the recent De Hodiamont races Kreidler and Felix Gast got mixed up and the former accused Gast of foul riding, which Gast denied. However, Kreidler let the matter drop and made no official complaint. It is said the men now barely speak as they pedal by.

This rivalry or jealousy, whatever it may be called, will result in fine sport at the meet of July 5. There will be a pursuit race, something new in this part of the country. The riders are started on opposite sides of the track, and they ride around until one catches the other. Gast, for instance, would ride himself to death before he would let pursuer Kreidler touch him out of the game. And it will be the same with a number of other riders. The only trouble will be to get them to enter.

The entry blanks for the meet are out, and from the demand to enter already manifested the race meeting is sure to be a big success. It is to be under the auspices of the St. Louis Cycle Racing Association, for amateur riders only, and all the local bicyclists are taking much interest in the proposed races. Among the prominent riders from outside the city who are expected to race at the meeting are Joe Hocker, John Conover, R. D. Hunt, and the Rearuschied brothers of Kansas City, and Peabody, the speedy Chicago cyclist who gave the local riders so much trouble last year. Conover has already entered and the St. Louis riders who didn't get enough of him at Kansas City yesterday will have another chance July 5.

The St. Louis riders who attend the Missouri Division meet at Maryville July 3 will be back in time for the "gold bricks," and they will be in good trim for riding. In the "pursuit" race, to be seen here for the first time Jake Weidner and Felix Gast are sure to start and they are putting in all their time training for this event. There is said to be some feeling between the two men, and a good race will result. The trouble grew out of the last Forest Park road race.

Secretary Laing said yesterday that the distance for the record breakers' race had not yet been settled upon, but it will probably be fixed at a mile. An effort will be made to get the State competition record for that distance by putting in tandem pace makers, providing a sanction can be obtained from the L. A. W. Some of the enthusiasts say the mile will be ridden in 2m.

Following is the list of officials: Referee, E. N. Sanders; judges, Edward A. Smith, E. G. Billingsley, W. Y. C. Humes, Dr. John T. Sibley and Monroe Horton; scorers, Jos. Arbuckle, Jr., E. J. Rotty, Frank Hitchings, C. W. Barstow and D. R. Davies; timers, A. C. Davis, H. W. Breding, C. A. Vandewater; clerk of course, A. L. Jordan, and assistants, Sam Lowry and C. H. Bartlett; starter, W. P. Laing; umpire, E. L. Morgan; marshal, J. C. Espey.

DE SOTO LADY RIDERS.

Misses Stutz Claim the Honor [illegible] Venture.

In a communication to this department, signed by "Record-Keeping Wheelmen," it is stated that Mrs. C. C. Hildebrand and Mrs. George Hellmich, who are getting the credit, were not the first wheelwomen to make the perilous and difficult trip to De Soto, a trip that generally can be made only by the best and strongest and bravest of male riders.

In September, 1893, Misses Carrie and Adele Stutz started from the headquarters of the St. Louis Cycle Club and rode to De Soto, a remarkable feat for any women riders and still more remarkable when their ages are considered, as the youngest of the two sisters was then scarce 15 years old, and Miss Carrie was but two years her senior. The registers at Bull Town and De Soto show that the young ladies made the trip.

Miss Carrie Stutz, who is the stenographer in the law offices of the Messrs. Davis, 620 Chestnut street, spoke modestly of her achievement of nearly four years ago.

"The greatest obstacle was the imagination," she said. "I had heard so much of the steep hills, the rough roads and the difficulty the men experienced that at first I was afraid to make the attempt. Finally, however, my sister and I, accompanied by two gentlemen, one of whom was Billy Cox, started on the trip. We got pretty tired after the first few hills, but our woman's spunk was up and we rode all the harder. We rested frequently on the road, but wouldn't give up, and at the end had the satisfaction, as we believe, of being the first ladies to ride in to DeSoto from St. Louis. Afterward I thought a great deal of that trip, and the difficulties, having been surmounted, did not seem to be difficulties at all. I had a desire to make the trip a second time as once was not enough. I made the second trip to De Soto and, knowing exactly what I had to expect rode it much more easily than I did the first time. The dangers of imagination no longer existed.

"At its best the ride is an awful one for timid riders, and I don't care for any more De Soto trips in mine."

Miss Stutz speaks lightly of the difficulties of the De Soto trip. This road is famous among bicyclists all over the country for its rough surface and steep, dangerous hills, called mountains by most people. In the time of the ordinary bicycle few riders ever made the trip by climbing all the hills and down them on wheels of that fashion.

THE VICTOR
No Better Wheel on Earth.
ROAD RACER, 1897 MODEL........$100
VICTOR, 1896 MODEL.........$75
GARDEN HOSE, 50 Feet............$2.00
SANDERS DUCK AND RUBBER CO.
616 LOCUST STREET.

Nowadays the hills can be climbed by good road riders on pneumatic-tired safeties, but it is still considered a tire-breaker and many a stout-hearted cyclist has come to grief upon the trip. Accidents too numerous to mention have occurred on the run, and every cyclist who has ever been over the road has some interesting experiences to recount. One time over the route is enough for any general rider. The scenery is beautiful and there is something fascinating and exhilarating about the trip, but riders have to pay for it with tired muscles. There is plenty of excitement for every rider who goes upon it.

TIME PRIZE ECHO.

Here's a Point That Reopens the Whole Controversy for Discussion.

"It is too late to spring it now," said a well-known amateur racing man, "but everybody, including Mr. Allen, the referee, seems to have overlooked one feature of the referee's decision in the much-talked-of and much-disputed Forest Park road race time prizes.

"As I understood Mr. Allen's summing up, Stockhoff, Greene and Kreidler finished in a bunch. The time was only caught on Greene. He was figured as a seven-minute man and the time of the other two was calculated from Greene's time, figuring that he started with a seven-minutes' lead. The fact is, as a reference to the programme or score card will show, Greene was not a seven-minutes' man. His start was five and a half minutes. Taking him at five and a half minutes, instead of seven, Stockhoff and Kreidler actually covered the distance in the difference, one minute and a half, faster than the referee gave them.

"After the decision of Referee Allen was announced I called Kreidler's attention to this discrepancy. A correction would have put him in as the winner of the second time prize over Conover of Kansas City. His reply was that the matter was settled finally as far as he was concerned, and that if he could have been given the first time prize by reopening the question he would still remain silent."

BRANCH GUARDS' TRIP.

Great Interest in the Corps Ride to Fulton.

As was stated in the Post-Dispatch of last Sunday, the members of the Branch Guards Bicycle Corps will wheel to Fulton, where this year's encampment of the Missouri National Guard is to be held. Fulton is about seventy miles from St. Louis, and two days will be spent in making the trip, the runs being made short enough not to tire the boys.

The encampment will be held July 3-11, and the bicycle corps will leave the armory at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 2. The riders will be fully equipped, and each man will carry on his wheel his rifle, knapsack and all side arms and accoutrements. The trip will be timed so the wheelers will reach Lincoln at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 3.

Capt. Sinclair of the company expects the full strength of the corps to make the trip. Those in the company but not in the bicycle corps will go to the encampment by railroad.

NOT THE STYLE.

Manager: The star's begun kicking again. She vows she detests the leading actor, and refuses to play any more love scenes with him.

Playwright: She won't have to. This is a society drama, and he plays the part of her husband.

NOT AT ALL HASTY.

"The trains on some of the Southern railroads are very slow, aren't they?" inquired the commercial traveler's friend.

"Well," replied the truthful drummer, who had just returned from a trip through Dixie, "I heard down in Georgia of a man who was put on a train and started for the penitentiary to serve a three years' sentence; when he arrived at the prison his term had expired and he was discharged."

CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SOCIETY.

A reception will be held at the Laclede Hotel from 7 to 10 o'clock this evening by the Daughters of the Confederacy to meet the sponsor for the State of Missouri, at the Nashville Confederate Reunion, and her maids of honor. The young ladies will arrive at the hotel at about half-past seven, and an hour later they will be joined by Mr. Frank Galennie and his "camp." Mrs. Rose Walker, the chosen chaperon for the young ladies, will receive with the following D. O. C. members, who have been appointed as delegates: Mrs. E. R. Gamble, Mrs. R. A. Parcells, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, Mrs. Ashley Cabell, Mrs. Philip Haile, Mrs. Chouteau Smith, Mrs. C. W. McFarland, Mrs. M. K. Bowen and Mrs. Robert McCulloch. Miss Ethelyn Jackson of Marshall, Mo., will be sponsor, and her maids of honor are Misses Lilian Moss, Jennie Marmaduke, Anna McGowan, Ola Turner, Ida Morgan, Bessie McClintock, Olive Allen, Mary Wight, Idress Wallace, Mary Marmaduke, Ella R. Wood, Martha Hall, Mary Drummond, Irene Bond, Nina Spofford and Celeste Pim.

Major and Mrs. A. B. Kauffman assisted by Miss Helen Kauffman, gave a delightful afternoon euchre on Tuesday of last week, at their home in Webster Groves. The affair was given to entertain Mrs. W. H. Morse and Miss Fannie Morse of Rochester, N. Y. Twelve games of progressive euchre were played, and then a dainty luncheon was served on the galleries and in the garden. The afternoon's entertainment also included charming music by several of the guests. The first euchre prize for the ladies, a solid silver cream ladle, was won by Mrs. Mars, and the second, a set of enameled studs, by Mrs. Fred Plant. The first men's prize, a Gibson pen-sketch, was won by Mr. Presswell Lewis, and the second by Mr. Kent Jarvis. The pleasant old country house was prettily decorated with garden roses, honeysuckle and syringa blossoms, in the greatest profusion. Mrs. Kauffman received her guests in a becoming gown of black chiffon over silk, and Miss Kauffman wore white organdie over pink. Mrs. Morse, who is an uncommonly pretty and clever woman, was gowned in lilac mousseline de soie and Miss Morse wore an all-white frock of white silk mull over a slip of the same material.

A few of the guests at this affair were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hudson, Mr. Presswell Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Kandall, Mr. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis, Mrs. J. B. Case, Warren Barstow, Ted Barstow, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Plant, Mr and Mrs. George Nichol, Walter Metcalf, Melville Metcalfe, Bert Carter, John Clarkson, Dr. and Mrs. Riesmeyer, and Misses Hattie Dean, Ruth Earle, Eline Veiths, Augusta Warren, Katherine Barclay and Alice Barclay.

A HANDSOME YOUNG MATRON.

MRS. FORREST HAMMETT, JR.

Mrs. Morris Taussig will chaperon a party of young people at Lake Minnetonka in July. Among the St. Louisans who will be with her are Miss Anna Turnbull, Miss Agnes Taussig, Miss Laura Taussig, Miss Adele Morrison, Mrs. Jane Kuhner, Mr. L. Barlow, Mr. Frank Chamberlain and Mr. C. L. Tracy.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rines of Gainesville, Tex., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Rines, to Mr. Allyne Drake Hopkins of St. Louis. The wedding will occur on Wednesday morning, June 30, at half past 11 o'clock, in St. Mary's Church, Gainesville, Rt. Rev. Edward Dunne, D. D., officiating. The same evening Mr. Hopkins and his bride will start for this city, where they will reside in the future. They will be at home after July 10, at the West End Hotel.

Miss Rines is quite well known in the smart set of the city. The family resided here during her school days and subsequently she made several visits. She is a daughter of Mr. Edward Rines, president of the Gainesville National Bank, and her fiance, Mr. Hopkins, is a popular young railroad man of this city.

A large concert will be given in Jerseyville, Ill., on July 22, in honor of Mrs. Nellie Allen Parcell of this city in which a number of talented St. Louis musicians will participate. Robyn's charming little operetta, "Bric-a-brac," will be sung by Mr. Buse and Miss Luyties, and the remainder of the programme will include numbers by Miss Rose Ford, Miss Bertha Winslow, Mr. Frank Fitch and the members of St. Mark's choir.

Misses Bessie Dickson, Edith Nichols and Genevieve Hebert have gone to the Blodgett farm near Knobknoster, Mo., to join a house party which Miss Margaret Blodgett is giving to a number of friends. The young people have arranged a programme for the week which includes hay rides, garden dances, picnics and hunting parties.

Mrs. George Nichols of Webster Groves entertained the Century Literary Club, of which she is a member, on Friday afternoon at her suburban home. During the entertainment several clever and interesting papers were read, and three or four of the new books were reviewed and criticised. An al fresco luncheon was served at 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nichols gave a second enjoyable affair in the form of a coaching party last evening. The party, which was composed of twelve young ladies, drove out to Meramec Highlands, dined at the Inn and returned at about 10 o'clock.

Among the guests from out of town, who came to St. Louis to attend the Randolph-Appell wedding ceremony and reception last Wednesday, were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar Hill, Mrs. W. W. Hayes, all of Lincoln, Ill.; Mrs. Winifred Hunt of San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Grace Jenkins, Mr. Herman Randolph, Mr. Wilbur and Fred Forsythe, Mrs. J. S. Thompson of Omaha; the Misses Lindauer of Chicago, Miss Jennie Constant of New York City, Miss Dorothy Johnson of St. Paul, Mrs. Will Culligan of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Harry Graham of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. John Appell of Texas, Miss Lizzie Appell of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris, Miss Maude Morris, Mr. Ira Morris of Chicago, Mr. John Cruest of Baltimore, Mr. Blaylock of Dallas, Tex., and Miss Helen Heback of Chicago.

Miss Mary Tennant gave an informal evening at home on Tuesday of last week to a party of friends with whom she has camped out on the Gasconade every summer for a number of years past. The affair was given especially as an opportunity to make arrangements for spending this summer at Judge Henry Laughlin's camp, near Wammekegan, Wis. The young folks will leave in July, with a corps of competent servants, tents, fishing paraphernalia, guns and bathing costumes. They will spend three weeks camping out of doors, and then go further North for a short stay.

Mrs. E. T. Ustick gave an elegant luncheon at 1 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon to fifteen ladies, all intimate friends, at her home, 5505 Bartmer avenue. The table was exquisitely decorated with pink and white sweet peas, and at each plate was laid a graceful cluster of June blossoms.

Visitors.

Dr. E. L. Baker of New York is a guest at the Planters'.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Elmore of Dallas, Tex., are visiting in the city.

Mrs. Wilkinson arrived last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry Papin.

Mrs. William Bonn is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Kicker of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam B. Cook spent several days in the city last week at the Planters'.

Mrs. Joseph Hickman, after a visit of three months to St. Louis relatives, has returned home.

Mrs. Bertha Renno, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her country home.

Mrs. C. H. Sharpe, who has been visiting Mrs. J. K. Brennan, has returned to her home in Eolia.

Miss Veva Mudge, a pretty Edwardsville girl, has been making a visit of a week to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. W. E. Wakefield of Chicago has returned home, after a visit of two weeks to Mrs. S. D. McCallum.

Misses Ida and Ella Charlesworth arrived last week from St. Charles, Mo., to visit St. Louis friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Du Bore arrived last week from Oxford, England, to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Horatio Spencer.

Mrs. Armand Pugnet has been entertaining Miss Georgia Campbell of New York and Mrs. Walsh of Minneapolis.

Miss Pearle Duncan, who has been a pupil at Hardin College, visited last week Miss Blanche Ferguson on her way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Field and their daughter, Miss Bessie Field, after a visit to Mrs. George K. Smith, have gone to their cottage at Nantasket Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blackstock of Springfield, Ill., are staying for a few days at the St. Nicholas. Mr. Blackstock is a prominent attorney in Springfield.

Mrs. Maggie Bard and her daughter, Miss Nettie Bard of Ventura, Cal., are visiting their cousin, Mrs. H. V. Day, at Benton. They will go to Philadelphia and will spend the summer on the Atlantic coast.

Departures.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunt left last week for Lake Michigan.

Mrs. George A. Madill has gone to Canada for the summer.

Miss Maude Mullen is making a short visit to friends in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Johnson have gone to Chicago for a short sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clifford left Thursday for Chicago and the lake resorts.

Mrs. Arthur Carr is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Illinois.

Mrs. J. M. Salzer left last week for the East to remain about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams left last week for Chicago, en route for the lakes.

Miss Lou Steinkamper left for Manitou, Colo., and will be gone all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Hayes and family will leave to-night for Fisher's island.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Thomas are registered at the Great Northern in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rothamel left last week for New York and the neighboring resorts.

Mrs. M. C. Williams and daughter will leave this week for Mackinac, where they have a cottage.

Mrs. C. M. Thornburg and her daughter, Miss Lillian Thornburg left last week for Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Jaqueline Parker left Saturday with a party of friends for a camping excursion in the Ozark Mountains.

Mrs. Rivers Meriwether and children will leave this week for the lake resorts, to be gone July and August.

A PROMISING YOUNG MUSICIAN.

MISS LOTTIE CARTEN,

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Carten of 5575 Easton avenue, a graduate of the class of '97 of the Beethoven Conservatory. Miss Carten made her debut as a concert player at the Germania Theater recently.

Mrs. Robert Aull and family left last week for Kennybunkport, where they usually spend the summer.

Misses Josephine and Eugenia Papin have gone East for the summer and will join friends at Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Van Studdiford and her daughter, Miss Kate Van Studdiford, left last week for the Canadian resorts.

Miss Belle Loader left June 15 for Chicago to serve as bridemaid for her friend, Miss Hulbert, of that city.

Mrs. George H. Price and her nephew, Mr. James Hogan Platt, left Friday for New York via Old Point Comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman left last week for the East and are now in New York en route for the sea shore.

Miss Kendall, after a visit of several weeks to her brother, Capt. Kendall, returned last week to her home in Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Duncan Joy left Wednesday night with her two children for Biddeford Pool, where she will remain all summer.

Miss Nellie Barnett left a week ago to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. D. H. Smith, at her home in Sedalia.

Dr. Holland, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Holland, left last week to spend the summer at Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. William Gray and children left last week for Santa Monica, Cal., where they will join Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Steinwender and their daughter, Mrs. Ed Rae, will leave this week to spend the summer at Asheville, N. C.

Mr. R. D. Patterson, Sr., left last week by steamer for St. Paul and will go via the lakes to his usual resorts on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Blair and family will leave about July 1 for their cottage, which they have recently built at Lake Mackinac.

Mrs. Humphrey Hawes and her mother-in-law, Mrs. George Hawes, will leave soon to visit Mrs. Hawes' mother, Mrs. Kyle, in New York City.

Gen. Madison Miller W. R. C. will give a progressive euchre party Friday afternoon, June 25, at the residence of Mrs. S. Stringer, 4226 McPherson avenue.

Mr. Will Papin left on Thursday night for Detroit, where he will meet a college mate, Mr. Ducharme, before starting for a trip abroad on his wheel.

Miss Susie V. Barrett, a young graduate of the High School, Friday evening, June 18, was the happy recipient of many congratulations from her friends.

Mrs. Simeon Ray leaves to-night, with her little son, for Wequetonsing, where she has taken a cottage. She will be accompanied by her niece, Miss Frances Billingsly.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Ferguson will leave Tuesday for Old Point Comfort, and will go from there by water to New York and the sea shore resorts. They will be absent a month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell of Hotel Beers have gone to Springfield, Mo., to spend a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. John Crenshaw, before going to the lakes for the summer.

Mrs. James H. Wear and her daughter, Miss Lulu Wear, will leave shortly to spend the summer on the Atlantic Coast. They will go first to Kennybunkport on the Maine coast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Craig of the Planters' left Thursday morning for the northeast shores of Lake Huron, where Mrs. Craig will spend the summer and return to the Planters' in the fall.

Mrs. A. R. Fleming will leave early this week to visit her sister, residing at Holden, Mo., and her relatives at Lexington, Mo. From there she will go to the lakes to join her sister, Mrs. Lucy F. Cox, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoenberg sailed last week by the Augusta Victoria, June 17, for Liverpool. They will be joined by a party of friends in New York, and they will make an extended tour of the British Isles and the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Broderick and daughter, Miss Angela Broderick, left Thursday for Georgetown, D. C., to be present at the commencement exercises of the college. From there they will go to Cape May for July and August.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker, accompanied by their daughters, Mrs. Clark Towns and Miss Lettie Parker, and little grandson, Parker Towns, will leave Wednesday for Waupaca, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Returns.

Mrs. Laura M. Birch has returned from a trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Thayer have returned from a visit to relatives in Illinois.

Mrs. Charles Van Studdiford has returned from a visit to friends in Indianapolis.

Miss Ella Beers has returned from a visit to Mrs. Albert Barnes of Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. A. R. Moore and daughter have returned from a visit to friends in Illinois.

Miss Julia Forsythe returns this week from a visit to friends in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. H. S. Warner has returned from a visit to Mrs. T. Walker in Southwest Missouri.

Miss Catharine Sherer has returned from a visit to the Misses Evans at their country home.

Miss Nellie Battle, who has been visiting relatives in North Carolina, has returned home.

Miss Jessie Foster has returned from a visit to Miss Bessie Morse in her country home.

Miss Amy Brown has returned from Texas, where she passed the winter with relatives in San Antonio.

Miss Louise Espenschied has returned from New York City, where she attended Miss Ely's school.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barnard and Miss Tyndall have returned from a visit of a month to Hot Springs.

Mrs. Rowena Mason of the West End Hotel has returned from a visit to Mrs. Joseph Stone at Columbia, Mo.

Miss Mabel Holmes, who has passed the last school year at Chestnut Hills Seminary, has just returned home.

Misses Adele and Ida Mellier have returned from a visit to the Misses Phinney at their home in Alton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Boogher will return this week from Lexington, Mo., where they have spent a fortnight visiting relatives.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST GIRLS IN SOCIETY.

MISS BELLE MARTIN OF 3876 DELMAR BOULEVARD.

Mr. Harry J. Remmers and bride have returned from a tour East, and are at home to their friends Tuesdays at 4362 Cook avenue.

Miss Maude Baker, daughter of Mr. Eugene Baker, returned last week from Baltimore, where she was a pupil at "Edgeworth."

Mrs. A. R. Fleming returned last week from a visit to Nashville of ten days. While there she went with a party of friends to Kentucky to visit Mammoth Cave.

Mrs. J. S. Jones and Mrs. Joseph Hemphill have returned from a three weeks' visit to friends in the interior of the State, and will leave soon for the summer resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taussig have returned from Saylor Springs, and are with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taussig for a little visit before going to their cottage at Jamestown, R. I.

Mrs. E. L. Standley, after a visit of a fortnight to the family of her brother, Mr. W. E. Crane, at his home in Jacksonville, Ill., has returned home. She was joined there by her sister, Mrs. W. G. Kinman of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Howard of Cabanne have just returned home after a three weeks' trip to New York and Old Point Comfort. Mr. Howard's sister, Margaret, accompanied them on the trip, and will remain in St. Louis as their guest for two or three weeks.

Gossip.

Miss Maude Mullen is with friends in the country.

Mrs. Moffett and family will go for the summer to Clifton Terrace.

Miss Katherine Van Ostrand is quite ill with an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Prescott of Guatemala were in St. Louis for a few days last week.

Miss Leila Smith leaves in a short time to spend two or three weeks in Chillicothe, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden have secured accommodations for the summer at Webster Groves.

Mr. Charles Humphrey will go East, first to New York and from there to the seaside resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Duvoll will leave about July 1 for the Eastern resorts, to be absent until October.

Mrs. Henry of 3518 Washington avenue has gone to the suburbs with her family for the heated term.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogan of Webster Groves will leave about July 1 to pass the summer at Bay View, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Thompson will close their suburban home about July 1 and will go to Green Lake.

Mrs. Joseph W. McLellan and children left last week for Bunker Hill, where they will remain until October 1.

Judge and Mrs. Laughlin and Miss Hester Laughlin will spend the summer at their country place in St. Louis County.

Mrs. Pohlman, after an absence of six weeks, has returned to the city and is located at 3518 Washington avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Wall have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Henrietta Wall, to Mr. Chester Stith.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Duncan have gone to No. 4309 Pine boulevard, where they will keep house during the summer months.

Mrs. Helen Kirby Dwight has returned to her home in Plainfield, N. J., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Ewing and family have closed their Locust street house and are now settled in their cottage at Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. Edmond Field Goitra is being entertained by friends in Jacksonville, Ill. A large reception was given in her honor by Mrs. Richard Yates.

Master John Elder Hayes of Trenton, Tenn., after making a visit of three weeks to his aunt, Mrs. Forrest Ferguson, returned Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nugent and family are traveling in Europe and will spend the greater part of the summer at Carlsbad for the benefit of the waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meier and their young son, Master Duncan Meier, will go East by July 1, and will go with a party of friends to Shelter Island.

Miss Lucia Maxon is in New York City, whither she went to meet her sister, Miss Rita Maxon, who arrived last week from Europe. They are expected in St. Louis this week.

Mrs. Wells Blodgett and family are established for the summer at their country place, in southwest Missouri. Miss Margaret Blodgett entertained there a large house party last week.

Mrs. George H. Shields of Fullerton place will leave soon with her mother, Mrs. Leighton, to spend the summer in her cottage on the Cape Cod coast. She will be joined there by her married daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison I. Drummond left with their family last week for the East. Mrs. Drummond will first visit her sister, Mrs. Burrows, in New York City, and from there they will go together to the sea shore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Fanita Duncan, have gone East to join their son, Mr. Guilford Duncan, who has been at school. They will go to Shelter Island for the summer.

A beautiful garden party was given Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilkinson at their lovely home in Webster Groves, in compliment to her sisters, Mrs. Walker of Kansas City and Mrs. Towles of Jefferson City.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McCormick have taken a cottage at Bar Harbor for the summer, and have with them their daughter, Miss Nellie McCormick, who will be joined soon by Miss Lily Carr, who is now with friends in Washington.

Mrs. John T. Winn and her grandchildren, the young Lamberts, are domiciled in their country home in Virginia, where they will remain until October. They left the city last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegrist and little daughter Vera have been at the Waldorf for two weeks. Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawrence left last night to join them, and they will go from there to Larchmont for the summer.

Mrs. Ben Sanford and her daughter, Miss Virginia Sanford, are in New York City, and will go from there to Jamestown, R. I., where they will be joined by Miss Martha Berthold and Miss Irene Sanford for the remainder of the season.

A family reunion will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Will P. Moore, 4594 Easton avenue, Thursday, June 24, from 5 to 11 p. m., it also being the wedding anniversary of Mrs. Nellie May Moore (nee Smith) and Mr. Will P. Moore.

Mrs. William H. Thomson closed her home on Lindell boulevard last week and went to Arcadia, whither the other members of the family had preceded her. Later in the season she will go with her husband and daughter to some of the resorts.

Mrs. Hamilton Steele and her daughters, Misses Maude and Rosebud Coglin, who have just returned from Monticello Seminary, will go to Canada for a few weeks, and from there go to Avon-by-the-Sea, where they will remain during August.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hutchings have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Mabelle Villa, to Mr. William Frank Dunn, Monday evening, June 28, at 9 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church. They will be at home to their friends after September 1, in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Huntington Smith, accompanied by her youngest son, will leave Sunday night to join her mother, Mrs. W. D. Griswold, who has been established for the past month in her lovely summer home at Castleton, Vt. Mrs. Griswold has already been joined by another grandson from college, Mr. Smith will go on in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rinehart will give up their home on Delmar avenue July 1, and will go to the country for a little visit to relatives before going to the lakes for the remainder of the season. She will be accompanied by her sister, Miss Lee Meng, who has been with her during the greater part of the winter.

The all-day boat excursion, which will be given Tuesday, June 22, for the benefit of the Christian Orphans' Home, will be a select affair. It is in charge of the ladies of the board, who will serve a delightful dinner prepared by good housekeepers. The boat leaves the foot of Olive street for Montesano Springs at 9 a. m. and Krauss street at 10 a. m.

A Gamecock's Mistake.

A gamecock and a mirror afforded diversion for a crowd on West Pine street yesterday morning.

A family was moving into a flat. The mirror was left standing against a fence in the background. The gamecock saw his other self and gave battle for twenty minutes, when he fell over exhausted.

Rare Chance

TO GET A WATCH.

For a short time I will sell Watches on Time Payments of

$1 or $2 Down and 50c OR $1 A WEEK.

Watches delivered when first payment is made. All I want to know about you is that you live in St. Louis and that you have a respectable situation or reasonable income. Ladies can buy for their husbands or relatives. Remember, I am a very reliable dealer, of seventeen years' experience, and you can depend on what I say. Repairing watches at special low prices by first-class workmen. I keep all the best Waltham or Elgin movements. Prices $3.50 to $90.

Now is your time, as you may never have such an offer again. See my beautiful stock of Lamps, Clocks, Dishes, etc. Always glad to see you at

F. H. INGALLS, 1103 Olive St.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

To Springs, Mountains and Seashore.

BIG FOUR ROUTE AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS now on sale, good returning until October 31, and to stop off anywhere on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway going and coming.

THROUGH SLEEPERS and Dining Cars to all Virginia resorts. The best line to Carolina resorts.

LEAVE ST. LOUIS AT NOON and you will breakfast in the heart of the Alleghanies and take supper at the seashore. Baggage checked through to all resorts from your house.

$2.50 CHEAPER TO NEW YORK than by any other noonday train, and you can stop at White Sulphur Springs and ten days at Washington.

AN OCEAN TRIP. One-way tickets via Old Point Comfort and ocean steamers from St. Louis to New York $23.50, Boston $27.25, including meals and stateroom on steamer.

BIG FOUR TICKET OFFICE, BROADWAY AND CHESTNUT STREET.

GRATIS To all who cut this coupon out and bring to our counter this (P.-D.) week we will present one of our Beautiful Decorated Japanese Parchment Fans FREE.
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin Av.

"THEY BRING OUT THE CURVES."

"I wear these corsets."
ANNA HELD.

THE "Anna Held Corsets"

and other styles of C.-T. Corsets, for sale by leading stores.

If not at your dealer's, send $1.50 to CLARK TURNER CO., 458-460 E. 144th St., N. Y.

BLACKMAILER ARRESTED.

Ben Westhus Will Prosecute George Dyer's Man, Dee.

Frank Dee, who works for George Dyer, who runs a paper called Dyer's News Letter, will be prosecuted for getting $20 from Ben Westhus, ex-president of the South Broadway Merchants' Association, by blackmail.

Dee was acting under Dyer's instructions, and Dyer will be arrested if a warrant can be procured.

Dyer claimed to have a letter which reflected on Mr. Westhus' character and after Mr. Westhus refused to advertise in the News Letter Dee said it would be published unless Westhus bought it. Westhus made the trade, then signaled Detective Hatton, who came in and caught Dee with the proofs in his possession.

Dyer was present and there is evidence that the blackmailing was done in his interest and by his direction. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson has an application for a warrant against him under advisement.

Vandalia Road Loses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—The State has won in the preliminary proceedings in its suit against the Vandalia Railroad Co. The Attorney-General brought suit for $2,000,000, alleged to be due the school funds under the company's charter. The company demurred. The entire bench sat in the case, overruled the demurrer and held the State's complaint good. The case now comes up on its merits.

Tenement House Fight.

Mary Young, living at 910 St. Charles street, was arrested about 4 o'clock Saturday morning and held on a warrant charging her with assault with intent to murder. Tim Ryan, her victim, is at the City Hospital nursing a fractured skull, the result of Mary's accurate aim with a soup bowl. Peter McGrath and his wife, also living at 910 St. Charles street, had a fight earlier in the evening and Peter was fined $10 Saturday morning by Judge Peabody.

Ladies, Notice!

Silk-lined Suits for $50 and up. Silverstein Ladies' Tailoring Company.

FOLDING KODAKS

Hand and Pocket Cameras,

Of the latest improved styles, at lowest prices.

ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO.,

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We do developing and printing for amateurs.

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Highlands Inn and Cottages.

REDUCED RATES.

PREVIOUS HIGH STANDARD CONTINUED.
Rates, $10.50 and $12.50 Per Week.
Rates, $2.00 and $2.50 Per Day.
Children Under 10 Years, two-thirds these Rates.
Single Meals, 75c Each.

MERAMEC HIGHLANDS CO.

THE SAGAMORE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Popular Features

Are grand lake and mountain views; pure, bracing air; large, cool rooms, all facing the lake; elevators, golf links, bathing, fishing, driving, billiards, bowling, baseball, tennis, music, dancing and perfect cuisine and service.

Terms—$4 per day and upwards; $17.50 and up per week. M. O. BROWN, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE, Block Island, R. I.

As perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard; pioneer hotel on the island; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island.) B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

A SUMMER AT SEA.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

OPENS JUNE 28. ACCOMMODATES 500.

Hot and cold sea water baths and all improvements. Address
F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.

THE MANSIONS—Manitou Springs, Colo., under new management; largest and most desirably located hotel at Manitou; fine cuisine; regular orchestra, amusement room, etc.; foot of Pike's Peak; grand scenery; wonderful springs; glorious climate; terms reasonable; handsome illustrated booklet mailed on application. W. M. S. Doughty, formerly manager Philadelphia's leading hotel, The Walton.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SUMMER SCHOOL

MR. HENNING W. PRENTIS, Principal Hodgen School, will open schools at Anchor Hall, Jefferson and Park ave., and at Rugby Academy, 3817 Olive st., assisted by Miss Waney of High School, Mrs. Abbott, head assistant Stoddard, Miss Brady of Marquette, Mrs. Griffith of Peabody and others. Fourteenth year. Nine weeks, beginning June 21, 8:30 to noon daily.

HOSMER HALL.

Day and Boarding School for Girls, 4296 Washington av., St. Louis. Open Sept. 22. All departments. MISS M. H. MATHEWS, Principal.

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Give order to your carrier. The address may be changed as often as you like. No extra charge for postage, except to foreign countries.

TO OUR READERS—The Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day consists of THIRTY-TWO PAGES, in four parts. Our readers should see that they get the entire paper.

CIVIC FEDERATION WORK.

Some of the persons interested in the reorganization of the Civic Federation appear to be under the delusion that the Federation can be strengthened and vitalized by being subjected to a long array of rules and regulations regarding management. They appear to think that if the Federation is ruled by elaborate by-laws it will be a power for good in the community.

The Civic Federation does not need new by-laws so much as it needs changed methods. As long as it concerns itself with putting up candidates for public office, or even with participation in the nomination of candidates, it is certain to be broken up by feuds and divisions at every important election, precisely as it was at the recent April election.

The only work in connection with the nomination of candidates that such a body can profitably undertake is to make politicians understand thoroughly that it will oppose and if possible defeat bad candidates, irrespective of party, and that it will support and if possible elect good candidates, irrespective of party. It can display any power it may have far more effectively in this way than by attempting to name candidates. And if it once demonstrates that its power is effective to defeat bad candidates and elect good ones, the occupation of the ward heeler in naming candidates will be gone.

In the meantime, between campaigns, if the Civic Federation desires to be a power for good in St. Louis, it can do so by devoting itself to the ferreting out and exposure of abuses in the city government. There is a great work for it in this direction, and such work was chiefly what it was created for in the first place. It can do work of this kind better than any other organized body can. And in such work it would receive the hearty co-operation of the press and of all good citizens.

THE CITY LIGHTING.

As the bids for city lighting have not yet been advertised for, there is still time to call attention to the desirability, on the score of economy, of municipal ownership and operation of a lighting plant, if it can be arranged for. In the June number of "City Government" the figures are given regarding the Kalamazoo (Mich.) municipal plant and its cost to the taxpayers.

The Edison Company and its allies claim that under their contract with St. Louis, which allowed $74.95 per arc light, they lost money, and therefore do not care to bid again. The report of the superintendent of the Kalamazoo plant shows that all-night arc lights cost the city of Kalamazoo $46.36 per year, based on operating expenses alone, and only $65.67 per year when 4 per cent interest and 5 per cent depreciation is figured in with the operating expenses.

Here is a saving over the St. Louis figures of $9.28 per arc lamp, taking the highest estimate of the Kalamazoo superintendent. As there are 2,400 arc lights used in St. Louis, in round numbers, for street lighting, here is a total saving of $22,272 in the showing for municipal lighting as against the ordinary contract system.

If it is possible to make some arrangement such as the city of Des Moines has made, whereby St. Louis can by paying a round sum per month for a certain number of months, acquire a lighting plant while getting the lights—an installment system which makes purchase of a plant easy—it should be done. Wherever municipal lighting has been tried, it has shown an economy over the private corporation system.

BUNKOED WITH HAWAII.

When the workingmen of America were asked to vote for McKinley they were promised various good things in return for their votes. They were promised "sound money," good wages, Prosperity, and Protection. But nothing was said about Hawaii. Mark Hanna and his horde of promisers and prophets did not hold up Hawaii as a glittering plum for the workingman's eager inspection. He offered things nearer home and dearer to the workingman's heart than a group of islands away off in the Pacific.

But now that all the pre-election promises have come to naught, the Republicans have about concluded that it is time to dazzle the voter's eyes and divert his attention by schemes of territorial aggrandizement. And so Hawaii is dangled before him. "Here," say the Republican spellbinders, "is something tangible. It is true your wages have been cut since election; you have been shut out and compelled to strike; you haven't a cent left to jingle as a foretaste of that Prosperity we offered you. But here is Hawaii. Take it and be thankful."

The workingmen of the United States would as soon have the moon annexed as the Hawaiian islands. It would do them as much good. In fact, they would be better off if the McKinley Administration would drop Hawaii and annex the lunar regions. At any rate they would not have to be taxed for the Hawaiian debt, the proceeds of which are to be used for the benefit of the sugar magnates of the islands and their cheap Japanese labor.

There is nothing in Hawaii for the settler or the workingman. The islands are simply the estate of a Sugar King. Their annexation is a part of the Republican bunko game that will not deceive a single voter.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

In the interesting paper, "Some Things Old-Fashioned," written by Editor Walter Williams of Columbia, and read by him before the Missouri Press Association, a truthful and graphic picture of existing social conditions is drawn. But Mr. Williams makes a mistake in ascribing to the "new journalism" the banishment of conversation from society. Mr. Williams states the real cause of which society tattle and yellow newspapers are both effects when he tells us how new-fashioned is our nerve-racking pace for wealth and social distinction.

The truth at which Mr. Williams hints lies deeper still. It is the intensity of the struggle for existence growing out of the complexities of our civilization which has driven drama from the stage with vaudeville, displaced the old masters in art and literature with those who aim only at amusement, and banished intellectual brilliancy from the drawing-room and the festal board. We rebound from the excess of strain in action to excess of frivolity in our social intercourse and amusements. The yellow book and newspapers and the tattle in place of conversation come as consequences of such conditions.

And such conditions are ominous. It is historically true that people are saddest when they sing. Saturnalia have always heralded revolution. Frivolous gaiety and fantastic license have usually preceded the guillotine. Rome was a perpetual carnival city before the Fall. The life of Paris before the Reign of Terror was in the boulevardiers. In Rome the city was the Empire and Paris was France. We are not so centralized, and here, for that reason, the worst effects of change may not be felt.

We must stop the pace that kills if we are to save society from wreck.

A RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

It is announced by Mr. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, whose sources of information are of the best, and whose statements are usually to be relied upon, that the terms of a formal treaty of alliance between France and Russia have been agreed upon and that the document will soon be signed.

If this be true, the Kaiser has not succeeded in making common cause with the Czar. While the Russo-French alliance is probably aimed more at England than at Germany at this time, such an alliance must be a distinct and terrible menace to Germany. The geographical position of Germany is such that such an alliance would mean her destruction if she could not renew and perpetuate the Triple Alliance between herself, Austria and Italy.

The immediate menace is, however, to England. And whether England can find allies is a serious question. It would seem that the time is near when England, having grabbed everything, must choose what she will let go. She cannot, much longer, hold it all.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The attempt to select or invent some language which shall be adapted for universal use has not been abandoned. We hear little nowadays of Volapuk, which at one time promised to become a popular study. Its temporary popularity was doubtless because the idea was new, and those who hope for a universal language gave it all the encouragement possible in spite of its crudities. A language containing the difficult and exasperating German compound vowels, with no exact corresponding sound in any other language, was doomed to failure as an international tongue intended to be spoken as well as written.

One of the new languages "invented" for the purpose of supplying the demand for a universal language was "Esperanto," whose "founder," as he calls himself, is L. Samenhof, a resident of Grodno, Russia. This gentleman has apparently come to the conclusion that neither Volapuk or Esperanto, nor any of the artificial languages compounded for the purpose, has met the test. So he proposes another attempt to solve the problem. He is willing to yield the claims of "Esperanto" for the sake of getting a world-wide expression of opinion as to what language, artificial or natural, living or dead, is the popular choice for universal use.

Mr. Samenhof, in order to get an expression of popular preference among educated people who have given the subject attention, has sent out a circular letter to the principal newspapers of the world, asking them to notify all who are interested in the subject to write him and give their preference, accompanying their vote with reasons why they select that particular language. In this way Mr. Samenhof expects to get a sort of plebiscite on the matter that will have much weight in the ultimate choice of a universal language.

ROCKEFELLER'S STEAM SHOVEL.

A writer in the Globe-Democrat, commenting on the effects of great inventions and mammoth machines in causing the ruin of the weaker industries and the closing of industrial plants, asserts that the public is benefited to the extent of the value of the ruined industry. He cites a few instances of improvements through invention, and of huge machines that have given their owners an advantage that meant ruin to competitors. For example: "Rockefeller's last mammoth steam shovel is said to remove a ton of ore from its place in the mine to the cars for about five cents."

The writer asserts that "whenever a great manufacturing plant is closed by a cheaper method in a competing one, its entire value is virtually distributed to the public. The large income which it formerly paid to the owner is no longer drawn from the public. It is as though a debt to him from society at large was released and cancelled."

If the Trusts and the corporations exploiting huge machines and new inventions that cheapen the products of industry were in business for less than "all the traffic will bear;" if they were content with a reasonable profit on investment; if they were more intent on serving the public than on piling up unearned millions, there might be some truth in this proposition. As it is, the public is not benefited but injured by the formation of trusts and the consequent closing of competing industries. The few magnates and financiers who manipulate the trusts reap all the profit.

The public knows, for example, that when Rockefeller's steam shovel begins digging and removing a ton of coal every few minutes, displacing a number of workers, the wages of the miners do not advance a cent, nor does the price of coal fall a cent. The invention and the machine in the hands of an unscrupulous monopoly are instruments of wrong and oppression. And the more wonderful the invention and the bigger and more perfect the machine, the more power do they give a monopoly to plunder the public.

HE'S ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

William Waldorf Astor, the hereditary skinner who has expatriated himself from his country, is evidently acquiring some of the cool insolence which distinguishes the British aristocracy.

It will be remembered that when Willie Waldorf left us he said his going was because the United States are unfit for a gentleman to live in. He went to England, but left most of his investments in New York, where he had inherited them. Now England has, and has long had, an inheritance tax known as the "death duties," which Lord Playfair commends in the interest of true conservatism. The English aristocracy accept it as a concession at once just and necessary to the conservation of their own interests. And doubtless if the Astor estates had been handed down in England, and fallen into the hands of William Waldorf, subject to the "death duties," he would smile as he paid the tribute to what he would claim to be at once the honor and the privilege of his caste.

But when the inheritance tax bill was introduced in the New York Assembly, the Astor of London grew pale and red by turns in the columns of his paper, the Pall Mall Gazette. He raved. He expostulated. He denounced the canaille. He cried communism, confiscation, expropriation. He cursed republics and republican institutions. And now that his friend, Gov. Black, has vetoed the bill for the taxing of inheritances in New York, he lauds him as "brave enough to defy ignorance and prejudice."

Thackeray says the real Englishman is insolently and brutally unconscious of his own inconsistencies. We are ready to concede that the force of environment and association is making William Waldorf Astor the real thing.

Prosecutions are expected to begin soon under a new Massachusetts law which forbids the wearing of the body or feathers of any undomesticated bird. Every offender will be fined $10, and the prosecuting witness will be paid a reward of $5. As about all the offenders are likely to be women, the Massachusetts man is only interested in the probable effect of the law upon millinery bills. Should it reduce these bills there may be more or less masculine clamor for a persistent and rigid enforcement of the humane enactment.

All the relatives of an embezzler in Government employ in China are held responsible, and their property is confiscated if they do not make up the stolen funds. In this way many people become directly interested in the honesty of every official. Not merely do the kinsmen share in the offender's disgrace, but they may be impoverished in the effort to restore what he has embezzled. Whoever the Chinese official may rob, he must not rob the Government.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has issued an order to all contracting sprinklers in the city to leave dry a space four feet in width on either side of the streets next to the curb line. Any contractor violating the order will find his permit revoked and he will be promptly retired. The Mayor being himself a wheelman knows a wheelman's sorrows. People who find the eight feet of dust blowing into their windows will have to be patient.

A French Count, who is elevator man in a New York apartment house, wants to sell his title for $75,000, and a Belgian Count, near Montreal, has drowned himself rather than longer drive a laundry wagon. Nevertheless labor is still honorable, and it is greatly to be regretted that European Counts are so badly taught.

The Japanese Minister did not suspect us of trickery in the matter of the annexation of Hawaii. Certainly trickery has been wholly unnecessary in our dealings with other countries. Are we so weak and contemptible as to resort to it in our relations with Japan?

The story that the lightning during a recent Kentucky thunderstorm resembled a corkscrew may be true. The indignation of the Colonels over the corner in bourbon had perhaps been drawn up as a vapor, which naturally developed a wrathful thunderbolt.

In addition to the millions of deaths by starvation in the East Indies, Her Majesty now loses 6,000 of her subjects by earthquakes. It would hardly seem that British cannon would be necessary in the reduction of a population visited by so many calamities.

As Queen Liliuokalani's country has been sold for a song, she may not feel inclined to accept the offer made her to warble on the concert stage.

A statistician has figured out that there are about 2,000 tons of brains in the world. The remarkable thing about this is that not a single ounce of them is to be found in the heads of the men who persist in calling themselves "Sound Money Democrats."

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, has decided that building and loan associations cannot collect 12 per cent, the legal rate being 6 per cent. Under the gold standard 12 per cent means 24 per cent, and the legal rate equals 12 per cent—quite enough for any reasonable money-lender.

There is much talk of the abdication of Victoria after the jubilee. The old lady is entitled to a rest. She has done well in keeping the Prince of Wales off the throne so long. Her subjects cannot be too grateful for that service.

Nature has just destroyed $50,000 worth of books in the State University Library of Iowa. She is no more merciful to Iowa books and schools than she was to St. Louis churches last year.

The Hawaiian grabbers would have us believe that annexation is a patriotic policy. They would have us believe anything that is likely to stuff their pockets with illegitimate gains.

Macaulay speaks of a good woman who "accomplished" a great age. But woman has never regarded age as one of her accomplishments.

There are some open mouths that the new bug might be useful in closing, but he should not be allowed the freedom of the city.

The great elms of Kentucky are dying a mysterious death. Has the blight of the new regime reached even the forests?

MEN OF MARK.

The Washington Post says that Senator Tillman is an ardent wheelman, ignoring the street cars altogether, except on the rainiest of rainy days.

President Faure is said to be the greatest dandy in France. He is anxious to institute a special presidential costume, but his colleagues do not look on the scheme with favor.

The Khedive of Egypt has a private zoo. He calls the animals after persons and potentates whom he hates; and when he is out of humor after a cabinet council he makes the wretched animals pay for their namesakes.

Richard Sparks of Boston has a "four-clasp" medal for service in the Crimean war. This not only certifies that he landed with the first expedition in 1854, and that he fought at Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, but that he is one of the few survivors of the winter of 1854-'55.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

New York boasts a woman optician, Mrs. Beckwith, who carries on a large business at Maiden Lane.

Miss Edna Cooke, daughter of Gov. Cooke of Connecticut, was the only graduate from Beacon School, Hartford, this year.

Miss Braddon is 60 and Mrs. Oliphant 68, but they carry a pair of lovers through a long novel with as much skill as ever.

Miss Winifred Warren, daughter of President Warren of Boston University, has been elected to the chair of Latin at Vassar College. She is now in Europe pursuing her studies.

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

Tommy: Dat you wuz givin' me de glad hand fer a piece o' dis candy.—Judge.

Aunt: What would you say if I should say that you were my favorite nephew?

"There's not another bit of firewood on board," roared the steamboat engineer. "What's the matter with the log?" inquired the landlubber.—Philadelphia North American.

Chambermaid: Last evening Monsieur took me for his wife. Cook: Ah! He kissed you, I suppose? "Not in the least! He called me names and made a terrible scene." —Le Figaro.

That Stern Revolt.—"You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?" "Yes; but don't call us that; the new woman won't stand being ordered."—Chicago Record.

Freshy: Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less? Prof. Potterby: There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman.—Indianapolis Journal.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

The harder you run up against the devil the more his horns hurt.

A woman always ends an argument by repeating just what she said that began it.

When a girl goes up stairs while anybody is looking she always steps on her skirts.

A woman can never help looking indignant when you mention a chicken incubator.

No woman can ever think very hardly of a man who wears a crepe mourning band on his hat.

A woman always has a few old letters saved up somewhere which she can find and cry over on a rainy day.

When a woman gets to heaven it will be a great disappointment to her to find that it is against the rules to act surprised to see some other women there that she knew on earth.

Roscoe Conkling's Idea.

From the Chicago Record.

"You see those forests wrapped in a purple haze. The brilliant autumn tints against the blue horizon make a beautiful picture. They illustrate what history should be. The outlines are graceful and imposing, we admire the colors and the glow, and we forget that they conceal decayed trunks, dead limbs, unsightly underbrush and leaves that are rotting in the ground. So history should cover the faults and the vices of men, and present for the emulation of the people only their noble aspirations and achievements."

Encouraging Grover.

From the Washington Post.

All of Mr. Cleveland's enemies take kindly to the proposition that he write a history of his two administrations.

MORTALITY.

From the Chap-Book.

Ashes to ashes! dust unto dust!
What of his loving? What of his lust?
What of his passion? What of his pain?
What of his poverty? What of his pride?
Earth, the great mother, has called him again;
Deeply he sleeps, the world's verdict defied.
Shall he be tried again? Shall he go free?
Who shall the court convene? Where shall it be?
No answer on the land, none from the sea!
Only we know that as he did, we must—
You with your theory, you with your trust—
Ashes to ashes! dust unto dust!

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The New York Herald started a subscription list, heading it with $1,000, to raise a fund to relieve Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, of his financial embarrassments by enabling him to settle with his creditors. Andrew Carnegie, with all the canniness of the Scot, refuses to subscribe to the fund under the conditions, but expresses his willingness to chip in $1,000 for the benefit of the humorist himself, instead of his creditors. Mr. Carnegie has a level head. His proposition is altogether commendable and sensible. Mark Twain has made the world laugh and has laughed with it. He went into the publishing business and sank all the money his books had brought him. Your literary chap is rarely a good business man. He failed honestly and gave up all he had. What more ought the creditors of a man who has failed honestly expect? And now a fund is proposed to relieve Mark Twain by paying off his creditors. This idea might suggest a motif to the humorist for a funny story. It recalls, too, the ancient chestnut of the man who told a friend that he had walked the floor all night in great mental distress because he had not the wherewithal to meet a note due on the morrow.

"Why should you walk the floor?" was the philosophic rejoinder. "Let the other fellow walk the floor."

The old joke fits Mark Twain's case. He is gray-haired now, but with age more than worry probably. It is hard to conceive of him being bowed down with care on his creditors' account. His philosophy should be of the kind which should enable him to bear up as long as "the other fellows" can stand it. The announcement was made yesterday that the fund was for Mark Twain's personal use, and not for his creditors, which is as it should be.

It would appear that the Weather Bureau has a rule under which thunderstorms are to be predicted every evening after a hot day. Beginning with Tuesday thunderstorms were predicted for each evening. Wednesday not only were thunderstorms on tap, but worse ones were promised on Thursday. Not a prediction up to date has been fulfilled, and Thursday was the clearest day of the whole week up to midnight.

Rev. Cyrus Hedley of Shelbyville, Ind., was bombarded with a volley of eggs on Thursday night when dispensing the word in a rural community near that town. This is hardly the proper way to express disapproval of a sermon. The egg criticism of bad acting is an accepted institution. Without it the funny writers would often be in a bad fix, but one pays to see acting, while the gospel is more or less free. It is true some mighty bad preachers have inflicted themselves on us under a mistaken impression that they have received a call from the Lord to do so, but no one is forced to go and hear them. And the easiest and simplest way to disabuse a bad preacher's mind of the idea that he has a mission is to refrain from attending his church or contributing to his support. Keep the egg criticism for the hamfatters as heretofore.

The wide, airy summer cars of the Washington avenue line are extremely pleasant these hot days. Late at nights when the cars are in rapid motion the night air is unpleasantly cool to thinly-clad ladies and men with seersucker coats. And herein lies the marvelous lack of discrimination which so often characterizes the management of carrying corporations. On Thursday, the hottest day of the season, at 6 p. m., when every car was loaded down with the homeward bound and the familiar cry "Move up in front" was heard in the land, I waited in vain for an open car. Nothing was out, apparently, but the winter cars. Friday night late, when the ladies actually suffered in their gauzy dresses from the cool wind as the car rushed along, nothing but summer cars were to be found. I saw one lady protect her chest by a newspaper improvised as a wrap. It may sound strange to complain of undue coolness this hot weather, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that while people are sweltering at their homes, unable to sleep for the heat, the night air striking through thin clothing on a swiftly-moving car, sends a chill through one. In any event it would seem that when the heat is greatest the open cars would be more acceptable and vice versa. But the ways of the street car folks are as inscrutable as Providence.

I have come across a volume of poems by Reiff, once a local bard of more or less renown, but utterly unknown to the younger generation. Poet Reiff flourished hereabouts "enduring the war" and his book of poems, now before me, was published by a St. Louis concern and went through three editions. One wonders at first why three editions were demanded. Then as he reads on he understands. The volume is probably the hottest collection of freak poems ever put in type. They are so bad they are good. The demand for them while new is accountable for on the same theory that made people pay their money to see the Count Johannes "act." Here is a sample "poem:"

THE TWO SUITORS.

A lady fair who had two suitors,
The one was a cobbler,
The other one a farmer;
Both asked for her hand in marriage.

She could not decide which to take,
So sensible was she;
I'll make up my mind
And tell you next time.

The shoemaker began his tale of love:
My dear, you see, on rainy days
I can work and earn my dollar,
While the farmer can do naught.

The farmer came, his love tale told:
My dear, you see, on rainy days
My crops, so fine, are growing,
And while I am sleeping

My wheat and corn is growing;
So my fortune I will make
Before we grow old,
If only thou will marry me.

The farmer now I'll marry,
And be his wife forever,
And let the shoemaker slide,
To hunt another—I'll never be his wife.

And here is another, which is, in the vernacular, a bird:

A STRANGER.

Six months ago
A stranger I did meet;
Her form was fair,
Her eyes were bright.

Her manners were courteous—
With wisdom she was endowed;
No storms her delicate form could stand
By bluster and commands.

He who could not with this lady live,
His heart must be hardened to stone or
frozen ice;
He's worse than a Turkish Cadi
In the meridian of Constantinople.

And these are by no means the worst in the book. Indeed, they are as good as any, and the poet is not afraid to tackle any subject, from the airiest persiflage up to the majesty of God. Bobby Burns wrote a poem on a certain humble insect, basing on it the oft-quoted couplet:

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oorsels as ithers see us."

Poet Reiff goes Burns one better with a poem on the "grayback," a varmint most army men were more or less familiar with, only that the St. Louis poet had no moral to subserve in his verses on such a subject. I am in favor of reviving the poems of Mr. Reiff by the publication of a new edition. It would add to the hilarity of nations. I understand that a West End literary club has taken up Mr. Reiff's poems and much fun has resulted.

The Chicago Record suggests that Tesla be requested to invent an electric Congressman, so that all Czar Reed will have to do is to touch the button. This is a suggestion not to be passed lightly by. The idea is not original. It is related of the philosopher, Teufelsdrockh, that the only time he was ever heard to laugh aloud was at the proposition for a cast-iron King. In these days of automatons and nickel-in-the slot contraptions, why not an automatic Congress? It would save much time, labor, speech and expense. A well made automatic Congressman would last a long time, and the first cast, with some possible expenditure for repairs, would be all the expense. There would be no per diem, nor cost of elections at frequent intervals, and the results might be just as good, if not better, than under the present system. The trusts, syndicates and tariff barons have laws made to order anyway, and there would be less debauchery of public morals by having votes for class legislation recorded by automatic devices than by the present system of purchase. Certainly the lately adjourned Illinois Legislature would have provoked less of scandal if it had been composed of wood or iron, and it is by no means settled that a nickel-in-the-slot Mayor could not be invented to serve the purpose of Mr. Filley.

Julius Whitehead of Trenton, N. J., went to church recently to have fun with the faithful. He undertook to break up the meeting by a series of very noisy bogus sneezes. He succeeded, but the joke was not a complete success. A pious old deacon arose, shook his finger prophetically at the intruder, and said:

"Young man, if you cannot be brought to see the light right here and now, may you be forced to sneeze without rest until you acknowledge your sin and ask forgiveness!"

With that Mr. Whitehead began to sneeze in good earnest. He sneezed all night and all next day. He tried every known remedy for sneezing.

He has swallowed pounds of salt, alum, sugar, soap bark, asafoetida and gunpowder and sipped gallons of water.

He has jammed his forefinger against his upper lip at the base of his nose until the spot is bruised and swollen. He has held his breath until the veins in his forehead seemed about to burst.

He has eaten a raw onion every half hour for two days, at the end of which period his very relatives have shunned him, and even his dog has avoided his presence.

He has used a snuff of herbs compounded at full moon by the seventh son of a seventh son, and it made him nearly sneeze his head off. He has worn the wishbone of a gander straddle-wise on the bridge of his nose, while a Southern voodoo doctor burned abominable incense before him and talked gibberish.

His best girl has given him the shake, his patrons have deserted him and his business has gone to the dogs, and at last accounts he was still sneezing. Probably Mr. Whitehead is now satisfied that the gospel is a thing not to be sneezed at.

"Shall the cow observe the Sabbath and rest from being milked on Sunday?"

This is not an irreverent fling at the Sabbatarians, not a sarcastic query, as might be imagined, but a question under serious consideration by the Scottish Sabbath Alliance. That such a question should be seriously considered by a zealous body of Sabbatarians is essentially Scotch. In no other time, nor country would such a thing have been possible. Not even our own Puritans, who forbade the kissing of one's wife on Sunday, would ever have evolved such an idea as this. Leaving out of the question the fact that mankind from babyhood to old age stands in need of fresh milk on Sunday as much as on other days, every dairyman knows that nothing will ruin a cow for milking purposes more quickly and surely than irregular milking. This objection was urged, but the fanatical promoters of the scheme met it by a proposition to dock the cow its feed on that day, so that it would not produce milk, and hence would not suffer from not being milked. The pangs of hunger to be endured by the unfortunate cow were not considered. The idea was suggested by an old habit of the Welsh herders of resting their cattle on Sunday when driving them to market. Begun by pious herders and drovers, it was soon discovered that the scheme was profitable. The cattle reached their destination in better condition for the rest and brought better prices. Then the ungodly adopted the practice and it became universal. But this does not apply to the non-milking scheme, the only pleasing feature of which is that the level-headed were in the majority and voted down the further agitation of it.

There are mobs and mobs. The mob which goes a-lynching is to be deplored. Sometimes it hangs the wrong man, mostly it does the work which would be done more impressively by due process of law, always it is subversive of law and indefensible. But there are other mobs, which, while just as much in contempt of law, subserve the best interests of the people, and do possible damage only to the interest of some corporation which is able to indefinitely hang up needed improvements by appeals to the courts. Such a mob was this which at Defiance, O. (strikingly apropos, that name), ignored an injunction of the court and completed between midnight and daylight a $25,000 bridge which was needed, but which a street railway company, on the strength of some alleged right, sought to prevent them from having. The iconoclastic mob which tears down is one thing; the mob which builds necessary improvements is another—and a better.

Dickens awakened the sympathies of a nation and abolished the debtors' prison by writing "Little Dorrit." But practically imprisonment for debt is possible in enlightened America at the close of the nineteenth century. A man was sent to prison for three months in New York because he could not pay a 25-cent installment on a clock. He had sold the clock to get bread for his children, and technically he was guilty of selling mortgaged property. But the commitment was not for that offense, but it was based on a judgment. In another case a man has been in prison for five years in contempt of court for not paying a court judgment which he avows he cannot pay, but which the court pleases to think he can.

A LOOKER ON.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statements of facts in these letters. It is a free parliament.)

Gambling on Picnic Boats.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Is there no way to stop gambling on the picnic boats, Grand Republic and City of Providence? My two sons, 16 and 19 years old, lose all their money every week. Young girls and small boys are allowed to play. Is there no way to stop these sure-thing gamblers from robbing children? Respectfully yours,

A FATHER.

St. Louis, June 17.

Cure for Poison Oak.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Having noticed recently frequent references to poison oak or ivy, I wish you to give the public the benefit of the following simple and infallible cure, which I suggest you call the Post-Dispatch Poison Oak Cure:

Take a large handful of peach tree leaves, put in a quart of water; boil down to a pint; add one teaspoonful of table salt. Bathe the parts affected freely four or five times daily. One application will relieve the itching, and the pustules will dry up in a few days.

It is a natural but perfectly harmless preparation of hydrocyanic or prussic acid, and simply kills the annoying insects.

J. W. WHIPPLE.

St. Louis, June 17.

A Wheelman on Street Sprinkling.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

If St. Louis could obtain some decent street sprinkling wagons, one that would sprinkle, not flood, like those in operation at present, wheelmen might enjoy riding down-town occasionally. As it is now, you start down-town with a clean wheel. By the time you get to your destination you and your wheel are covered with mud, from riding through canals of water. The streets are not sprinkled, but simply flooded. If the person who invented these so-called sprinkling wagons of St. Louis would attempt to ride a wheel on a street after the flood wagon has done its work, I am of the opinion he would make some improvement upon his invention.

Now that the wheelmen are compelled to pay a tax, let us have some sprinkled, not flooded streets, and they will be appreciated by all concerned.

A ST. LOUIS WHEELMAN.

St. Louis, June 17.

Police Officers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I saw an article in yesterday's paper about a proposed reduction in the salaries of the police officers. The parties advocating this appear to think that a police officer's duties are like those of any other city employe. They do not seem to consider that an officer carries his life in his hand at all times.

These croakers seem to think that because they see a police officer walking around his beat leisurely during the day that that is all he has to do. They do not appear to realize that at any moment he may come upon a desperate character and may receive his death wound in an attempt to apprehend him, as was the case of Officer Hennely, who gave up his life in attempting to arrest a desperate character not many days ago. This is only one of many such cases.

When these agitators are in their comfortable beds the officer is prowling around in all kinds of weather, snow, rain, etc., looking after their interests.

I see the powers that be can raise as they are and have been doing the City Hall and other employes' salaries, and I suppose the police officer must submit to a cut to pay these advanced salaries.

It is true there are some members of the force who are below the standard, but where will you find it otherwise in any body of men. All should not be classed alike. The many should not be made to suffer for the few.

This cry about there being no money to increase the force is all buncome. The same cry was raised at each increase for years. I remember when the last increase was made that was the cry of the Comptroller, but nevertheless the Assembly made the increase and the money was forthcoming.

A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE POLICEMAN.

St. Louis, June 17.

Comfort for the Starving.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

"Existence Without Food." Under this caption the Globe-Democrat of last Sunday, in an editorial, brings to our notice an idea which should receive serious consideration from the "majority" of our people, which, some philosopher asserts, eats too much, and to which assertion the Globe-Democrat gives qualified approval. The minority, which does not eat too much, comprise, of course, the Seeleys and Bradley Martins, who will doubtless in their blindness keep on eating to the end.

This is a timely topic. It had before occurred to me that the "majority" might find a substitute for our promised prosperity in some system by which the demands of the stomach might be judiciously regulated in harmony with the available supply of the larder. This "school of the higher life" supplies such a system. Its regime exhibits the elevated plane on which we exist in modern life. Bread and the circus was the old Roman remedy for popular ructions; Wat Tyler's three-hooped pot was full of promise; and Swift's "modest proposal for eating children" is full of succulent paragraphs and exhibits the material grossness of our ancestors.

Now here is a dainty system under which the "majority" is eventually to eat nothing. Hunger will lose its terrors and may possibly find a place on a tariff schedule as a positive luxury.

This new creed allows the "majority" to sleep as much as it likes, and is not particular whether it be in a bed or a barn, but it must be in darkness. This proviso may be a blow at the Standard Oil Co. or merely a precaution against police interference. If the idea of breakfast haunts the "majority" it may be shaken off by some deep breathing, which is very cheap, washed down by some caramels of "sound money" literature.

A bureau, with a well-fed chief, might be established in Washington, which would issue periodic bulletins, showing the probable supply and giving notice of pending lockouts, cuts, combines and corners, and the "majority" could at once gird up its stomach to meet the situation with equanimity. "Go on, fair science!"

St. Louis, June 14. RAD.

The Murdered Cubans.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The warm blood of the murdered Cubans cries to God for vengeance upon us as a nation of civilized and Christian people. We talk about the starving poor in distant lands but we are quiet while men and women and little children are being horribly mutilated and murdered right at our own doors.

No one speaks the right word and does the right thing to end this heartless inhumanity and this most horrible and naked brutality. Mr. Cleveland lies in the shade and feasts and fattens, and Mr. McKinley journeys and talks and visits Vanderbilt mansions, while the beastly and bloody murderer keeps at his pitiless and soul-rending work.

These two men, above all others, are responsible before high heaven for the soul sorrow and agony and unspeakable grief and murder of our Cuban neighbors. They could have put a stop to it at once, and long since, if they had not been dull and dead and insensible to every high and noble feeling that should fill and inspire the soul of every Christian freeman. Without interfering with international rights or agreements—without meddling in the war or attempting to oppose the Spanish Government or army, they could have demanded quietly and definitely and positively that this murderous Captain-General be recalled, and that this horrible, blood-curdling cruelty and inhumanity and murder should cease, and in twenty-four hours after the demand had been properly made this damnable, fiendish and hellish work would have ceased.

We need men in command. We need a man who is a man at the head of affairs in our God-favored Christian nation. We need men who have positive and right convictions and who are not quiet, sneaking cowards. And we, the people, ought to have spoken out long since on this question. Our nation is being sunken and ruined by narrow, time-serving and selfish men in high position and power. I believe that the name of Grover Cleveland will go down to an immortality that is dark and damnable beyond expression. I say this with grief and deep sorrow in my heart, and in no other spirit.

Will the people who believe in a just God, who prize an open Bible and a pure and a high Christian civilization arise and speak, and act?

"R."

St. Louis, June 17.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Beauty Spots on the Ocean That Appeal to the Imagination, but Are of Little Value.

A Land for Dreamers, but Not for Workers and a Place That Wears an Ugly Blemish.

The largest of the islands which it is proposed to annex to the United States is about the size of Rhode Island; the smallest resembles a sugar-barrel. The Hawaiian group consists of twelve pieces of land scattered over 300 miles of the Pacific, but four of them are so small as to be mere rocks, pointing their black heads above the ocean, and are only charted because they are a menace to navigation, while the other eight are dignified with names.

The average distance between the islands is about thirty miles, and unless one is on a promontory, no view can be had of the neighboring member of the group from any of the members of this archipelago. From Oahu, on which is the capital, Honolulu, no other land can be seen, even from the highest accessible point, which is 2,000 feet above sea level. From this pass called the Pali one has a view of the sea in every direction, but of no other land. It is as if one were out upon a big earthen ship, and many have noticed a peculiar effect from this point. It is as if the land were moving.

The islands that it is sought to make members of the Union are blessed with names that are sweet-sounding when pronounced by a native, but are susceptible of queer verbal contortions when a foreigner, especially an English-speaking foreigner, tries them for the first time.

Perhaps from the following the reader will be able to correctly call by name the bits of land that it is wished by many to have first as cousins of the States and then as sisters:

Name.	Pronunciation.
Hawaii—	Hawayee (first a long).
Maui—	Mowe (sound the e).
Oahu—	Wahoo (a is long).
Kauai—	Kawi (a is long).
Molokai—	Mo-lo-ki.
Niihau—	Nihow.
Lanai—	Lani (a long).
Kahoolawe—	Sound every letter, making the letter a long in each instance.

The Island of Hawaii, from which the group takes its name, is by far the largest of the eight, in fact is larger than all the others bunched together. Its area is 4,210 square miles and perhaps a third under cultivation while another third could be made to yield crops.

Maui, the next in size, with 700 square miles of territory, is more fertile through its entirety than its big neighbor, and Kauai, of 590 square miles, is a veritable garden spot, though it is not yet used much for sugar plantations or by coffee growers.

Molokai could be tilled with advantage by the grower, but at present no spade is turned on the 270 square miles save to dig a grave for a leper whose life has gone out on this spot that has been made the home of the "unclean."

Lanai has but 150 square miles, but there are several sugar plantations thereon. Kahoolawe and Niihau, the former of 63 square miles and the latter 97, would make magnificent grounds for a millionaire and may in the future be put to that use. They are both out of the line of travel of the inter-island steamers and are only reached at present by the schooners.

There are two lines that care for the inter-island traffic, both owned by Honolulu merchants, and their business is most profitable. Twice a week steamers of both lines sail from the capital, and touching at Lanai and Maui en route, they reach the ports of Hawaii the second day out. The two companies have divided up the trade of this largest island, the boats of one line going down the leeward side and those of the other down the windward.

These terms "windward" and "leeward" are used in speaking of any of the islands and are made possible by the trade wind that the year round blows from one direction, the northeast. Perhaps on one or two days during the 365 the wind shifts for a few hours to the south. Then everything is upset. The air is stifling, damage is done in the bays, and until Boreas breathes again from his accustomed direction there is great alarm.

A score of years ago this group was termed the "Paradise of the Pacific," and the name was well chosen. The climate is delightful and the vegetation riotous, especially on the largest body of land.

Honolulu, the capital, with its suburbs, occupies practically all the southern half of the island of Oahu, which is bisected by a range of mountains. There is no more cosmopolitan city in the world. One-half of the place is given over to the Japanese and Chinese, who, in spite of the recent difficulty, dwell in harmony. Of the other foreigners the Americans predominate, and of Italians, French, Portuguese, Spanish and English there are about an equal number.

Some of the stores are owned by Americans, but the greater number, and those that sell the choicest goods, are in the possession of Chinese and Japanese. The wholesale houses and the banks are conducted by American capital, and most of that comes from Boston, although the majority of the clerks are from the Pacific slope.

The fact that Eastern capital is chiefly invested is a strange commentary upon the methods of the early missionaries. After visiting the islands many years ago and converting the heathen, they returned home and spread the news that the islands were a good thing from a commercial standpoint. So the band of missionaries from up-east was soon followed by a band of traders from the same section. And as evidence that these missionaries did not let all of the good things be taken by their more worldly brethren, are the names of several of the bankers and wholesalers of Honolulu which are the same as those of the pious forefathers.

Nothing has been said yet of the native in Honolulu, for, as a matter of fact, he doesn't count. There are a few of him on the island of Oahu, perhaps 5,000 of the 30,000 inhabitants, but he leads a life that attracts little attention. He does not care for work, he is satisfied with an ounce or two of food a day and that of a variety that can be dug with little exertion from the ground or dipped with a net from the sea, and a pair of trousers, a shirt and a straw hat suffice him for apparel.

The Hawaiian long ago gave up any idea of keeping abreast of the times. He goes to school when a boy only because the laws the Americans compelled him to frame make it compulsory. When he becomes a man he likes to be a policeman, a cab driver, a member of the band, or, perhaps, hold a position where he can sit down and care for somebody else's property. He seems to be waiting for the inevitable—the extinction of the race, which will be a matter of but a few years and is accelerated by the two curses taken to the island, arm in arm with civilization—gin and disease.

The Hawaiian is a slothful poet and a sensuous musician. He loves to sit under a palm or an acacia tree, fiddle in hand, and sing to his mistress, and she, in turn, enjoys nothing so much as going through the mazes of the slow-twisting dance called the hula-hula. One day is as another to them and life is long drawn out, unless leprosy develops, in which case they are hurried away to Molokai and nobody hears of them more.

The residences of Honolulu are scattered up the hillside and even into the mountains. They are quite pretty, have wide verandas, but there is no pretense at architecture. Each is in the center of a large garden, where there is a profusion of tropical trees and flowers. A stove or a grate, except in the kitchen, is unknown. The water service is good and the liquid, which comes from a reservoir in the mountains is healthy.

Perhaps one of the best and at the same time most unique features of Honolulu life is the telephone service. There is an instrument in every house and the tariff is but $16 a year. The men at Central—for they are men and not girls—do a vast deal more than make connections; they have more questions asked in a day than are propounded at the Information Bureau at Union Station and the managers make it a point that they shall answer them.

If Mrs. Kilawanee wishes some flour she does not call up Wang Foo, the corner grocer, but she presses the push button and whispers her needs to the man at Central.

In five minutes at the telephone office one afternoon the writer heard these questions asked:

"Central, please send a carriage around to the Hawaiian Hotel."

"Central, what time is it, please?"

"Central, will you tell my grocer to send over a pound of tea?"

"Central, steamer in sight yet?"

"Central, will you look out of the window and see if my little girl is playing in the yard next door?"

And "Central" did what he was asked.

The telephone is the busiest when a steamer is sighted and again after she arrives at the wharf. There are questions from everybody as to the name of the craft and then questions as to what news she brings. During times of excitement, when something of importance is expected from the States, a summary of the news is conveyed post haste to the Telephone Exchange and then, seated in the operating room, with instruments connected all around him, the "Central" performs the offices of the public reader of old and in a loud voice tells the people all over the city, who stand with the receivers to their ears, what has happened, and at least 2,000 persons listen to this recital.

No matter how poor a man may be in Honolulu he has a telephone in his house; that is providing he speaks English, for this is the medium of conversation in the little cosmopolitan city way off 2,100 miles from San Francisco.

It is a strange feeling one has who has been accustomed to the hurry and bustle of the business centers of the United States—to be far off there in the Pacific with no means of knowing what has happened in the great world until a steamer arrives.

A President may have been assassinated, the Czar of Russia blown up; a city may have been wrecked by storm or earthquake, yet not a word reaches these islands until the talk of the disaster or the calamity has ceased in cities that are better favored than Honolulu from a news standpoint. But the blessing is the sense of rest and effect of longevity due to the lack of excitement. There are hours of bustle and activity after the island is visited by a steamer; the latest newspapers are read and the post-office is besieged; then Honolulu goes to sleep again, or at least has that appearance.

The stores and business houses all close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having opened at 9 in the morning, and on Saturday they do not open at all after 12. Unless it is "steamer night," or the band plays in one of the plazas, or, more unusual still, there is something going on in the one theater, everybody is in bed by 9 o'clock.

Another feature that is attractive is the hack service. The vehicles in use resemble the storm carriages in St. Louis, and they are seen darting all over the city. The tariff is reasonable, and the horses quite speedy. There are push buttons at every drug store, at the hotels, the restaurants and at many other places around town, that connect with the wires running to the stables, and at a few minutes a cab is at your service. If no push button is handy, there is always the ever-ready telephone.

The climate is ideal. The thermometer seldom registers below 60 degrees or above 85; in fact, these points are rarely reached. For days at a time the mercury stands at 75. The clothing worn is of the same texture winter and summer, and the seasons are thus designated simply because foreigners wish to distinguish between the periods of the year. Christmas and the Fourth of July are the same as far as temperature goes.

The women usually wear the year round a gown of thin material, which the natives call a holoku, but which is in reality the mother hubbard of the States. The suits of the men are made of a light Japanese crepe, similar to the crash goods of this country, but much more durable and cheaper.

There is seldom a heavy rain at Honolulu. It will sprinkle perhaps a dozen times a day, but nobody pays any attention to the showers. Persons get wet, keep on walking and get dry again in a few minutes. Their clothing is made of wash goods, they avoid starch, collars and cuffs and a little moisture does not matter.

These little showers act in a most peculiar manner. They drift away from a body of clouds that hang continually over the mountains and drop a few bucketsful here and there. A man may be walking down a street and see a rainfall ahead of him; he stands still and it passes along; or there may be one coming behind and by quickening his steps he can escape it.

A number of persons sat on the steps of the Hawaiian Hotel one afternoon and watched a heavy rainfall over the stables a hundred yards away, while not a drop fell where they were.

But moisture can always be found at Pali, up in the mountain range, eight miles back from town. The clouds seem to be attracted to the peaks from every point of the compass and it is seldom that one can visit there without being caught in a heavy downpour. The temperature is ten degrees lower, and they call it going into winter to make a trip to the elevation where the pass leads to the other side of the island. This continuous waterfall insures an abundance of fresh liquid the year round, and as the reservoir is but a short distance below the pass the pressure is always good.

One drawback to out-door life in Honolulu at night is the pest of mosquitoes. Soon after dark they drop in swarms from somewhere, and their continued buzzing sounds like the roar of distant breakers. But all beds are provided with netting, and the same fabric is rigged over easy chairs, and the little pests are kept at bay. By the liberal burning of buhack they can be kept out of the house. It is no unusual sight to see a man in an easy chair, reading, over his body a net, around which the mosquitoes swarm, unable to touch him.

There is a tradition that the winged miseries were not known at Honolulu until the whaling ships began to call there, and it is supposed the eggs were brought in the water barrels. It is a fact that they are more plentiful on Oahu than on any of the other islands, and that on two of them they are not met with at all—the two that are not visited by steamers.

Social life at Honolulu is at times quite gay, but all the functions, or at least nearly all of them, are held in the day time. The luau is the most popular form of entertainment. It consists of a luncheon held at some of the resorts near the city, or at one of the country residences. At the luau the old Hawaiian food is served. The main dish is the far-famed poi, a glutinous mixture made from the taro root, which is pounded to a powder, then stirred with water. The piece de resistance in the way of meat is roast pig, cooked in the ground early in the morning. There are also on the table numerous odd fish that may have names besodes the Hawaiian, but is so no one seems to know what they are. The favorite salad is a delicate sea weed that is found in abundance close in shore, and is really delicious.

At a correct luau one should not think of using knife or fork; indeed none are provided. The fingers are all that is necessary and large palm leaves are at hand to wipe them on. Even the poi is eaten with the digits and the consistency of the unique dish causes it to be termed "two-fingered poi," or "three-fingered poi," as it may be thick or thin. When a foreigner can dip two fingers into a dish of poi, twirl them dexterously and by a rapid motion land a good sized gob—no better word comes to mind—in his mouth he can make some claims to residence.

There are usually two or three men-of-war in the bay and the officers give hops—always in the afternoon—which are returned by prominent citizens or by representatives of the foreign powers. There is a cable from the telephone office running into the bay and the moment a man-of-war drops anchor two of the instruments are placed aboard and connected—one for the officers, the other for the crew—and the ship thus is in close touch with the shore.

The Government band, which is composed of excellent musicians, gives four concerts in the week, two on afternoons and two on evenings, and extra concerts in the hotel pavilion the night a steamer arrives. These are great public events and the park or hotel grounds are crowded. This band also plays on the wharf an hour before the departure of every steamer and the last air heard after the cable is slipped and the iron monster steams slowly into the bay, is the national anthem, the Hawaii Ponoii.

A beautiful custom is the decoration with flowers at each luau and when friends depart on the inter-island or trans-oceanic steamship. Wreaths by the hundreds, which the Hawaiians term "leis," are brought to the wharf or piled up near the luau board and thrown around the necks of those whom it is wished to decorate.

Once in a while a theatrical company comes down from the coast and then there is a comparatively riotous time for many nights, the usual bed time being changed from 9 o'clock to 11.

And more rarely yet, a company of natives essays to present an old Hawaiiain story by character portrayal on the stage of the one theater of the islands.

The writer attended one of these performances with Bronson Howard, in 1892, and the great playwright said he was never more amused. In one scene there was a circular piece of white cloth stretched on a frame in the flies. The director of the play came near the footlights and explained it was the moon. A fair Hawaiian was then hoisted by a rope, fastened around her waist, until she caught hold of the moon, when the curtain was dropped. The natives cheered lustily and said it was a great success, but Mr. Howard could never ascertain what was intended by the representation.

As for the coarser amusements they do not flourish as they once did, owing to the strict supervision of the Dole Government. Before the downfall of the monarchy and especially during the reign of Kalakaua, pursers of steamers touching at Honolulu made large sums of money by taking the male passengers to hula-hula dances at the Hawaiian capital.

The King had a score of these contortionists for his own delectation, much as a Turkish monarch enjoys a harem, and although he professed Christianity he would never give up his hula-hula girls.

The King was also an inveterate poker player, and while he sat in the palace the great American game was played everywhere. One feature of the game at which Kalakaua played was that the King never put any money on the table. All the others had to, however. It was sufficient for his highness to give his I. O. U., and there was a time when these bits of paper to the amount of $100,000 were floating around Honolulu. They did not bring much and were chiefly used in paying for cab rides, for Kalakaua had a tender spot in his heart for a cabby and whenever he heard that one had an I. O. U. with the royal signature attached he would issue an order on the exchequer that it be paid.

There is a paymaster in the American navy by the name of Stanton, now on the coast defense vessel Monterey, who has I. O. U.'s signed by Kalakaua to the amount of $5,000 framed in his cabin.

The Dole Government put a stop to the hula-hula dances, to poker playing and to dice throwing; the Sunday laws were also enforced and to-day Honolulu may be classed a model city.

There is no street sar service to speak of at the capital. One line runs to the resort known as Waikiki, but the cars make hourly trips and the mules sleep all the way. There is one railroad, a private enterprise, connecting with a sugar plantation. The islands are not yet connected by either telegraph or telephone.

Honolulu has no municipal government. The identity of the towns and cities of the islands is lost in that of the country, for the general congress makes laws for municipalities as well as for the country districts. The statutes of the island are framed after those in vogue in Massachusetts and the Supreme Judges are Americans, two being graduates of Yale.

The little army is well drilled and is composed principally of Americans, but the police force is native. The Board of Health tug and the pilot boat comprise the navy, but the inter-island steamers can be called upon at any time should a revolt occur on any of the other bits of land.

The great sport of the native is diving and swimming and he is an expert in handling a surf boat. As a deep water diver his superior does not exist.

There is but one manufactory on the Island of Oahu, and that is the sugar reducing works, five miles from the city. There is little raised near Honolulu save taro root. The city is the commercial center, and depends for food upon the other islands.

Vastly different is the Island of Hawaii, which is the garden spot of the group and is the source of nearly all the revenue. No better sugar producing land exists in the world than that on the windward side, and the Kona coffee is already eagerly sought, although it has been on the market but five years. Of the business done in 1896, amounting to something over $14,000,000, all but $4,000,000 represented the result of cultivation on the Island of Hawaii. On the leeward side there is excellent grazing land, and large herds of cattle abound. These furnish the meat supply for the islands. Rice is also grown, and bananas and pineapples can be cultivated to any amount.

The principal seaport of the island is Hilo, a mere village compared with Honolulu, having barely a thousand inhabitants, while the capital boasts of 30,000. But Hilo has a future. It has a better natural harbor than Honolulu and is six hours nearer San Francisco; so that in time it will be the terminus for freight steamers at least. At present all sugar that does not go out by sailing vessel and all other products from this island have to be shipped to Honolulu and transferred.

Aside from the vegetation, Hawaii is famed the world over for the grandeur of the scenery. On the windward side cliffs tower from the ocean that are as high as the palisades of the Hudson, and are topped with a profusion of tropical verdure. The rainfall on this side is almost incessant and crystal cataracts are forever plunging over the stone sides into the sea, while roaring at the base are foam-capped breakers.

In the center of the island rise two mountain peaks and they are capped the year round with snow. Half way up the side of Mount Kilauea is the volcano that many consider more interesting and more terrible than Vesuvius. The crater does not spout lava to a great height, but it is always active. It is a vast lake of fire, forever bubbling and boiling, and at times columns of molten lava are forced over the sides and roll down to the sea, a distance of thirty miles, making deep creases in the ground and leveling vegetation.

There is a hotel near the crater, called the Volcano House, which all tourists visit, and from there guides take them to the wonderful crater of Halamaumau.

The scenes around this Volcano House could only be depicted by Dore, inspired by the words of Dante. In the mornings, when the sun reasserts his supremacy and drives away the mists that always settle over the hillside at nightfall, those who arise betimes see in the north the peak of Manua Loa, towering 14,000 feet, with a crown of sparkling snow resting upon his patriarchal head. To the south stretches a field of lava—a dead sea of metal, circular in form—and from the center, far in the distance, a cloud of sulphur fumes continually rises from the crater. Around the Volcano House jets of steam puff from the ground in every direction, staining vegetation near them yellow, for the vapor is sulphur laden.

To the east of the hotel is an extinct crater, from the edge of which tourists glance down 2,000 feet. Mountain goats, feeding below, appear as insects.

But the sight of all is the live crater, to reach which tourists usually take sturdy little mountain horses in order to cross the field of lava. This barren stretch resembles a black, angry sea, that had been frozen stiff while it raged. Some waves are high in air and breaking, others undulating, and between them are deep valleys. Grotesque, uncouth, hideous forms are around and the lava crackles under the horses' hoofs. Bridges hastily thrown over chasms are crossed and the road winds round black crags that are bent and seem ready to fall.

It is an hour's ride to the corral, where the houses are tethered, and then but a short walk to what is called the shelter-house, from where the tourists look down into the pit. The time of arrival is generally 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so that they may have both day and night effect.

Down 200 feet and distant as many yards is a great mass that in daytime has a dull brick color, here and there seamed with a lighter hue. A bluish smoke rises lazily and changes to white as it ascends.

A peculiarity of this crater, and one that scientists fail to explain, is that it is more active after night sets in than during the day.

After a brief afternoon's inspection, the guides usually persuade the visitors to retire behind the shelter-house, and while partaking of the light luncheon that is brought on the pack horse, wait until the effect is heightened by darkness. The writer viewed this marvelous eruption one evening, in company with Bronson Howard and several other Americans. It is impossible to describe it in words; one can but relate what impressions the magnificent yet awful sight left on the memory.

It was just after nightfall, when all were seated in a group behind the shelter-house above mentioned, that the guide held up his hand and exclaimed: "Listen, she is just beginning her night's song."

As he spoke a low roar was heard and joined with it was a peculiar sound, a noise that resembled the dash of water against a ship's side when she is under way at sea.

Night closed in and dropped its darkness over the great field of lava. The stars were dimmed by a thin, sulphurous vapor, that rose from the ground. The guide said it was the hour when Pele and her sprites played, so we all walked to the cliff in front of the shelter-house.

Breaking the dull, red crust were columns of molten lava that rose, bubbling in air, to a height of thirty and forty feet, where they threw out sprays at the sides and tossed fiery darts at one another. These columns moved through the crust, tearing it, until they joined with others and whirled around and around, up and down. There were waves on the lake, waves at a red heat, that rolled slowly from the center to the bank and threw golden spray far up as they broke. Not one second was it the same; the fountains were forever changing and the mass slowly rising.

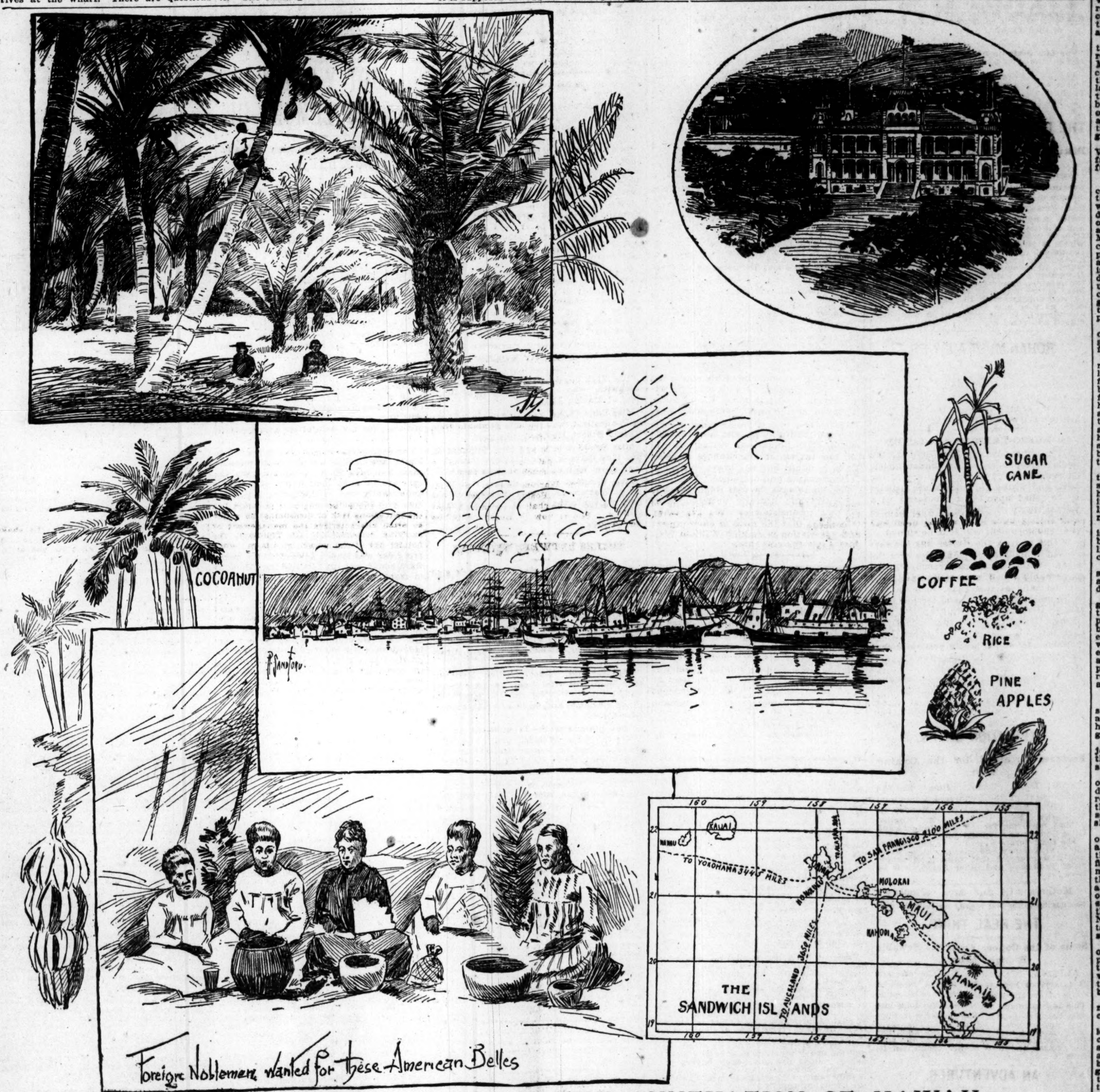
A dazzling light revealed strange figures on the sides of the precipices—imagination pictured projecting rocks as animals, and the twisted stones as lineaments of savage visages—and brought the faces of the tourists out in vivid contrast with the dark background.

A fountain spread into a fan, all the prismatic colors woven in the rim, then it became a rainbow of fire.

The roar of the molten billows grew louder. A huge comber started from the center, and gaining strength and volume as it moved, it rolled on and on, forced by a mighty subterranean power, leaped the bank, pushed over and over, until horses of gold, drawing chariots of fire, pranced along the back plain, to change into seething, twining serpents; then again into broad rivers that ran to the foot of the cliff. Another and yet another wave rose and pushed forward; in dozens of places they leaped the barrier, until it was one great geyser of lava, flowing in every direction, and the lake had covered the lower plain.

A hot wind came from below. An onrushing wave reached a pool of water that had formed in a hollow from a recent rain. The fire licked up the liquid, and a winding sheet of steam rose with the sulphur flames. The shroud wavered in the wind that blew from out the earth and through its prisms the bright yellow changed to rose. It was a flower unfolding in mid-air, the petals unwrapping and extending.

One tells strange stories of this crater. On many persons it exerts a mesmeric influence. Two men have plunged headlong over the cliff into the seething lava and the only explanation offered is that they were



WHAT AMERICA WILL GAIN BY THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

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rendered insane by the sight and irresistibly drawn by the terrible spectacle. Knowing the great tension to which nerves are subjected the managers of the Volcano House do not allow anyone to take liquor on the journey to the crater and guides have been known to knock bottles out of the hands of those who insisted upon something strong to drink.

Many tourists have noticed a man about 40 years of age always at the Volcano House, who goes regularly every afternoon and sits on the bank, gazing at the crater until midnight. The story goes that he was once a lawyer, enjoying a lucrative practice in an Eastern State, that upon a visit to the crater he became infatuated with the grewsome spectacle; returned home, sold his property and going immediately to the Island of Hawaii has remained there ever since. The guides at the Volcano House say he is wedded to the crater.

Nowhere on the islands are the old superstitions and religious beliefs of the natives so manifest as at the crater of Halamaumau. The missionaries were successful in abolishing Kahunaism (a species of witch-doctoring) and in having the Hawaiians abandon their idols, but when it came to convincing them that the Goddess Pele did not live in the crater of Halamaumau and that no such goddess existed, they found it impossible.

No matter how good a church member a Hawaiian may be he offers a tribute to Pele whenever he visits the mountain. During the early part of Grover Cleveland's administration Liliuokalani, then an ex-queen, made a trip to Hawaii, and offered a tribute to Pele, praying that her great and good friend in the United States might restore her to her throne. The next Sunday she was in her pew at the First Congregational Church in Honolulu.

As has been stated the Islands Maui and Kauai are garden spots, as in Hawaii, but what a different tale there is to tell of Holokai!

On this long narrow strip of land exist the lepers. There are nearly a thousand of them. The exact number the Government officials will not reveal. There they are segregated and are only visited once a month, when a boat belonging to the Health Department touches at the harbor, carrying provisions, medicine and such papers and letters as friends may send. No one save physicians are permitted to visit the island, and even they have difficulty in securing permits. The lepers can see the inter-island steamers running back and forth, and they can see the big ocean steamers as they make for Honolulu, but none of them ever stop at Molokai.

Leprosy shows no favorites. It attacks the foreigner and the native, the rich and the poor. Once a physician reports a man or woman thus diseased he or she is placed under arrest in a guard house, and as soon as possible taken to the island. There is no escape from this rule; it is a crime to aid one in evading it. The subject of leprosy is avoided in conversation on the islands. If a dear one is seized with the terrible scourge, he is spoken of as one who has died, with the exception that a different word is used.

A lady returning from the States after a six months' visit met an intimate friend who was dressed in mourning.

"And where is ——?" she asked, mentioning the name of her friend's son.

"He is gone," was the reply, and the subject was not referred to again.

Some say that leprosy is on the increase on the islands, others that it is decreasing. At any rate, it is a scar on the bright body of the Paradise of the Pacific that wishes to become a sister State to those now in the Union.

Several newspapers have referred to the coaling station of the United States called Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu. This is an error. The United States has no coaling station there and could not have without the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars in dredging. Many naval men think such a station would be useless and the establishment of one there will be met with bitter opposition.

Speaking of this an Admiral who had been on the Honolulu station recently said:

"It would be foolish to establish a coaling station on the islands. They are not on a direct route to any portion of the globe and the islands have no strategic importance whatever. Even should we have a war with China or Japan our ships would take the northern and shorter route to the Orient. A coaling station at Honolulu would be 3,000 miles out of their way.

"In case of a war that would call our ships into the South Pacific the same would be the case. I cannot imagine a conflict with any power in which Pearl Harbor would prove valuable as a coaling station. It would be far better to secure the Chincha islands, thirty miles off the coast of Peru."

The same officer spoke as follows regarding annexation:

"It would be a weak, foolish step for this government. Did you ever see a chess player move an important piece far into the center of the board without it being guarded? Yet that is what we would be doing. It has been the policy of the government to depend entirely upon its cohesive strength. With our endless resources between the Rockies and Alleghenies we could pour men and material down upon the seaboards until any enemy could be crushed.

"But once Hawaii is annexed everything will be changed. An enemy would attack that point first and we would have to defend it. Thus the great battle would be taken away from our shores, where we would surely win, 2,000 miles out into the Pacific. In order to hold the Hawaiian Islands we must be a great naval power."

From another point the annexation scheme will be bitterly attacked. What is there to gain? The entire business of the islands in 1895, both export and import, was a little over $14,000,000. There are houses in the States which do more. And then with the islands in the Union, what is gained? The United States will pay a debt of $4,000,000, for what? Alaska proved valuable because of the seal fisheries, but the Hawaiian Islands will bring nothing in to the Government. Some sugar dealers may be benefited, but even they are divided upon the subject. More tourists will undoubtedly be attracted when the Stars and Stripes float above the executive building at Honolulu, but this will only aid the hotel keepers and vessel men. A few emigrants may go to the islands and start coffee raising and sugar plating. But what else?

For the mere acquisition of territory the United States will move out into the open and expose a most vulnerable point to any enemy that may be made in the future; for Hawaii once annexed, she would have to be defended.

There are many interesting bits of information concerning the islands and their inhabitants that are summarized in the following paragraphs:

The Protestant religion is the most extensive, but there is no interference with others. Churches are numerous.

The schools are excellent, the system being that in vogue in the United States.

The native is a good scholar, and nearly all of them speak English as well as Hawaiian.

The Japanese on the island are of the lower classes, except those who own stores. The peons are held by overseers by a contract that is little better than slavery.

Within five years the disease beri-beri has appeared on Hawaii. It is akin to scurvy and is due to insufficient nourishment.

Four steamship lines run to Honolulu—the Spreckels Line, the Pacific Mail, the Occident and Orient, and steamers that start from Tacoma.

There is a regular line of sailing vessels between Frisco and the islands, with excellent passenger accommodations.

The fare by steamer from Frisco is $75; by sailing vessel, $40.

The trip by steamer lasts six to seven days, according to the boat; by sailing vessel it is ten days to a month.

The round trip from Honolulu to the Volcano, including the hotel expenses, is $40.

No one can land at Honolulu unless he shows $50 in currency.

No one can leave the islands without showing a passport. Anyone who has a bill against a person can stop the issuance of a passport.

The health of Honolulu is good, considering the fact that there is no sewage system.

The favorite beverage of the natives is gin and large quantities are consumed annually.

The Hawaiian language is peculiar, inasmuch as consonants are interchangeable. All pronunciation is on the vowels. For instance, one may spell the word "pass" either "pari" or "pali."

The native Hawaiian is honest. Doors at Honolulu are never locked. There is rarely an arrest for theft.

The President is elected for six years; the Senators for the same term and the Representatives for four.

There is a land tax, a personal property tax and a poll tax, but they are not excessive.

No one ever saw a snake on the islands. Wild boars are found on Hawaii and antelope on Molokai, but no other game abounds.

The soil is a soft black loam upon a bed of lava.

Such vegetables as cabbage, squash, turnips and peas do not grow well. They are forced ahead too rapidly and are tasteless.

The Hawaiians are of the Polynesian family. Some of the men are handsome, but the women are not good-looking. They are fat and squatty.

All the women in Hawaii ride astride, foreigners as well as natives. In fact, the horses are so trained they will not allow anyone to mount a side saddle.

THE LAND OF THE SANDWICH.

Since the good Kalakua,
Of the Kingdom of Hawaii
Put aside his regal scepter, they've been having quite a pull
As to who shall rule Owhyhee,
Maui, Oahu, Malokia,
Kaui, Lau'a, Niihau, Kahoolaui, as the sovereign mogul.

Oh, isles of the Pacific,
Where Kilauea burns terrific,
'Neath her heaven-piercing peak, with its hoary crown of snow,
And the lava's hieroglyphic
Invites men scientific
To ponder over forces that are potent down below,

Tell us Mauna Helekala,
Will thy fire be ever fallow?
Shall thy burning eye be quenched in an ever during night?
Will you need our oil or tallow,
To allume your coast so shallow,
Or our live electric wire, which we claim is out of sight?

Is there money in stock raising?
Are your mountains built for grazing?
And in brief, have you resources to maintain a sovereign state?
Have you ceased forever praising
The shark God? Are your ways in
Keeping with our system, or is monarchy your fate?

How about the festive Sandwich?
Does it flourish? Is the brand which
Adorns our lines of travel, of the vintage you most prize?
Have you widows that are big—rich,
And handsome maidens and sich?
And what of their complexion and the color of their eyes?

Answer by return of steamer,
For our eagle is a screamer,
And he's out "for a roll," on his skirmishes, you bet;
And we yet may have a prem'er,
That will see his way clear
To send old Uncle Samuel's fleet and lift you from the wet.

COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN.

THE PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

Discussion Was Mainly Over the Official Organ.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—International Pressmen's Union delegates had a long discussion to-day over the affairs of the American Pressmen, the organ of the union, which is published in Chicago. It arose on a proposition to raise the per capita tax from 25c to 30c for the support of the journal, which is published under a contract with the union. After being variously amended a substitute proposition was adopted, under which all unions will be assessed 25 cents November 1 towards support of the organ, the question, however, to be submitted to the local unions who may each be subscribers to, and supporters of the paper, or otherwise, as they may elect. Various minor amendments to the constitution were discussed and voted on.

ROHAN MUST ANSWER.

He Is Identified as Murderer Beinfohr's Assailant.

Skippy Rohan, the notorious little crook, who shot Caspar H. Beinfohr at Nineteenth and Benton streets Wednesday night, will be held for murder.

At the Coroner's inquest Saturday Eddie Beinfohr, the murdered man's 11-year-old son, gave a graphic account of the killing.

When called on to identify Rohan Eddie looked at him closely and said:

"He is the man who shot my father."

"Do you know that he will be hanged if he killed your father?"

"Yes, sir; but he is the man."

The verdict of the jury was that Rohan fired the shots and that three unknown men were the accomplices.

FOR THE SUMMER.

Gov. Tanner and His Wife Gone to Minnetonka.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—Gov. John R. Tanner and wife left this morning on the Chicago & Alton Limited for Lake Minnetonka, Minn., where they will spend the remainder of the heated portion of the summer.

Lieut.-Gov. W. A. Northcott of Greenville has been asked to attend to the duties of the office during the absence of the Governor. While Gov. and Mrs. Tanner are away the Executive Mansion will be remodeled and the $30,000 appropriated by the last Legislature will be expended on the work.

EXPOSITION DATES.

Features Arranged for the Coming Week.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—The management of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition has set apart next Monday as Kentucky Press Association English Jubilee, Surviving Terry Texas Rangers and Giles County and Pulaski Day.

The Confederate Veterans' Union will begin next Tuesday and continue three days, and it is expected that fully 75,000 people from Tennessee and other States will be here.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children.

THE REAL THING.

Some of the Copper From the Pewabic Brought Ashore.

ALPENA, Mich., June 19.—The steamer Root arrived here to-day with a barrel of copper from the wreck of the lost Pewabic. This is conclusive proof that the long lost ship has been found. The copper is in nuggets and weighs 1,500 pounds. The diver says that the hull is broken up, and that for a radius of fifteen feet around the boat the copper and iron of her cargo can be seen in large quantities.

AN ADVENTURER.

A Yachtsman Who Wants to Take a Long Trip.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 19.—The yacht Ramona, loaded to the water line and drawing five feet of water, will clear from this port next week for a voyage around the world, so says her owner, Capt. Holmes. The Captain claims to have taken a filibustering schooner to Cuba recently. He wants a newspaper man to accompany him on his trip.

Said to Be Successful.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—The Evening Telepragh says that a successful test was made of Inventor Keeley's new etheric engine before a number of prominent electricians and railway men. The engine weighs only 200 pounds and is said to have developed ten-horse power.

The Only Line Via Niagara Falls

To New York and Boston with through sleepers is the Wabash. Dining cars.

A Light Penalty.

KAUAKUNA, Wis., June 19.—Porter Ross, who killed his wife and Kittie Duprey at the Bealieu resort last March, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the maximum penalty for which is one year in the State penitentiary.

Riot in a Pants Factory.

Because The Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue, sells Mens' Good Cassimeres or Cheviot Pants at 95c. The greatest values in the land, $4 and $5 Pants at $2.45. Boys' Wash Pants, 12c; Boys' Duck Pants, 25c.

WHEAT HAS BEEN DULL AND HEAVY.

CONDITIONS GOOD, BUT TRADERS DON'T RESPOND.

CLOSE SAME AS LAST WEEK.

First Arrival of the Winter Cereal Shows the Quality to Be Unusually Good.

Notwithstanding the auspicious beginning, the last week was one of dull and dragging markets, with little speculation and no outside business to speak of, trading being confined wholly to professionals.

The statistical position is strong, as the visible supply is only about 20,000,000 bu, and Beerbohm estimates that the world's visible by July 1 will be only about 74,000,000 bu. The volume of business has been light, as traders were not inclined to buy in the face of the new crop, and were afraid to sell on account of the light stocks and the ease with which July wheat could be covered, but it was a case of "nothing is cheap when confidence is destroyed," and they simply played a waiting game while the market declined.

Foreign markets were much stronger than ours, and cables show an advance in the face of our decline.

Although no large volume of export business has yet been accomplished, a sufficient amount has been done to place the markets of this country in fair touch with those of the United Kingdom.

St. Louis exporters report that a good parcel of wheat for July shipment was placed at 80c cif Liverpool, and some at 79½c for July and August shipment, and barges show a disposition to take more at the same figures.

Millers also have been able to place a few lots of flour for July and July-August shipment upon the basis of the ruling values in our local wheat market.

On Monday July wheat sold up to 71⅜c, 2⅜c higher than Saturday's close, but the strength was short lived, and on Tuesday there was a heavy decline.

From that time on the fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits but the tendency was downward and July wheat closed the same Saturday as it did a week ago, and August and September wheat are also about the same as on last Saturday.

Corn, after advancing rapidly during the early part of the week, also closed at about the same as it did a week ago.

Cash corn is firm, from the fact that the elevators are taking all surplus offerings, and prices are about the same as on last Saturday.

Oats continue firm for cash, but futures are only nominal, and speculation is at a standstill.

The flour market is dull and stagnant, as millers were awaiting the arrival of new wheat. There is a little export business doing but the local business is slow.

The output of flour from mills of St. Louis and vicinity for the week was 32,300 bbls as compared with 46,700 bbls for the previous week.

The similarity existing between the conditions during the last season and those of 1891 have been so marked that a comparison may be interesting.

The first arrival of new wheat in 1891 was from Texas on June 15, and sold at $1.05¼. The first new wheat from Missouri and Illinois that year was on June 27, and it sold at $1 per bu.

The first arrival in 1897 was on June 19. It was Missouri wheat and sold for 90c per bu.

On June 19, 1891, cash wheat ranged from $1 to $1.01½ per bu, while the price of wheat during the month of July ranged from 82½c to 89c, and yet the crop of that year was the largest on record.

From the samples received so far this year the winter wheat crop of 1897 promises to be of unusually good quality, and this should cause a better range of prices.

Spring wheat is just entering its critical stage, and it is too early to form any definite idea as to the probable yield, but the acreage is large and the conditions unusually good.

Taking a bird's eye view of the situation and making due allowance for the generally favorable weather and conditions at present, the world's wheat crop will be not more than an average, and will probably be 10 per cent less than an average crop.

Egypt, India and Argentine will have no wheat for export worth considering and Australia will hardly have enough for her own requirements.

Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres reports that the exports from Argentine for the first three-quarters of the present crop year were but 53,798 tons of wheat, as compared with 267,079 tons for the corresponding period last year, and in some provinces the Government has been compelled to distribute wheat for seed.

French commercial agencies estimate that France will require to import 10,000,000 bu of wheat before the new crop is ready for the market, and that the total deficiency will be about 80,000,000 bu and the crop has since been badly damaged by a tornado.

The latest news from England is not so encouraging and the severe storms are doing some damage. The London Times says that the favorable weather during the latter part of May was only a sort of a deathbed repentance, and was not sufficient to wipe out the mischief that resulted from the severe frosts which occurred earlier in the month, and that there is nothing to justify any jubilant anticipations as to the main field crops for the season.

Locusts are threatening the wheat crop in Northern Africa. The crop in Romania and Bulgaria has been damaged by heavy rains and in parts of India the crops were ruined by earthquakes and storms, and the Russian winter wheat is in poor condition, but, on the other hand, the spring wheat in Russia is improving. Conditions are very satisfactory in Turkey, and nearly an average crop is promised.

Farmers have practically no wheat on hand, and stocks at country mills are completely exhausted. The visible supply is the smallest since 1891 and the world's visible is probably the smallest on record at this time of the year. These things should be sufficient to offset the fact that farmers as a rule must and always do sell the greater part of their new crop almost as soon as it is threshed, regardless of the market price.

Owing to the light offerings of cash wheat and the heavy premium over July which is asked, millers are not heavy buyers just now, but choice samples of No. 2 red are readily taken, and stocks in local elevators are dwindling rapidly.

The total stock of contract wheat in St. Louis elevators at present is only about 60,000 bushels.

With July wheat in Minneapolis 1½c over both St. Louis and Chicago, and the slowness in the movement of new wheat, it would appear that the advance in the price of July wheat should be fully as great in proportion to the decline in cash wheat as the date for delivery on July contracts approaches.

This is made still more probable by the fact that a good cash demand is reported from Chicago, Minneapolis, Toledo and Detroit, and stocks are unusually low at all of these points.

Chat From 'Change.

The arrival of the first car of new wheat of the season of 1897 was the subject for considerable discussion on 'Change yesterday, as traders were unable to agree as to the influence the new wheat should have upon the market. Some claimed that as the new wheat was at least ten days later than usual in arriving, and brought a good price, the effect should be bullish, but others claimed that when the new crop begins to move the prices should decline. The market fooled both sides, however, by remaining steady.

Traffic Commissioner Vanlandingham is prepa[illegible] a draft of a bill which was recom[illegible] at the meeting of the Traffic Co[illegible]ioners of all the leading commer[illegible]ies of the United States, which was held in Cincinnati, June 8. The bill is a composite measure, made up of parts of the Cullom, Foraker and what is known as the "substitute" bills, and will be urged as an amendment to the interstate commerce bill.

Assistant Doorkeeper Frank Mudge left for Des Moines, Io., Saturday, where he will pass his annual ten days' vacation, visiting friends.

The meeting of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau, which was to have been held Friday, was postponed until Tuesday, owing to the inability of some of the members to attend.

The interest in the Merchants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent Association is being revived and the new plan for rejuvenating the society meets with general favor.

The refusal of the Board of Directors to consider the petition to give Broker Babcock a hearing on his application for membership caused considerable ill-feeling on the part of some of the members, and President Langenberg was harshly criticised by several persons who were not aware of the fact that Mr. Langenberg was in favor of granting the petition.

The old reading-room of the Exchange is now occupied by the Booth Commission Co as an office and is one of the most convenient in the building.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

GRAPES—First arrivals of the season to-day, Alabama Niagaras, and sold at $2.25 per case of 8 3-lb boxes.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS—85c@$1 per 20-lb box.

PEARS—65@75c per 1-3-bu box.

APPLES—Receipts, — bu; shipments, 360. Selling at $2@2.75 per bbl.

NEW APPLES—Selling slowly at 20@25c per peck box for green and early harvest, and 30@40c for red June; 40@50c for white.

BLACKBERRIES—$1@1.50 per 6-gal case.

ORANGES—Receipts, 300 boxes; shipments, 192 boxes. Market steady and unchanged. California, $3@3.50.

LEMONS—Market steady. Receipts, 4 boxes; shipments, 651 boxes; $2.50@3 per box for choice to $3.50 for fancy.

PEACHES—Selling slowly at 25@50c per box.

BANANAS—Receipts, 28 cars; shipments, 13 cars. On orders: Medium bunches, 75c@$1; choice large, $1.25@1.50.

PLUMS—Very dull at 35@50c per case; 20@30c per 1-3 bu; wild goose, 60@75c per 6-gal case, 30@35c per 1-3 bu.

PINEAPPLES—Floridas, $2.75@3 per half crate.

COCOANUTS—Selling at $25 per 1,000.

STRAWBERRIES—Home-grown berry season about over. Market slow; selling at 35@75c per 3-gal tray, according to variety and condition.

RED RASPBERRIES—$1@1.50 per 3-gal case.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—$1@1.50 per 6-gal case.

GOOSEBERRIES—15@20c per gal; 75c per bu, 40@60c per case.

HUCKLEBERRIES—Very dull; most of Southern Missouri shipments arriving sour and unsalable; some fancy berries from $2 to $2.25 per 6-gal case.

CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—Dull at 40c@$1 per 10-lb crate.

CHERRIES—75@85c per ½-bu basket, $1.25@1.40 per tray.

CANTALOUPES—A few in, but almost entirely neglected; $1@1.50 per doz; $1.50@1.75 per hamper.

WATERMELONS—Dull at $200 per car for choice to fancy. Jobbing at $25@30 per 100 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Slow. We quote: Evaporated rings, fancy (white and dry), 3½c; choice, 3c; fair, 2¾c; dark and inferior, 2c; evaporated quarters, 2½c; cores and peelings, 1c; chopped, ½c; sun-dried quarters, choice, bright and large, 2¼c; inferior to fair, 1¼@2c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Receipts, 2,230 bbls and 2,250 bu; shipments, 1,608 bbls and 2,200 bu. Market dull, but steady. Ajax, 18@20c; Burbank, 33@34c; rural, 33c; early rose, 24@28c; Hebron, 30@32c.

SWEET POTATOES—Selling at $1.75 per bbl.

NEW ONIONS—Receipts, 325 sks and —— bu; shipments, 93 sks and —— bu; selling at $3@3.50 per bbl; $1.60@1.75 per sk.

CABBAGE—Receipts, ——; shipments, 7 cars. Market dull; $1.50 per crate; home-grown, 65@70c per bbl.

CAULIFLOWER—75c per bu box.

ASPARAGUS—Pint bunches, $1.25@1.35 per doz; hand bunches, 50c; home-grown, 25c per doz.

CUCUMBERS—25@50c per bu and $1@1.25 per bbl.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1.25@1.50 per bbl; new, 20@25c per doz bunches; some poor stock sold as low as $1 per bbl.

CARROTS—New Southern, on orders, 25@35c per doz bunches; $1.25 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Home-grown, choice washed, on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

HORSERADISH—Home-grown on orders, $3 per bbl.

CELERY—Florida selling at 25@35c per bunch.

TOMATOES—Market overstocked and selling slowly. Mississippi, 60@75c per crate. Some small and green selling as low as 50c. Arkansas, 40@50c per 1-3 bu.

NEW POTATOES—Steady at 75c per bu for choice.

STRING BEANS—Quiet at 90c@$1.25 per bu for round; 75@80c for wax and flat; 1-3 bu, round, 40@50c; flat and wax, 30@40c; ½-bu round, 60@65c; flat and wax, 50c.

LETTUCE—$1 per bbl for home-grown.

GREEN PEAS—Shipped stock not wanted; home-grown, 60@70c per bu.

GREEN PEPPERS—65@75c per bu.

RHUBARB—10@18c per dozen bunches for home-grown.

GUMBO—$1.50@1.75 per 6-gallon case.

SPINACH—Dull at 20@40c per bu; 80c per bbl.

LEEKS—15@20c per doz bunches.

KALE—90c@$1.25 per bbl; home-grown 50c per bu.

EGG PLANT—25c per dozen.

LIMA BEANS—A few in; selling from 50@60c per bu.

SQUASH—1-3 bu. 25c; $1.50@2 per bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady.

Creamery—		Dairy—	
Extra	14 @14½	Extra	11½
Firsts	12 @12½	Firsts	10¼
Seconds	10½@11½	Seconds	8 @ 8½

COUNTRY BUTTER—5@7c.

GREASE BUTTER—Average receipts, 3c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Wisconsin—Full cream, twins, 8¾c; singles 9c; Y. A., 8¾c; Southern Wisconsin and Illinois—Twins, 7@7½c; singles, 7@7¾c; Y. A., 7½@8c; skims, 4@6c; brick from 6½c for poor to 9c for choice; Swiss, 11@12c.

EGGS.

The receipts to-day were 2,333 cases and shipments 2,147 cases.

Market well supplied at 7¼c for choice near-by receipts; Southern stock lower.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts, 343 coops and 40,735 lbs, dressed; shipments, 49,220 lbs dressed and —— coops. Springs are in poor demand and hens, etc., dull and nominal. Quotations; Chickens steady; hens, 5½c for straight lots; roosters, 3@3½c. Ducks, 5c per lb. Geese, 3c per lb. Turkeys selling at 5c per lb for average receipts. Pigeons, $1 per dozen. Spring chickens weak at 9@10c per pound for small chickens to 11c for large; spring ducks 6c and geese 5@5½c per lb. Small springs of any kind not wanted.

VEALS—Choice fat, 4c; poor, 3½c.

LAMBS—Spring lambs dull at 4½@5½c.

WHISKY.

Market steady on a basis of $1.19 for distillers' finished goods.

HIDES, PELTS, FEATHERS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Quiet, but very firm.

Green salted, Western	7¾
Green salted, Arkansas and Southern	7½
Dry flint, Southern	13 @13½
Dry flint, native	13
Dry salted	11
Glue stock, green and dry	8 @ 6
On selections—	
Green salted, No. 1	8
Green salted, No. 2	7¼
Dry salted, No. 1	11
Dry salted, No. 2	10½
Dry flint, No. 1	14
Dry flint, No. 2	12

WOOL.

Market firmer, with better inquiry.

Missouri, Illinois, etc.—	
Choice	17
Fair	16 @16½
Braid and low	16 @16½
Light fine	13 @14
Slightly burry	13 @15
Hard burry	10 @12
Southern hard burry	10 @10½
Northern and Western—	
Bright and medium	15 @15½
Medium	13¾
Fine medium	11½@12
Heavy fine	9½@10½
Light fine	11½@12½
Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, etc.—	
Medium	14 @15
Fine medium	11 @12
Fine, 8 to 12 months	10 @11
Fine, 6 months	8 @ 8½
Sandy and heavy	6 @6½
Tub-washed—	
Choice	23½
Fair	21 @22
Coarse and low	17 @19

Uncured 1c and part cured ½c less.

SHEEPSKINS—Dull. Green salted, long-wooled, 60@80c each; dry, 25@50c; smaller sizes and lambs, 15@30c; shearlings, green, 5@15c; dry, worthless, fallen pelts, 5@5½c per lb, according to quality and condition.

DEERSKINS, ETC.—Deerskins quotable at 15c per lb for prime; damaged, half price; antelope, 10c; goatskins, 10@20c each.

FEATHERS—Quiet. Prime white live geese, small sacks, 39c; large sacks, 37c; gray and quilly, 32c; white, old, 31@33c; X, 25@28c; XX, 18@20c; XXX, 12@14c; XXXX, 8c; tare, 8@10c per cent. Chicken—Dry picked, 2½c. Duck—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Turkey—Tail, clear, 16c; wing, 7c; wing and tail, mixed, 10c; wing and pointers, 6c; pointers, 3c.

BEESWAX—Prime steady at 25½c.

TALLOW—Country—No 1, 2¾c; No 2, 2@2¼c. Cake out of season. Choice packers' 3⅛c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 60@65c per 100 lbs. Old rope—No 1, $1; No 2, 50c. Old rubber, arctics out, $3.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls—Round hoops, 29c; flat hoops, 25c; lard bbls, 20c; meal bbls, 22c; produce bbls, 19c; lard tcs, 92½c; half tcs, 80c; pork bbls, 70c; half bbls, 60c.

SALT—Domestic, 75@80c per bbl this side and 70@75c E side.

SORGHUM—Dull. Quotable at 10@20c per gal, according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—Green jobbing at 70c per bu. Scotch, 80c; split, $1.05.

PEANUTS—In fair request. Red, 1¼@1¾c per lb; white, 2@2¼c.

HEMP—Missouri, undressed, $70@80 per ton.

BAGGING—On orders (large lots less): 1¾-lb, 5¾c per lb; 2-lb, 5¾c; 2¼-lb, 6¼c. Iron ties, 65c.

HONEY—Extracted, in cans, 6@6¼c; in bbls, 4@4¼c per lb; choice white comb, 11@12½c; amber, 9@10c; dark, 7@8c.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, gasoline and turpentine, 90c; vinegar, 50c; black oil, 40c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; do ½-bbls, 40c; sugar, 12½c; whisky, 60c; do ½-bbls, 50c; wine, 50c; sauerkraut, 25c; pickle, 40c; molasses, 35c; lard tcs, 40c. Broken staves or heads, 25c off, with 2c discount for each missing hoop.

BROOM CORN—Slow; unchanged. Quote as follows: New stock at $20@25 per ton for common to $30@35 for choice to $50 for fancy.

BONES—Choice bleached, $11@12 per ton; partly bleached, $10; skinny, junk, $9; slaughter-house stock, $8@9.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron—Wrought, 35c per 100 lbs; heavy cast steel and malleable, 25c; stove plate, 20c; burnt, 10c. Brass—Light, $4; heavy, $6.50. Copper, $8; lead, $2.50; zinc, $..25; pewter, $8.

WHITE BEANS—Steady. Country sell at 40@65c per bu; weevily less. Eastern hand-picked, medium, jobbing at 80@85c; pea beans at 65@70c; Lima beans, 2¾@3c.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops—Cooper flour bbls, $4; country, $3; half bbls, $3@3.50; elm, 25c higher; coiled elm (6-foot), $5@5.15; pork bbls, $5@6; lard tcs, $9@9.50. Staves—Flour bbls, $4.50; culls, $2.50@3; half bbls, $3@3.50; pork bbls, $16; lard tcs, $22; beer kegs, $12@16. Heading—Flour bbls, 3@3¾c per set.

MOSS—Gray, 1¾@1⅞c; gray and brown mixed, 1¾@2c; black and brown mixed, 2¼@2½c; black, 2¾@3¼c. Country, machine-picked—XX, 2c; XXX, 3c; XXXX, 4c.

COTTON.

LOCAL MARKET—Firm. Sales, 193 bales. Quotations: Ordinary, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6¾c; low middling, 7¼c; middling, 7⅝c; good middling, 7⅞c; middling fair, 8⅛c. Tinges ⅛c and stains ⅜c below white.

WAREHOUSE STATEMENT TO-DAY.

	1896-97.	1895-96.
Net receipts to-day	19	3
Net receipts since Sept. 1	107,656	111,208
Net shipments to-day	210	267
Net shipments since Sept. 1	538,600	565,046
Gross receipts to-day	356	520
Gross receipts since Sept. 1	533,925	542,627
Gross shipments to-day	165	256
Gross shipments since Sept. 1	102,981	88,628
Stock on hand	22,548	29,761

LIVERPOOL—Market quiet; prices firm; uplands, 4⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady: June, 4 5-64d; June and July, 4 5-64d; July and Aug., 4 5-64d; Aug. and Sept., 4 1-64d; Sept. and Oct., 3 59-64d; Oct. and Nov., 3 53-64d; Nov. and Dec., 3 50-64d; Dec. and Jan., 3 49-64d; Jan. and Feb., 3 49-64d; Feb. and March, 3 49-64d; March and April, 3 50-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot quiet, firm and 1-16c higher; middling, 7 13-16c. Futures closed very steady. Sales, 50,000 bales.

	Closing Friday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing Sat'day.
June	7.35	7.39	7.32	7.39
July	7.35	7.39	7.33	7.39
August	7.29	7.34	7.27	7.34
September	7.05	7.09	7.03	7.09
October	6.90	6.91	6.87	6.91
November	6.86	6.87	6.84	6.87
December	6.89	6.90	6.88	6.90

THE HOT WEATHER SENT LEMONS UP.

LONG-HEADED DEALERS REAPING A HARVEST.

OTHER THIRD STREET NEWS.

Watermelons Have Had Their Ups and Downs and Strawberries Are About Done For.

A short time ago the woes of the foreign fruit dealers were referred to in this column. Lemons were then entirely neglected, and holders of big stocks were disgusted. When the hot spell set in ten days ago the dealers began to ask the prices. The demands of the trade have been such since then that prices advanced fully $1.50 per box. The men who were prepared for this big rise are now in clover. John Gorman is one of the lucky ones. He had 3,000 boxes in his cellars ready for the advance and is now unloading very fast. The Gunn Fruit Co. and V. Scalzo Fruit Co. had good supplies and so did Ginocchio Bros. & Co., who are now busy with the local and order trade. W. R. Barnhart said: "There goes an Italian now that has thirty boxes of lemons back in my store and I just offered him $40 if he would leave them there, a proposition he rejected."

One of the firms on the street that handle Southern products is making a diligent search for a fakir—a produce operator, who has spread the report that many of its patrons are going barefooted, the result of shipping them too many cucumbers and other truck that sank in value to almost freight charges recently. The amusing feature of the charge is that the firm takes the matter very seriously.

The first installment of Michigan strawberries arrived yesterday, but the train came in five hours late, leaving the receiver little opportunity to unload especially on Saturday, when the wholesale trade for perishables is so limited. St. Louis has had a surfeit of strawberries in her great local crop which was cheap enough to place berries for weeks within the reach of the poorest class, and it will be difficult to revive interest now. The strawberry season may be regarded over until the first Florida receipts appear again next January.

The market is glutted with huckleberries. Southwest Missouri and northeast Arkansas shipped so much here the last few days that the dealers don't know what to do with them. Private families will not have a chance to buy again this season nearly as low as they can be had the next few days. The canning factories and preserving establishments do not seem to be taking advantage of the opportunity existing now.

The big shipping points or producing districts are now the big distributing points of the country and not the large cities, as heretofore. Whether this will work to the advantage of the producer or not is an interesting subject for debate. The prices for a car are telegraphed broadcast to every town large enough to consume a car of potatoes, melons, tomatoes or any other product raised for distant markets. The greatest losses to the distributors came from the class that orders the goods and then refuses to accept them on some pretext when the market fails to reveal a margin on arrival of goods.

The course of the market for new potatoes has been a surprise to the trade. At a season when the decline should be steady or gradual a reaction has set in and the tide turned the other way. The demand upon Arkansas, which has been the principal source of supply, has been so heavy from other markets that St. Louis' portion has been surprisingly small. Last Friday's receipts from that State (two trains of about thirty-two cars) had only five cars for St. Louis, the others passing through.

With advancing values the dealers here declare they have not been able to unload at a profit of $10 a car on the average on the receipts of the past ten days.

The watermelon market during the last two weeks has had more ups and downs than a man with a short leg. The protracted cool spell that vanished about June 12 kept prices low enough for a while to disgust the Florida shippers, and they pulled out for other fields and soon the market became bare. The wires were kept hot trying to secure melons, and finally two cars were unloaded yesterday and several more are about due, and the roasting hot weather which develops such an appetite for the big, juicy melon remains with us to sustain the prices ruling now.

There are some solicitors going out now who must be credited with "great heads." One is especially worthy of mention. He has been out all winter and has built up an enormous trade for his firm. When he drops into a shipping district his first query is "Are you organized?" If not, he hastens to show them the evils and sad results of such a state of things. He shows them how hard it is now for a man to make a dollar even in the most legitimate channels of trade outside of a trust or corporation. He shows them how the Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts are absorbing all the wealth of the country and the other trusts and corporations taking what's left, and then assures them their only hope is through organization. He calls a meeting, gives them a strong talk on a union of forces, not forgetting his firm and its ability to take care of such organizations. He has such a long list of officers that scarcely a shipper is not provided for in this way. He has his firm appointed their agent for St. Louis and then goes to the next town and thus the good work goes on. When the producers are organized he has also his well-matured plans to get them in line.

The woes of the farmer and producer are not half told in the discouraging low prices existing for his products in every market in the country. A letter from a hard worker at Minturn, Ark., to his merchants here, P. M. Kiely & Co. closes with, "I have less every year. Wolves killed more than half my sheep last winter."

FINANCIAL.

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B B. GRAHAM, 3d Vice-Prest. N. A. McMILLAN, Treas. IRWIN Z. SMITH, Sec'y.

NOW VERGING ON PROSPERITY

IS THE WAY THE SITUATION IS FIGURED.

GAINS IN THE IRON TRADE.

Crop Reports From All Sides Are Decidedly Encouraging.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Commercial Advertiser says:

The improvement in financial and commercial affairs, so far from faltering, appears to be gaining strength. Another week has gone by without damage to the growing crops, and it is now seen that whatever of evil resulted from the cold weather a short time ago has been offset since by a spell of forcing heat, with sufficient moisture. The crop situation is all that could be wished, looked at in its entirety, while in certain sections, notably the Northwest, it is extremely favorable. The worst that can be said is that the season is a little late. The great factor in the country's prosperity is therefore as important and as large as at any time, which is something that people should remember.

Enough is known about crop prospects abroad to make it pretty certain that there will be a good market for our produce.

The hardening of exchange and the shipment of small quantities of gold from time to time are most natural in view of the known facts, and if there is anything unusual in them, it is that more gold is not being shipped. Everybody, of course, now understands that the advance in exchange is simply due to the fact that it is conforming to the new gold point established by the changes in exchange rates at European centers.

Gold shipments on a moderate scale are to be expected for some little time, although it is to be noted that the advance in securities is beginning to impress London to some extent. All are agreed on the statement that more interest is being taken in our securities abroad than has been for a long time. Undoubtedly London has been a buyer on balance in the last thirty days, which naturally has tended to offset the importations of merchandise from abroad. Happily these importations seem to have been decidedly checked of late. Hence the sluggishness of the gold movement and the dull exchange market. People are still afraid to load up their warehouses and shelves with goods, although large profits are apparently offered by the tariff. The trade reports are distinctly encouraging. The iron trade, perhaps the best barometer of all, has made noted gains in the last couple of weeks.

Broadly, then, improvement is progressing without a check of any consequence, and we are verging upon a period of commercial and industrial activity. The financial horizon is clear. Money is cheap, and its owners and controllers are beginning to employ it.

The time is most propitious for investment. There is no better way of employing credit than by buying good securities.

THE POST'S REVIEW.

All Reports Are of a Brighter Condition of Affairs.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Post says:

Most people in the professional stock exchange fraternity, at all events, looked for a smart downward reaction in to-day's prices for securities. There was therefore a good deal of scattered selling at the start, but the market acted under this pressure much as it did last Tuesday afternoon. Prices receded, where they declined at all, slowly and hesitatingly, and the withholding of the manipulative bids, which controlled the market yesterday appeared to have no other influence than to put a stop to active trading. The day's business was relatively insignificant, only 90,330 shares were sold, against 273,034 on Tuesday, the maximum of the week.

But the declines were insignificant and there were enough scattered net advances to give at least the appearance of a continued upward movement.

Of news there was practically nothing to influence the market. There were some indications of rather heavier gold shipments early next week. More than $1,000,000 is already ordered. This is not strange, since Wednesday's steamer is the last which can carry drafts against the July coupons. The import statement showed a singularly regular maintenance of the average of the last three weeks.

In the bank statement loans were of course expanded by the speculative buying of securities.

In all branches, trade, excepting possibly the trade in grain consumption, is rather rapidly overtaking production; on this point the trade reviews unanimously agree. In the iron, coal, leather and print cloth industries this movement is easily apparent. It does not seem that the buying is of a determined speculative character, and most of the purchasers are figuring cautiously to place their contracts at the market. Prices are therefore not in any notable degree affected. In the main, all the industrial markets report larger trade, better feeling and decidedly brighter hopes, but as yet no change in prices.

Western Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Following are the closing quotations on Western stocks:

Atchison	12	Ontario & West.	14¾
Adams Express	150	Oregan Nav	20½
Alton & T. H.	60	O. S. L. & U. N.	17¾
American Ex.	111	Pacific Mail	29
B. & O.	11	P., D. & E.	⅛
Canada Pacific	61	Pittsburg	164
Can. Southern	49¾	Pullman Palace	164¾
Central Pacific	10	Reading	21¾
Ches. & Ohio	17½	Rio G. Western	12½
Chi. & Alton	148	do pfd	36½
C., B. & Q.	81⅜	Rock Island	70⅜
Chicago Gas	90⅛	St. Paul	78⅛
Con. Gas	167	do pfd	137½
C. C. C. & St. L.	24	St. P. & O.	58⅝
Colo. C. & I.	1	do pfd	142
Cot. Oil Cert.	14¼	Southern Pacific	15
Del. & Hudson	107¼	Sugar Refinery	123¾
D., L. & W.	152	Tenn. C. & I.	24¾
D. & R. G., pfd.	41	Texas Pacific	10⅜
Erie	14	T. & O. C., pfd.	40
do 1st pfd	32½	Union Pacific	6
do 2d pfd	18⅜	U. S. Express	38
Fort Wayne	164	W., St. L. & P.	5½
G. Northern pfd	120	do pfd	15¼
C. & E. I., pfd.	95	Wells Fargo Ex.	105
Hocking Valley	2½	Western Union	83¼
Illinois Central	96⅛	W. & L. E.	¾
St. P. & D.	21⅝	do pfd	3
K. & T., pfd	35⅛	Minn. & St. L.	19¾
L. E. & W.	15	Den. & Rio G.	11
do pfd	66	Gen. Electric	33¼
Lake Shore	171	Nat'l Linseed	12½
Lead Trust	28¾	Colo. F. & I.	19⅝
L. & N.	49⅝	do pfd	87
L. & N. A.	¼	T., St. L. & K. C.	5¼
Manhattan Con.	87⅝	do pfd	18⅛
Mem. & Char.	15	Southern	9
Mich. Central	99⅜	do pfd	28⅝
Missouri Pacific	18⅜	Tobacco	73
Mobile & Ohio	20	do pfd	106
Nash. & Chatt.	66	Rubber	17½
N. J. Central	83¼	do pfd	61
N. & W., pfd.	29	Spirits	11⅛
N. American Co.	4⅞	do pfd	30⅝

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307 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Also Cotton, Grain and Provision futures. We charge the regular rates of commission prescribed by the rules of the various Exchanges, with which we are connected by SPECIAL LEASED WIRES.

We also execute orders in local securities and negotiate loans on collateral securities.

Northern Pacific	14⅛	A. T. & C. Co.	90
do pfd	41½	A. C. Co.	165
U. P., D. & G.	1⅜	A. S. R., pfd.	106⅛
Northwestern	110⅛	Leather, pfd	58⅛
do pfd	158	P. C. C. & St. L., pfd	45
N. Y. Central	100⅝		
N. Y. & N. E.	37	O. R. & N., pfd.	54⅛

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase	$ 789,475
Loans, increase	4,822,100
Specie, increase	783,400
Legal tenders, increase	1,861,500
Deposits, increase	7,417,100
Circulation, decrease	258,800

The banks now hold $48,390,950 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

St. Louis Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Boatmen's Bank	$161 00	$ ......
St. Louis National Bank	80 00	84 50
St. Louis Trust Co.	133 50	137 00
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.	83 50	84 00
Lindell Ry. stocks	......	138 00
Broadway Cable bonds	100 25	......
Union Depot Ry. bonds	......	111 50
Granite Mountain	......	90
Hope Mining	......	8 00
American Nettie	53¾	55
Southern Electric com	48 00	49 50
Southern Electric pfd	90 50	92 00

Sales: American Nettie, 300 at 53¾c.

Bank Clearings.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per cent. Inc.	Dec.
New York	$622,654,298	3.6	....
Chicago	85,509,054	....	5.6
Boston	89,230,428	8.6	....
Philadelphia	59,986,820	....	12.8
St. Louis	28,338,813	17.1	....
San Francisco	13,839,938	3.7	....
Baltimore	13,968,772	5.3	....
Pittsburg	14,509,358	2.8	....
Cincinnati	12,848,700	....	12.2
Kansas City	9,878,930	3.7	....
New Orleans	6,336,301	....	15.0
Buffalo	3,967,888	....	15.0
Milwaukee	4,304,954	....	6.3
Detroit	5,551,816	....	5.4
Louisville	6,235,827	13.6	....
Minneapolis	6,440,274	....	1.0
Omaha	4,619,320	....	....
Providence	5,586,100	13.8	....
Cleveland	2,277,792	....	5.1
Houston	3,612,748	18.1	....
St. Paul	3,360,474	....	30.8
Denver	2,556,271	1.1	....
Indianapolis	4,925,160	17.1	....
Columbus, O.	3,922,000	1.8	....
Hartford	2,277,792	....	5.1
Richmond	1,945,922	....	12.2
Washington	1,962,552	....	....
Toledo	1,522,450	19.6	....
St. Joseph	1,227,702	9.9	....
Peoria	1,279,102	....	11.8
Memphis	1,436,008	....	7 1

MORTALITY RECORD.

Fifty Deaths Less Than the Similar Week of Last Year.

The total number of deaths from all causes in this city during the week was 225, or 19.5 per 1,000 of estimated population, as compared with 276 for the week ending June 20 of last year. There was an increase of 67 deaths over the previous week. Of these 31 were zymotic, 38 constitutional, 102 local, 33 developmental and 21 by violence.

There were 68 deaths of children under 1 year, 86 under 5 years, and 52 deaths of persons 60 years old and over; 53 died in public institutions and 32 inquests were held.

The number of deaths from consumption reached 21, from pneumonia 12, convulsions 17, senility 18, diarrhoeal 15 (under 5 years of age), enteritis 15, whooping cough 3.

During the week there were six deaths by homicide and 14 by accident.

The births reported numbered 160, not including 16 still-births.

BIG CLEARINGS.

The Record Was Broken by Thursday's Business.

The St. Louis bank clearings for the week were the heaviest on record, aggregating $30,800,510, as compared with $24,446,555 for the previous week, and $22,760,915 for the corresponding week a year ago.

These phenomenal clearances were caused by the record-breaking clearances of Thursday when the clearings amounted to $8,056,376, over a half million dollars heavier than any other single day's clearings in the history of the Clearing House Association.

The balances for the week were also large, being $5,445,220, as compared with $3,292,277 for the previous week, and $2,885,941 for the corresponding week of last year.

The heavy business was caused by the big street railway deal of a few days ago.

Wanted to Get Even.

John Audie, an 18-year-old boy, was fined $100 by Judge Peabody Saturday morning for disturbing the peace. For revenge against John Waldemeyer of 1713 South Third street for sending him to the Workhouse, Audie threw bricks at the building until every window was broken.

MEDICAL.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. [illegible]
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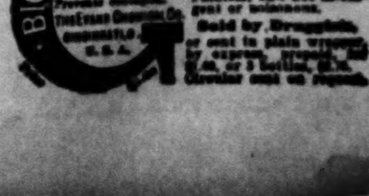

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
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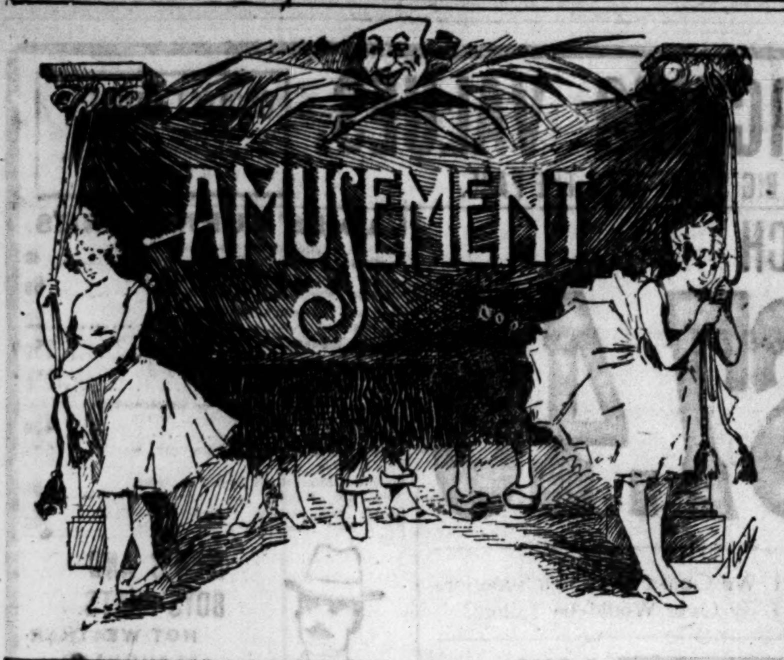

From grand opera to "The Chimes of Normandy" is a far cry, but the Boston Lyric Stock company has made the transition successfully in other cities and expects to do it here. "Carmen" will be sung for the last time to-night and "The Chimes" will be put on to-morrow evening. The cast follows:

Germaine	Fatmah D'ard
Serpolette	Clara Lane
Gertrude	Addie Norwood
Nanette	Bertha Lehman
Grenicheaux	Payne Clark
The Marquis	Edgar Temple
Gaspard	J. K. Murray
The Baillie	John Reed
The Notary	Richard Jones

The managers of the company claim that the organization is capable of as good work in romantic light opera as it has shown itself in the heavier productions. The repertoire of the company is really wonderful in its variety and extent. There is probably not another organization in the world that can put on as many operas without rehearsal. Business at the Cave during the "Carmen" engagement was good, but not as large as the merit of the production justified.

An enormous attendance is assured for Tuesday night as the performance will be for the benefit of the St. Louis Press Club. Many tickets have been sold.

—o—

"Nanon" will be sung at Koerner's Park to-morrow night, the "Boccaccio" run ending this evening. It is several years since this sprightly composition of Genee has been heard in St. Louis, and the pretty waltz music that runs through it will be grateful to the ears. The cast follows:

Marsellac	Ben Lodge
Hector	Chas. Hawley
D'Aubigne	Chas. O. Bassett
Louis XIV	Kraft Walton
Nanon	Annie Meyers
Ninon	Tillie Salinger
Mad. Maintenon	Alice Gaillard
Gaston	Drew Donaldson
Abbe	Francis Gaillard
Sergeant	W. H. Brown
Commissionaire	Jack Boyle
Mad. de Frontenac	Lillian Knott
Countess Houliers	Dollie Delroy
Pierre	Van Dyn
Aunt Theresa	Nellie Russell
Bombardini, a drummer	Sinclair Nash
Armande, a nun	Ida Verner
Batiste	Jack Walsh
Jacqueline	Ada Mansfield

—o—

Whatever the weather may be in other places, it seems always cool at the Boyton Garden Theater and Chute. There has been but one bad feature about this resort, and that is soon to be removed, the management says. The audiences have had no protection from rain. A great canvas top is to be spread over the seats and shelter afforded from both rain and sun. Beginning with to-day a regular Sunday matinee will be given at the Boyton. The new bill this week is a strong one, including the Ammons; Clerise Trio, in musical specialties; a sketch, entitled "Fragments;" the Carpos Brothers, acrobats; Mandola, juggler; May Ferguson, singer, a St. Louis girl; the Barrett Brothers, and Frank Reis.

—o—

Bobby Gaylor will head the bill at Forest Park Highlands this week. Mr. Caylor, whose "Well, anyhow!" is now a household saying, has a style of fun-making unique and peculiar to himself. Bernard Dyllyn, a popular baritone and singer of songs of every description—sentimental, pathetic and humorous—is another big attraction. Then there will be Harry Atkinson, the "Australian Orpheus," in his vocal imitations and burlesques; Juno Salmo, the "Golden Mephisto," a contortionist; O'Rourke and Burnette, buck and novelty dancers and funmakers; Edna Collins, vocalist, and Lewis and Ernest, in another laughable blackface spetch. These acts form a bill which in point of strength would be difficult to equal.

Col. Hopkins' Pavilion progresses in public favor with each performance, the public appreciating the efforts made to thoroughly provide for its entertainment and convenience. Papinta has been engaged by Col. Hopkins for his next week's bill.

—o—

Christie MacDonald, who for a number of years has appeared in principal roles with Francis Wilson will be seen as Little Jack Horner in Stirling and Bowels' musical extravaganza, "Bo-Peep." This will be Miss McDonald's first appearance in tights.

—o—

Another excellent vaudeville bill will be presented to the patrons of the Suburban this week, commencing with a matinee today. Jennie and Arthur Dunn will make their first appearance in vaudeville at a summer garden. Mr. Dunn, it will be remembered, was with "The Derby Winner" a few seasons ago. He was also seen for two years as the little old man in "Sinbad the Sailor," and took the place of Eddie Foy during the last engagement of "The Crystal Slipper." His last successful engagement was as the principal comedian of Rice's "Excelsior" company, at Hammerstein's Theater, in New York. Watson and Hutchins, a comedy German sketch team, that was a leading feature of Tony Pastor's Own Company for several seasons; St. Clair and Lorena, in a farce entitled, "A Woman of a Few Words," and the Century Comedy Four," a quartette of young men, are other new attractions. Pauline Hall and Ezra Kendall will be retained.

—o—

Bellevue Garden will be opened to-night for the summer season by the Bellevue Theater Minstrel Co., headed by Arthur Deming, one of the most promising minstrels in the country. Among the others in the company are McMahon and King, who were at Forest Park Highlands last season; the Electric Quartette, Dan Allmon, Hunter and Connors, club swingers; J. Albert Gates, interlocutor and baritone soloist. There will be a strong orchestra and the usual accessories. D. H. Morrissey is manager of the garden and D. Morrissey is the owner.

—o—

Grace Henderson, formerly wife of the Chicago manager, Dave Henderson, is going into vaudeville in August. Herbert Hall Winslow and Will R. Wilson, two clever young writers, are preparing a play fir her.

—o—

The "Teresita Waltz," Pickaninny Serenade," "Little Duchess," "Gavotte" and "Up-to-Date" waltzes, the latest compositions of Rudolph Aronson, will be performed at this summer's "Al fresco" concerts, by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch's conductorship in Philadelphia, and by the Metropolitan Orchestra on the Madison Square Roof Garden, under the direction of Adolf Neuendorff.

—o—

Jessie Mae Hall, the St. Louis girl singing at Forest Park Highlands this week, opens her fifth season as a star on Sept. 6 in Chicago. She will produce several dramas and comedies.

Addie Norwood
Uhrig's Cave.

THE METROPOLITAN STAGE.

Women Achieved the Notable Successes Last Season.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The women of the stage are winning the laurels to-day. While there are several young men who have forged to the front in recent years, most of the dramatic successes in the same time have been made by women. The same is true of dramatic authors. Mrs. Burnett, Martha Morton, Marguerite Merrington, Madeline Lucette Ryley and others have distinguished themselves.

The four great plays of last season were "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," at the Lyceum, "Under the Red Robe," at the Empire; "Secret Service," at the Garrick, now in London, and "Tess of the D'Urberville." Mrs. Ryley wrote the first-named and Minnie Maddern made Tess one of the greatest dramatic successes of the decade. Viola Allen made "Under the Red Robe" a tremendous success, though a woman of less ability could hardly have failed in such a strong part. "Secret Service" was the only marked success of a man and in it William Gillette won the double victory of author and actor.

Along this line of thought a pleasant writer has let his ideas run, and he declares that women dominate the stage from grand opera to vaudeville. The chief feature of the last opera season, he says, was not the work of De Reszke, but of Calve as Marguerite. Commenting further, he declares that the honors of the Lyceum season were carried by Mary Mannering, not by J. H. Hackett. At Daly's, Ada Rehan still remained the center of attraction without rivalry from any male actor of the company. Olga Nethersole held the middle of the stage. Mrs. Leslie Carter carried "The Heart of Maryland" without material aid from Mr. Kelcey or Mr. Kellerd.

The most successful performance of the season was "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which the chief part was acted by Mrs. Fiske, and to that actress we are indebted for the most artistic production of the year in "Divorcons." Lillian Russell and Della Fox carried "The Wedding Day," and the chief interest of "The Serenade" was Miss Neilson. The three imported vaudeville stars, Chevalier, Leno and Van Biene, were financial failures, whereas Anna Held was a triumphant success. The best performance at Weber & Fields' last winter was given by Mabel Fenton, not by Dixey, or Weber, or Fields, or Bernard. The most successful employe that Oscar Hammerstein has had this season is Baroness Blanc. Black Patti carried Proctor's into prosperity. May Irwin and Fanny Rice brought applause to the Bijou. Annie Russell established the success of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," and Agnes Miller brought favor to "Never Again."

—o—

Commenting still further upon American actresses, this same writer raises a question that is interesting, even if it does bear harshly on the fair ones. Not every-one will indorse his views, though it must be admitted that he has much to warrant his assertion that American actresses do not mature. He points to Charlotte Cusnman as the only woman who grew as she lived. Mary Anderson is not mentioned by him, but many who saw her in the last year of her American experience will fee. almost inclined to believe that it was a fortunate thing for her and for the pride of America that she left the stage when she did. We remember her only to idealize and eulogize, whereas had she continued on the stage it is not unlikely that her then fast approaching ill-health would have soon made terrible inroads upon her capacity, and evenutally broken down the great genius that she was.

Many of our actresses have started out well in tragedy, he writes, but the laurels of tragedy were earned alone by Edwin Booth and Edwin Forrest. Many of our actresses have started out well in comedy, but Ada Rehan is the only woman who can dispute with Jefferson the honors of classic wit. Ellen Terry in England, Sarah Bernhardt in France and Eleonora Duse in Italy increase in art and years at the same time. But our actresses no sooner give promise of perfection that decadence sets in.

Rose Coghlan once filled the center of Wallack's stage with general applause. Where is she now? At one time the town was enthusiastic over the womanly charm of Georgia Cayvan. Where is she now? Annie Russell, once superb in fine comedy and emotion, has sunk into farce. Maud Harrison, long while Mr. Palmer's leading lady, is now forgotten. Sadie Martinot, who dedicated the Lyceum Theater, has departed into oblivion. Fanny Davenport, the toast of an earlier generation, is now a money-making performer. Clara Morris, perhaps the most gifted emotional actress of the age, has abandoned art, turned to sensationalism and is now in vaudeville.

What has become of all the actresses graduated from the Union Square, Daly's, Wallack's, the Madison Square and the Lyceum? In order to recall their names we have to consult old playbills, and in these dusty reminiscences the wonder is what blight came over players who promised much and ended in nothing.

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Decadence of genius has always been a subject for clever men to toy with, yet how foolish it is. Why not see the bright side of things? What matters it if Rose Coglan is in a "horsey" play and has to accept benefits as long as Julia Marlowe continues to enslave us; Clara Morris may not keep us thrilled until long after midnight, but Minnie Maddern Fiske can and does; there is not another Mrs. John Drew or a Mrs. Gilbert, but both of them are still here to amuse. They have been here for many a long engagement, yet there is no decay in their art. When one person drops out we accept a new person to amuse or instruct.

If we must accept the bugaboo of decadence then among actors and not actresses are the more serious conditions found. There is no Barrett, no Booth, no McCullough, no Forrest, no Murdock, and Tom Keene is standing on the bottom round of the ladder of fame, neglected, after years of Herculean toil. Who is there to take "Billy" Florence's place? Joe Emmet is almost caricatured by his son, and Scanlan has a poor substitute in Chauncey Olcott, yet why worry?

The heavy tragedies have given way for lighter things, yet they will return when wanted, or, at least, when needed. Booth's genius and McCullough's thrilling methods would have a hard fight to-day. The Shakspeare of Colly Cibber has been supplanted by the Shakspeare of Augustin Daly, and the public is grateful, yet Shakspeare has not suffered disastrously. It must be confessed that the Bard of Avon would hardly recognize some of his comedies in the enchanting productions which serve to keep Miss Rehan famous, but the public enjoys the substitution.

There may be decadence on the stage, but it is not wholly among actresses. May not public taste be changing too and therein the responsibility for the disappearance of old favorites be found? If so a new side to the question of decadence is presented. It is almost shocking to think of "Julius Cæsar" and "The Man From Mexico" on the same day, let alone at the same moment, yet the latter is more popular. Who is decaying, the public or stage? It may be a little of both, but it is not serous if we will not make it so.

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Much interest has been aroused by the announcement that Mr. Damrosch will produce "Hasheesh" during his engagement in this city next winter. This new opera has been very successfully produced both in Dresden and Berlin, and in both places won much favorable comment from the Wagnerites and other grand opera critics. The fact that its author, Herr Von Chelius of a Potsdam regiment, was a crony of Emperor William caused many to look upon its coming production in Dresden as more the work of a King's favorite than that of a musician, but after the first night the score was immediately acknowledged to be one of the freshest that a German composer of so little pretensions had composed in years.

While he had been known previously only as an amateur musician, Capt. Von Chelius' skill as a pianist was considerable, and a number of songs written by him had been highly praised for their melodius character. The success of his first opera immediately advanced the new composer to the rank of the musicians from whom important results might be expected. The Berlin production of "Hasheesh" followed soon after the Dresden performance, and the audience, which enthusiastically applauded the work, was compelled to disperse without a view of the composer, who refused to come before the curtain. Instead, he sent a deputy out before the curtain to express his thanks.

The libretto, by Axel Delmar, who wrote three years ago the dramatic book for Hummel's one-act opera, "Mara," is said to be very compact and effective. As the name suggests, its subject is Oriental. A young Italian artist has gone to the palace of one of the Beys of Tunis, who affects the fine arts, and when the curtain rises, Paolo is seen at work on a picture of the harem. He complains to the Bey that, while the scene is beautiful with color, it suffers from the lifelessness that the exclusion of the women brings. He says that without the inspiration of one of the women he can scarcely finish the picture.

The sympathetic Oriental understands his trouble, and, after making the painter swear on the sword of The Silent One of the Harem that he will use in the contemplation of the women only the sense of sight, permits one of his wives to remove her veil that Paolo may paint her.

This is a violation of the Koran, but the artistic potentate has his idea about pictures as well as about wives, and he wants to do all he can to get good work out of the artists he employs. The wife proves to be one of the women of the harem with whom the artist has already flirted, and they fall into each other's arms with great emotion soon after they meet and are alone. The bells of the kiosk jingle and the two lovers are discovered.

Just as the Silent One of the Harem is about to punish the artist's sin with a blow of the sword the song of the Muezzin is heard. It is the time of evening prayer, and all fall on their knees. This interruption gives the Bey time to conclude that he may have been guilty in breaking the laws of the Koran as the artist and the woman have been in falling in love. So he decides that justice requires that every one of the three should have an equal chance of life or death.

He orders the Silent One of the Harem to prepare three goblets, of which one is to contain the poisonous hasheesh. The two lovers beg to be allowed to die, but they are compelled to drink with the Bey the contents of the cups. The woman happens to be the one who gets the poisoned goblet, and she dies on the stage. Commanding the artist to finish the picture of the woman before the colors of her face have faded, the Bey and his suite retire, leaving the artist and the dead woman on the stage.

The text is said to be fairly poetic. The melodic characteristics of the music are said to be its best feature, and the orchestration, although Wagnerian after the best fashion, is said to contain less of the Eastern color than the melodies of the opera. The character of the faithless wife was sung in Berlin by Fraulein Hiedler, who will take the same role here when Mr. Damrosch gives this novelty at the Metropolitan. She was very flatteringly commended for her performance, and if she deserved half that was written about her Fraulein Hiedler must have improved vastly during the past four years.

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The Frohmans are investing in foreign plays and at the same time helping the home authors at work. The latest news from London is that Dan Frohman has secured Parker's new play, "The Happy Life," Edward Rose's "The Days of Old" and "The Prince and the Butterfly" for the Lyceum.

While this is being done American writers are invading England. William Gillette has established his reputation there almost as firmly as in his own country. David Belasco intends during his trip abroad to arrange means whereby our cousins shall enjoy "The Heart of Maryland." Martha Morton's "A Bachelor's Romance" will be produced in London by John Hare.

Charles Barnard and Augustus Thomas, Marguerite Merington and Jerome Eddy have placed new plays here. Franklin Fyles, a dramatist of skill, sentiment and poetic fancy, will have two new works on the boards next season. Charles Frohman has ordered a piece from Martha Morton for the opening production of his stock season.

Lillian M Knott
Koerner's Park

Jennie Dunn
Suburban

Free Reclining Chair Cars

All the way to Buffalo via the Wabash.

Will Inherit $200,000.

Mrs. Adele Thias of 2815 South Twelfth street and Miss Fannie Weimer of 306 North Grand avenue have each fallen heir to $100,000 left them by an uncle, August Frederick Busch, who died recently at Milwaukee.

They had not seen him for years, but when they learned he was ill they hastened to his bedside. He told them their kindness would not be forgotten. Yesterday they received news that they were to share half of his $400,000 fortune.

Queer Bug That Bites.

Local physicians are studying a new bug that bites people on the lips and causes their faces and arms to swell. The bug seems partial to people who sleep with their mouths open.

A dozen cases of swollen face have been treated at the City Dispensary within a week.

Entomologists are interested, but cannot agree as to the nature of the insect.

All of the cases so far observed succumbed to simple treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS
THE IDEAL RESORT.
Another Peerless Vaudeville Bill To Be Presented in
HOPKINS' NEW PAVILION
WEEK OF JUNE 20.
BOBBY GAYLOR, HARRY ATKINSON,
BERNARD DYLLYN, JUNO SALMO,
O'ROURKE AND BURNETIE,
EDNA COLLINS, LEWIS AND ERNEST.
MATINEES SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission to Grounds Free. Take Any Lindell Car.

KOERNER'S PARK THEATER...
..To-Night.. Last Time.
The Elaborate Production...
BOCCACCIO·
Handsome scenery, pretty costumes and great cast. Monday night, first time, Genee's charming opera,
NANON
with the entire company. Special scenery, costumes, etc.
ADMISSION TO PARK FREE.
Special Reserved Seats, 50c. Balance of Pavilion, 25c.

BELVUE GARDEN THEATER
GRAND OPENING
Sunday Evening, June 20,
And Every Night,
ARTHUR DEMING'S MINSTRELS
Headed by the Prince of Comedians, Mr. ARTHUR DEMING, McMahon and King, Dan Allman, the Electric Quartette, J. Albert Gates and twenty-five others. Grand first part and strong olio of high-class specialties.

PRICES WILL shoot the chutes this week, especially on Men's Tan Shoes—a big snap in Men's Oxblood and Tan Welt Shoes, $3.00 values will slide to........ $2.00
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.,
6th and Franklin av.

THE RAMIFICATIONS OF A RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

It Insures Equality and Stability of Rates, Saves Vast Sums in Tariff Printing and Compiles Statistics of Vital Importance.

Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring railroad associations to be in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, all of the associations have been dissolved. They are now in process of reorganization all over the country on a basis that will not conflict with the decision of the court, which in substance was that the agreements between railroads looking to the maintenance of rates was in restraint of trade, therefore clearly a violation of the anti-trust law.

These associations of the railroads are but little understood even by shippers of freight, who should be expected to know all about them since they come into daily contact with their workings in the matter of rates and classifications.

They are of two kinds, passenger and freight, and it is safe to say that every road in the country that rises above the dignity of a log line or a coal switch belongs to one or more of them.

Previous to the decision referred to there were binding agreements between the roads, guaranted by heavy cash deposits in stipulated banks subject to the order of the chairman of the association. If a member of the association through an officer or employe violated the agreements, a fine was assessed and, as the money was in the hands of the chairman of the association, forthwith collected. The principal agreements were to maintain rates at the figures agreed on by the association.

All of this has been changed. The railroad officials understand well that community of interest between competing roads is of vital importance in preventing unprofitable and useless rate wars and in securing for the use of all the statistics of freight tonnage or of passengers carried. Previous to the recent disbandment of the associations by the court's order there were about 200 passenger and freight associations in the United States. In St. Louis the following associations have headquarters:

Southwestern Freight Bureau, formerly Southwestern Traffic Association, E. T. Campbell, Chairman.

Southern Freight Association, Seth Frink, Chairman.

Southwestern Passenger Association, W. W. Kent, Chairman; now being reorganized.

These associations, it should be understood, have no dealings whatever with what are termed local rates—that is rates between points in the same State—but deal exclusively with interstate traffic. Thus, for instance, the Southwestern Freight Bureau has dealings only with interstate freight traffic and traffic with foreign countries having origin or destination in the State of Texas. The association does not, however, concern itself with rates between Galveston and Key West, Fla., or between Galveston and points in Great Britain or points on the continent of Europe, or with traffic with transpacific ports.

Since the Southwestern Bureau is the most prominent of the local freight associations it will be used as an illustration of the workings of such a body.

It is composed of ten members, as follows:

Sante Fe System.
Rock Island System.
Southern Pacific System.
Missouri Pacific Railway System.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.
New York & Texas Steamship Co.
Cromwell Steamship Co.

These are the members directly interested and from them the governing board and conference committee are selected. In addition to them, however, there are a large number of other roads, in fact all roads that in any way ship goods into Texas, that are what might be called associate members or subscribers to the association. For a nominal sum they are notified promptly of all impending rate changes and are furnished with all new rate sheets or tariffs.

The purposes of the association are clearly defined in the preamble to the articles of agreement, which says that the bureau is organized "for the purpose of fulfilling the Federal and State laws regulating commerce and to aid in enforcing them, especially with the design to prevent unjust discrimination or the giving of undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, firm, company, corporation or locality, or to any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever; for the purpose of interchanging authentic information with regard to tariffs; for consultation and mutual advice as to their reasonableness and publicity and correctly and economically publishing and distributing the same; and for the purpose of securing and distributing statistics."

Although the roads are associated together, they are in no way bound to maintain rates under penalty as formerly. In fact even in the meetings of the committees there is a careful avoidance of any resolutions that could be construed as fixing rates. Under the former organization, as with all similar associations, certain restrictions were laid that prevented changes in rates without the concurrence of all members in the change.

Under the present arangement each line in the association is left free to take any action desired with respect to advances or reductions in through rates to and from Texas. The only proviso is that notice must be given of intention to change a rate to all the fellow members of the association. This provision is identical with the requirements of the interstate commerce law, which says that 10-days' notice must be given by the filing of an amended tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Southwestern Association's requirement is more far reaching in that notification of rate changes is real information to competing roads, while notification to the Interstate Commerce Commission may get to the ears of competing roads or it may not.

The requirement for publicity serves the purpose of the railroads and shippers alike, in that should any line incline to show a preference to a particular industry, located at a point exclusive to it, the notice of intention serves to permit all other lines interested in carrying the commodity affected, from other points, to take steps to place competing markets on a parallel.

According to the ideas of the railroad officials, the former association did a great deal of good in promoting stability in rate conditions and in preventing discriminations against the small shippers. It has been claimed that the traffic associations have prevented reductions in rates. This is strenuously denied, by interested parties, who say that such has never been the case, except where long rate wars would have been brought about, of no benefit to shippers and injurious to the roads. Reductions, it is claimed, were made frequently where it was shown that conditions in certain territories demanded them, or where a reduction would bring about the movement of commodities that would otherwise not have been moved.

On the whole, it is claimed, shippers are now benefited not alone by the stability and uniformity of rates that an association guarantees, but by the prevention of undue reductions in favor of certain localities, which might have prevailed had the association not been there for the interchange of views between the different carriers.

The association, or bureau, is controlled by a Governing Board, consisting of the President, Vice-President, or General Manager of each company. The active work is, however, in the hands of the Conference Committee, consisting of one representative of each road.

This committee meets every day when there is business to transact, but neither it nor the Executive Board has any power to bind the members to any action that would be in restraint of trade. The Chairman and Conference Committee are required by the agreement to discourage any reduction in rates, by rebate or drawback, by the payment of commissions or cartage, by underbilling weights or misrepresentation of the contents of packages, or by any unlawful device whatsoever. Upon complaint, or upon knowledge or a reasonable suspicion, derived from any source, that such devices are being practiced, it is their duty to promptly and thoroughly investigate each case and to report to the Federal and State commissions any and all reductions in rates by any unlawful device whatsoever, submitting to the commission the evidence upon which their report is founded, and in every reasonable and orderly way consistent with the purposes of this organization, as declared in the preamble, invoking the aid of the commission to summarily stop the unlawful practices.

The Conference Committee also has power to assess and collect from the offending member a fine, which shall not be less than the gross earnings computed at lawful rates on the tonnage carried by the offending member under the illegal device, with a minimum fine of five hundred dollars ($500) for each offense.

If at a meeting of the Conference Committee notice is served by a member that his company will make a change in a certain rate on a certain day, the matter is taken up and discussed, and if the reasons for the change are apparently good, no objections are made. If the change seems ill-advised, the refractory member has tons of statistics piled around him and very frequently he is persuaded that he will be making a mistake.

One of the most important branches of the work accomplished by a freight traffic association is the compilation of joint tariffs to members and subscribers. In the latter item a great saving to the roads is accomplished. When the association dissolved, a computation was made on the cost of printing necessary tariffs by individual members and by the association. It was shown that the association saved the members in this item $60,000 in one year.

The tonnage statistics compiled are also of great assistance as an aid to the traffic officials in determining the extent to which certain commodities are moved, the principal shipping points and the seasons in which they are moved. This information enables the traffic official of a road to gauge the disposition of his equipment. These statistics are also said to frequently bring about the lowering of rates, since they show a traffic official when he can send his cars in both directions loaded, which is, of course, more profitable to the road than to send them loaded one way and empty the other.

A passenger association to all intents and purposes is identical with a freight association, the main difference being in the minor details. Rates are looked after in the same manner as by the freight officers. The membership of the Southwestern Passenger Association has been the same as that of the Southwestern Freight Bureau.

ROBERT E. LEE.

Press Club Night.
UHRIG'S CAVE.
The Superb Boston Lyric Stock Co.
WILL PRESENT
The Chimes of Normandy
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.
General Admission, 25¢. Reserved Seats, 50¢ and 75¢.
Tickets can be had of members of the Press Club or at the box office.

UHRIG'S CAVE. The Home of Summer Opera.
All This Week, Commencing Monday, June 21, by Special Request,
THE BOSTON LYRIC STOCK COMPANY
WILL PRESENT PLANQUETTE'S FAMOUS OPERA,
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Grand new stage settings and costumes. Pronounced by the foremost Eastern critics to be a triumph in the presentation of light opera, and well worth four times the price of admission—25c, 50c and 75c—no higher. Next Week—"Bohemian Girl."
Tickets for sale at Wolff-Wilson's Drug Store, 6th and Washington; Allen and Geiger, 716 Olive, Planters' Hotel and Union Dairy Co., Jefferson and Washington avs.

HAVE YOU BEEN OUT TO THE
St. Louis Heights Roof Garden?
5451 OLD MANCHESTER ROAD.
The highest and coolest spot in the city. Music and Refreshments of all kinds.

OSTEOPATHY
Cures every known form of chronic disease and dislocation without the use of knife or drugs. It is the only rational and natural law of cure, which is easily demonstrated. The most intellectual patronize it. The most hopeless cases cured by it. Call or write and investigate the greatest health-restoring agency known. Consultation free. Office, 3822 Page blvd.

THE BOYTON
THEATER AND CHUTE,
Grand Avenue and Hebert Street.
THE SOCIETY RESORT OF ST. LOUIS.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Commencing Sunday Matinee, June 20,
AMMONS CLARICE TRIO,
CARPOS BROS., MANDOLA,
MAY FERGUSON and Many Others.

FREE.
BEST ICE CREAM SODA
On earth to every lady customer Monday. To others the price will be 3 cents.

THE GLOBE'S SCORCHING VALUES,
MONDAY'S HOT-WEATHER BARGAINS AT MELTING PRICES—THE BIG STORE SETS THE PACE.

COOLEST STORE
In the land. Only store in St. Louis thoroughly equipped with Electric Fans.

MILLINERY.
EXTRAORDINARY TRIMMED HAT SALE FOR MONDAY ONLY.

About 150 Stylish Hats, trimmed to sell for $3.00; your choice of the lot Monday	$1.25
Finest Fancy Dress Shapes, trimmed with Chiffon, Silk Taffeta and Moire Ribbon, Roses, Foliage, etc., not a hat worth less than $5, some as high as $7.50—while they last	$2.75

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

Rough Straw Short Back Sailors, Monday	5c
Regular $1.00 White Leghorn Flats, Monday	49c
Children's 25c Crash Linen, Round Sailor Caps; Monday	10c
Large Red Roses, with Buds and Foliage, worth 19c; Monday	6c
All-Silk Taffeta and Moire Ribbon, No. 22, all colors, worth 25c per yard; Monday	12½c

LADIES' SUIT, SKIRT AND WAIST DEPARTMENTS.
MONDAY'S SCORCHING VALUES.

MONDAY—9 to 10 A. M.

Ladies' Washable Satine and Gingham Underskirts, made with draw string and ruffle, worth $1.00	29c

MONDAY—10 to 11 A. M.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, detached collars, all shades, worth $1.00	25c

MONDAY ALL DAY—Hot-Weather Values.

Ladies' Crash Skirts, four yards wide, deep hem, worth $1.50	59c
Ladies' Black Figured Skirts, rustle lined, velvet-bound, full width, worth $1.50	75c
Ladies' Russian Crash and Denim Skirts, deep hem, full width, worth $1.75	98c
Ladies' Shirt Waists, Fancy Penang, Figured Lawn, Gingham or Grass Linen, detached collar and cuffs, worth up to $2.00	79c
All our $2.00 and $2.50 Fancy Dimity Lace Gingham Waists, detached French collars and cuffs, full front and yoke back, as long as they last at	$1.39

P. S.—We make a specialty of large sizes in Waists, Skirts and Wrappers, sizes up to 50 bust measure; perfect fit guaranteed.

MEN'S SUITS---IT'S A CINCH

That you can't get a better Suit than the ones we are selling at .... at less than $15, because that's what they're worth; because the style, fit and material of a regular $15 Suit is in each and every one of them. Besides, they consist of the finest line of patterns you ever put your eyes on. Suppose you look at them—you'll then do as thousands of others have done—and that is, carry one away.

$7.45

SUITS TO ORDER $10 to $15 { We Guarantee Their Superiority Over Would-be Tailors.

The Best Men's Linen Crash Suit on Earth, $1.95.

FOR BOYS' KNEE PANTS.
For Warm Weather.

Wash Pants—hummers	12c
Duck Pants—keep cool	25c

PANTALOONS FOR MEN.
MONEY SAVERS.

Thousands of pairs Cassimere and Cheviot Pants, just the kind you pay $2 for	95c
Thousands of pairs all-wool Mixtures, Cassimeres, Saratoga Plaids, Over-checks and Worsteds, the real $3.00 to 3.50 kind, slashed to	$1.85

MONDAY, 2 to 3 P. M., Children's Wash Pants 8c.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Ladies' White Silk Parasols, worth $1.25, Monday	75c
Ladies' Fancy Silk Parasols, latest Scotch Plaids, Persian Patterns, worth $2.50; Monday	$1.49
375 Ladies' Umbrellas, fast black Gloria, with fancy horn and celluloid Handles, worth $1.25; Monday	69c

MONDAY, 9 to 10 A. M. Only, Men's Crash Pants, 49c.

Globe
N. W. Cor. 7th and Franklin Av.

MEN'S SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR

Laundered Negligee Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, regular price 75c; take them Monday	33c
Soft Bosom Laundered Shirts, two turn-down collars and cuffs to match, well worth $1.25, go for	75c
Finest Woven Madras Shirts, starched collars and cuffs, usually sell at $1.50; take them Monday	95c
Dotted Swiss Puff Bosom Shirts, worth $1.25, at	85c
Fine Jap Silk Puff Bosom Shirts, best grade, worth $1.50, go for	$1.00
Jean Drawyers, bleached or unbleached, tape or knit ankle, worth 39c, go for	22c
Balbriggan Underwear, natural brown and blue, such as others sell at 39c, for	25c
Silk Finish Balbriggan, brown, navy and light blue, 75c garments, go at	45c
SPECIAL—Men's Night Shirts, Fancy Silk Embroidered Trimmings, sizes 14 to 18, worth 75c, Monday only	33c

A SUMMER SNAP.
300 All-Wool Blue Serge Coats, worth $4.00,
$1.95.

BOYS' SUITS.
Coolest on Earth,

Wash Suits, Sailor Collars, 3 to 8	25c
Wash Suits, shield front cord and whistle	49c
Elegant variety, numerous patterns, all colors, including white,	75c to $1.50
Crash Suits for Boys up to 16	$1.45

BOYS' WAISTS.

Boys' Calico and Flannelette Waists, all sizes—as many as you want, Monday	10c
Best MOTHER'S FRIEND Waist, Monday	38c
Finest Laundered STAR WAISTS, $1.00 quality, broken sizes, Monday	49c
Finest Laundered White Waists, fluted collar, cuffs and front, worth $1.25, sizes 3 to 7 left; Monday	50c

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

285 dozen Colored Border Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, from 8 to 12 a. m. Monday	1c
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, taped neck and armhole, worth 15c, Monday	6c
62 dozen Children's Ribbed Vests, worth 10c, Monday	2c
Summer Corsets, 50c quality, Monday	25c
Fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, ecru and white, worth 25c, Monday	12½c
Muslin Gowns, high neck or Empire style, handsome yoke of embroidery, worth $1.00, Monday	45c
All-Silk Ribbed Vests, white only, worth 75c, Monday	33c
Seamless Fast Black and Tan Hose, worth 15c, Monday	6c
Ladies' Drop Stitch, Colored Top, Fast Black Boot Hose, worth 25c, Monday	15c

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.
HOT-WEATHER SLAUGHTER.

Men's Straw Hats, Yacht and Soft Roll, Senate and Canton Braid	45c
Men's Straw Hats, Mackinaw, Canton and Senate Braids	75c and $1
Boys' Straw Hats, all Braids and Fancy Colored Bands	45c and 75c
Children's Straw Sailors, blue, brown and white	4c
Children's Straw Sailors, solid colors and combinations	25c, 35c, 45c, 75c
Boys' Golf and Yacht Caps, all colors	19c

SHOES—SCORCHING VALUES.

Boys' Tennis Shoes	18c
Men's Lace and Congress Shoes, all styles, best on earth	$1.00
No place else—Those Men's Tan and Oxblood Russian Calf Lace Hand-sewed, all styles	$3.00
Full line of Men's Union Stamp Shoes	$2.00 and $3.00
See the Infants' Moccasins	15c
Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes, all sizes, worth $1.50	97c
Children's Kid Patent Tip Lace Shoes, 9 to 10½	69c
Another lot of Infants' Button Tip Shoes, 4 to 6	25c
250 pairs, extra good values, sample Shoes, small sizes, all styles	$1.25
Can't be beat—that line of Youths' Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, we are selling at	89c
Ladies', Boys' and Men's Embroidered Velvet Slippers, all sizes	38c

AMONG THE REALTY DEALERS.

HOW A BIG 16-STORY BUILDING PROJECT WAS KILLED.

"OLD FAMILY CONSERVATISM."

A List of Important Street Improvements—Coming Auctions and Agents' Reports.

"Old family conservatism," so aptly outlined in an interview in the Post-Dispatch some time ago, has defeated another project in St. Louis that would have resulted in the erection of a big sixteen-story office building and the distribution of $450,000 among the manufacturers and working classes. This improvement had progressed so far that the building permit had been taken out. This permit will lapse in less than a month, and such an improvement can never be made in the future as the new building laws will limit the height of buildings to not over eleven or twelve stories.

All possibility of the improvement of the northeast corner of Olive and Sixth streets with a sixteen-story building, therefore, seems to be gone. All negotiations looking to that end have been dropped, and suits for partition of the estate are not out of the bounds of possibility. The Post-Dispatch has several times published the particulars of the deal by which the big building was to be erected, during the past two years, and the hope was held out that the deal would certainly go through. There is now no chance of this.

The details of the failure of the plan to improve the corner, which, next to Broadway and Olive, is the most prominent in St. Louis, are worthy of perusal. The negotiations began in 1895, when it was proposed by a local promoter to put up a sixteen-story building on the corner, 50 feet belonging to two sisters, one a resident of St. Louis, the other of New York; and on the adjoining 25 feet belonging to a local real estate agent.

The money to put up the building was raised in London, but the delays incident to the closing up of any deal for property belonging to any of the old families of St. Louis were so great that the English capital was withdrawn.

New plans were then prepared for a sixteen-story building to be erected on the lot belonging to the two ladies. This lot fronts 50 feet on Olive street by a depth of 114 feet along Sixth street. With the full permission of the owners the plans prepared were submitted by the architects to capitalists in other cities. The superior location of the property for an office building, and the certainty of a large income therefrom proved an attraction to the men of money and there were several ready to take it up. The proposed cost of the structure was $450,000. At least six of the most favorable propositions were submitted to the two ladies who owned the property. The St. Louis lady was prepared to go ahead with any of them, but her sister objected. She had a hundred excuses, none of which were satisfactory to any one except herself.

The last proposition was the most favorable of all. It was submitted after at least eighteen months had been wasted and was from a responsible firm of Chicago contractors. They proposed to put the 16-story building under roof before asking a cent, and to take a lease on the fee for 99 years at an annual rental of $19,000. The contractors agreed to pay all taxes and insurance charges. The owners were then to mortgage the land and building under roof for $350,000 to pay for the building and the contractors agreed to execute a bond for $100,000 as a guarantee that this mortgage would be raised by the sale of bonds or otherwise, within six years.

This contract was executed and signed and a bond previously acceptable to the United States Government and to the City of Chicago, was offered but the non-resident owner refused to consider the proposition unless the bond was given through the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore. This company asked the contractors to put into their hands as a guarantee, $100,000 in Government bonds and to pay to them 1 per cent premium or about $6,000.

As a counter proposition the contractors offered to give a cash bond of $20,000 in addition to the $100,000 bond already offered. None of these propositions were accepted and the terms were made so prohibitory that the Chicago contractors threw up the matter in disgust and refused even to bring suit for damages.

Another result is that there is much feeling between the owners of the fee and it is stated that a suitwill be brought to force the sale and partition of the property.

As the matter now stands, the old, unsightly improvements on the corner are vacant, the tenants having moved out or been moved in anticipation of the wrecking of the buildings. No further improvement seems to be possible, as one of the owners is said to favor the erection of a twelve-story structure, while the other is only willing to repair the old rookeries or at most build a three-story building.

NEW STREETS TO BE MADE.

Some of Them Have Been in Committee for Over a Year.

The approaching changes in the Street Department brings up the fact that there is a large amount of work ahead in making streets, that has already been acted on by the Board of Public Improvements and approved, and that are now in the hands of committees of the Municipal Assembly. To make these streets it will be necessary for the city to appropriate $240,000 and the taxpayers will be assessed $1,075,000. The list given is exclusive of alleys. The extent of these improvements is as follows: Granite, 6.17 miles; brick, nearly 9 miles; telford, 10.7 miles.

Streets in the hands of committee for a period of one year, the reconstruction of which has been considered by the Board of Public Improvements:

Broadway from Arsenal to Miami, granite.
Pestalozzi from Broadway to Ninth, granite.
Park avenue from Eleventh to Eighteenth street, granite.
Biddle from Wharf to Fourteenth street, granite.
Thirteenth from Clark avenue to Market, brick.
Eighteenth street from Washington to Biddle, granite.
Nineteenth from Washington to Franklin, granite.
Twenty-first from Poplar to Market, granite.
Merchant from Second to Broadway, granite.
Ashley from First to Third streets, granite.
Tenth street from Biddle to Cass avenue, granite.
Twentieth from Market to Franklin, granite.
Eighth street from Franklin avenue to Howard, granite.
O'Fallon from Broadway to Fourteenth street, granite.
Ninth from Biddle to Cass avenue, granite.
Carr from Eighth to Fourteenth streets, granite.
Manchester avenue from alley west of city block No. 1720 to Compton avenue, granite.

New work held by committee for appropriation:

Wyoming street, between Ninth street and Thirteenth street, telford.
Meramec street, between Broadway and California avenue, telford.
Grand avenue, between Chippewa street and Miami street, telford.
King's Highway, between Arsenal street and Forest Park, brick.
Theresa avenue, between Manchester avenue and Laclede avenue, telford.
Blackstone avenue, between Julian avenue and Ridge avenue, telford.
Sixth street, between Blow street and Loughborough avenue, telford.
Neosho street, between Broadway and Compton avenue, telford.
Mallinckrodt street, between Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets, telford.
Euclid avenue, between Page boulevard and Easton avenue, telford.
Ferry street from Twentieth street to Grove street, telford.
Plymouth avenue, between Goodfellow avenue and Hamilton avenue, brick.
Pestalozzi street, between Jefferson avenue and North Market street, telford.
North Market street, between Whittier street and Marcus avenue.
Pennsylvania avenue, between Gravois avenue and Magnolia avenue, telford.
Whittier street, between East avenue and Kennerly avenue, telford.
Twentieth street, between Madison street and North Market street, telford.
Wells avenue, between Academy avenue and Union boulevard, brick.
Minerva avenue, between King's Highway and Union boulevard, brick.
St. Ferdinand avenue, between Prairie avenue and Vandeventer avenue, telford.
Benton street, between Jefferson avenue and Garrison avenue, telford.
Walton avenue, between Suburban Railroad and Page boulevard, brick.
Walton avenue, between Delmar boulevard and Suburban Railroad, brick.
Page boulevard, between Euclid avenue and King's highway, brick.
Aubert avenue, between Suburban Railway and Easton avenue, brick.
Lucky street, between Taylor avenue and Cora avenue, brick.
King's highway, between Audubon avenue and Lindell boulevard, brick.
Lucky street, between Pendleton avenue and Taylor avenue, brick.
Forest Park boulevard, between Vandeventer and Boyle avenues, telford.
Garrison Court, from Garrison avenue eastwardly as far as open, telford.
Sarpy street, between Sarah street and Boyle avenue, telford.
Page boulevard, between West End avenue and Walton avenue, brick.
Florissant avenue, between Grand avenue and Warne avenue, brick.
Arsenal street, between Spring and Gustine avenues, telford.
Wisconsin avenue, between Broadway and Cherokee street, telford.
Wisconsin avenue, between Utah street and Wyoming street, telford.
Garfield avenue, between Goode avenue and Pendleton avenue, telford.
Fountain avenue, between Walton avenue and King's highway, brick.
Chouteau avenue, between Manchester avenue and King's highway, brick.
Adelaide avenue, between Florissant avenue and Conde street, brick.
Howard street, between Twentieth street and Twenty-second street, telford.
Maple avenue, between Goodfellow avenue and Hodiamont avenue, telford.
Julian avenue, between Goodfellow avenue and Hamilton avenue, brick.
Newstead avenue, between Suburban Ry. and Page boulevard, brick.
Bayard avenue, between Suburban Ry. and Easton avenue, brick.
St. Louis avenue, between Lambdin avenue and Taylor avenue, brick.
Cote Brilliante avenue, between Newstead avenue and Cora avenue, telford.
Garfield avenue, between Pendleton avenue and Taylor avenue, telford.
Garfield avenue, between Praire avenue and Sarah street, telford.
Page boulevard, between Taylor avenue and West End avenue, brick.
Cottage avenue, between Prairie avenue and Vandeventer avenue, telford.
Utah street, between Thirteenth street and Jefferson avenue, telford.
Kennerly avenue, between Taylor avenue and Marcus avenue, telford.
St. Louis avenue, between Taylor avenue and Marcus avenue, brick.
Newstead avenue, between Easton and St. Ferdinand avenue, telford.
King's highway boulevard, between Delmar and Page boulevards, telford.
Delmar boulevard, between Clara avenue and De Baliviere avenue, telford.
Jefferson avenue, between St. Louis avenue and Palm street, telford.
Maffitt avenue, between Marcus avenue and proposed Bayard avenue, telford.
St. Louis avenue, between Marcus avenue and proposed Bayard avenue, telford.
Missouri avenue, between Utah street and Wyoming street, telford.
Page boulevard, between Union boulevard and Belt avenue, telford.

Anderson-Wade Co.

The Anderson-Wade Realty Co. report decided improvements in general real estate business, and state that they are entirely satisfied with the past five months' business, and are exceedingly hopeful regarding the future. They closed sales as follows this week: No. 610 Franklin avenue, a three-story brick building on lot fronting 21 feet on south side of Franklin avenue, at corner of alley, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The building is leased for five years at a satisfactory rental, and was sold from Mrs. Mary M. J. McGrath to Mrs. Emilie De Mun Smith. The property was listed with the Anderson-Wade Co. only a few days ago and was sold at $24,500.

Also No. 3609 Lindell boulevard, a handsome three-story brick and stone residence on lot 51 feet by a depth of 155 feet, from Dr. J. C. Mulhall and wife to Dr. William F. Kier. Dr. Kier was represented in the transaction by Messrs. Kaime Bros. The doctor purchased the property for a residence and office. It was sold for $22,500.

They also report having passed papers and closed deal yesterday for the sale of the northeast corner of Lindell and Taylor, fronting 123 feet on Lindell by a depth of 213 feet on Taylor, from Judge W. H. Stevenson to Festus J. Wade. The property was sold for $20,787, the purchaser assuming the street improvement bills, which makes same about $177 per foot.

Also a two-story, seven-room brick house, No. 5807 Cote Brilliante avenue, erected on lot 33x125 and contains every modern convenience, and being one of the ten handsome houses recently erected in Mt. Auburn. Sold from J. H. Keefe to Mr. Robert F. Bradshaw, who purchased for a home; price, $3,750.

They also report a materially increased demand for money, and during the past week have made loans aggregating $192,000 on St. Louis real estate security.

The demand for office buildings (always a sure sign of increasing business) has been most satisfactory, and in the Rialto, Columbia, Mermod-Jaccard and Insurance Exchange buildings they have only eleven vacant offices.

They also report that the demand for residences, flats and small retail stores was never better at this season of the year.

Excursion Auction Sale.

Gay & McCann announce a big auction sale of good investment real estate for Monday, June 28, which is a week from to-morrow. It will be a sort of excursion around town, as conveyances will be at Gay & McCann's office, 13 North Seventh street, to carry all who wish to attend. They will sell a good business corner, Garrison and Chestnut, leased for five years at $1,200 per annum. Also 2116 Olive street, a modern 10-room house and lot. This sale is to close out an estate. Also a corner on Ninth and Palm, five houses rented for $80 per month.

At 2:30 p. m. the modern 10-room house, 2116 Olive street, will be sold. This is good business property and should afford spirited bidding. Half an hour later the double house, 1018 and 1020 North Fourteenth street, between Wash and Carr streets, renting for $65 per month, will be put up, and at 3:30 p. m. the northeast corner of Tenth and Benton street, improved with two good two-story brick houses, well rented, will be sold under the hammer. At 4 o'clock the southwest corner of Ninth and Palm streets, consisting of five six-room brick houses, renting for an aggregate of $80 a month, will be sold separately or as a whole. Half an hour later, according to the schedule, No. 2328 Warren street will be knocked down to the highest bidder. It is a double brick house, arranged in four nice three-room flats, all renting for $36 a month. At 5 o'clock the auctioneer will offer 3017 and 3019 North Market street, a half block west of Garrison avenue, two eight-room brick houses, arranged as four-room flats, renting for $48 a month, and the sale will conclude at 3029 and 3031 Madison street, where two modern brick houses, arranged as four-room flats, renting for $56 per month, will be sold. This is all good real estate, and will be sold without limit or reserve. Perfect titles are guaranteed and terms will be made to suit purchasers.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., made the following sales:

No. 2633 Nebraska avenue, a two-story and mansard, nine-room, brick dwelling, arranged for two families, with lot 25x125, owned by Frank Rund, was sold to D. N. Furstenwerth for $4,000, who purchased for an investment. The house rents for $36 per month.

No. 2819 Hickory street, a new, one-story, four-room brick dwelling house, with lot 20x120, owned by William P. Sharkey, was sold to Hermann Hespen for $2,100. The purchaser bought for a home.

Arsenal street, north side, between Minnesota and Michigan avenues, lot 30x100, owned by Henry Hiemenz, Jr., trustee, was sold to John Marsalek for $850. He will improve with a dwelling.

Flora avenue, southeast corner of Spring avenue, lot 100x124, owned by Mrs. Courtenay E. Hill, was sold to Benjamin Schnurmacher for $4,500. Mr. Schnurmacher will improve with a modern dwelling.

Lafayette avenue, north side, between Pennsylvania and Compton avenues, lot 50x265, owned by Emil G. Woetchek, was sold to John F. Bannon for $5,000.

Aiple & Hemmelmann.

Aiple & Hemmelmann made the following sales the past week:

Botanical avenue, north side, between Grand and Spring avenues, lot 30x120, owned by the St. Louis Improvement Company, was sold to H. Lohman for $1,500.

4451 Arco avenue, a two-story, eight-room brick dwelling, with lot 25x133, was sold to J. Hogan for $3,650.

1415 Dolman street, a two-story, six-room brick dwelling, owned by Ernst Preisler, was sold to Anton Gerlach for $2,300.

Pennsylvania avenue, west side, between Osage and Gasconade street, in "St. Anthony Heights," lot 36x125, was sold to Catharine Trembach for $15.25 per foot.

Pennsylvania avenue, west side, between Osage and Gasconade street, in "St. Anthony Heights," lot 25x125, was sold to L. D. O. Renkert, for $15.25 per foot, this being the fifth lot sold in St. Anthony place since the auction of last Monday, there remaining now only five lots unsold, which will be offered at auction prices to close out the entire lot.

Taylor-Prichard Realty Co.

This firm reports sales aggregating $52,000. They are: Five six-room brick houses in Reber place, being 4952-4954-4981-4982 Magnolia avenue and 4974 Odell avenue, from David Bugh and wife to A. D. Cooper, $20,000.

Also, two eight-room houses, Nos. 5319-5321 Cote Brilliante avenue, from Henry Imhof to A. D. Cooper, $9,000.

Also, 1,320 acres of land in Osage County, Mo., from Abner Cooper to David Bugh, for $20,000.

Also farm of 120 acres near Wyandotte Cave, Ind., from H. H. McCord to J. S. Simpson, for $3,000.

Business Property Auction.

The Anderson-Wade Realty Co. will offer at auction next Thursday at 2:30 p. m. the southwest corner of Walnut and Eighth streets. This corner is at present occupied by a large brick and stone church that at small cost could be remodeled to meet commercial requirements. The location is central, and accessible from all points, and the railroad facilities near by are unsurpassed. This is one of the most important business corners that has been offered in St. Louis for some time and should attract a large number of buyers. The terms of sale and other particulars can be had of the Anderson-Wade Co.

Fisher & Co.

Fisher & Co., the well-known real estate agents, are advertising a decidedly attractive rent list in another part of this paper. It includes some of the most desirable rental properties in the city.

A Hotel Leasehold.

The Griffin Real Estate Co. is advertising in another column an important leasehold—Hotel Portland, No. 1817 Market street.

This hotel is located just across from the main entrance of the Union Station, and is completely furnished with artistic bar fixtures, etc.

If properly handled it can be made to bring a handsome revenue. It is worthy of investigation.

Building Associations.

Series No. 1 of the Garfield Association will mature at regular meeting of July 7, 1897. This makes a term of 119 months, being one month less than the originally estimated term of 120 months. This result speaks volumes for the prudent, careful and economical management of the association, and is the best evidence that the present and future members will realize a handsome interest on their investment. All borrowers are requested to make their last and final payment before July 7, so as to give time to release all deeds of trusts, and have same canceled and ready to be handed to them at the meeting.

Those who did not borrow will receive for each share the sum of $175, being amount paid, $119, and a profit of $56 per share. This is neary 10 per cent per annum for every day the association had the use of the money.

As there is at present no idle money in the treasury, the association will give the holders full paid stock to amount of $175 per share, being interest at 6 per cent per annum from July 7, 1897, payable semi-annually.

The Mound City Building Association, at its meeting last week, matured its third series of stock and paid back to its borrowers a dividend of $1.57 per share, thus making a term of 89¼ months. It is now issuing shares in its thirteenth series, dating from March. Non-borrowers made a profit of 8 per cent per annum.

The Franklin Building Association, at its twelfth annual meeting, at 322 Chestnut street, elected directors for ensuing year.

It has just begun issuing its July series of 1,000 shares, and has made to date a net profit of 9 per cent per annum.

The St. Louis and Washington Building Associations will hold their regular meetings this week at office of Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co., but will have no money to loan, the funds being all placed in advance. Their last series was issued January, 1897.

First of the Grape Crop.

The first grapes of the 1897 crop came in yesterday from Fairhope, Ala. They were of the Niagara variety, ripe and in good condition, and were received by P. M. Kiely & Co. They are being sold at a good price, as they arrived two weeks earlier than usual.

WHERE ARE THE AMERICANS?

THE AGONIZING CRY WHICH GOES UP FROM LONDON.

WANTED FOR THE JUBILEE.

The Combined Losses of the Four Largest Seat Speculators Exceed $200,000.

LONDON, June 19.—London is in the midst of its jubilee fever. The streets are impassable, resembling a mixture of carpenter shops and country fairs. They are crowded with excursionists from all parts of England who are coming on special trains. Everything seems to be half done and incomplete. Many of the decorations are already seedy from the two days' storm. Nothing, however, seems to be lacking in enthusiasm, unless it is in the case of the syndicates of speculators of jubilee seats, who, at all places, except St. Paul's Cathedral, are accepting any reasonable offer. The combined losses of the four largest speculators exceed $200,000, and on every hand are inquiries as to "Where are the Americans?" Considerable disgust and even resentment is expressed at the fact that the Americans have not bought up all the available seats at the speculators' price.

Much sarcasm is directed against the standholders. Whistler, in Friday's Daily Chronicle, has a sketch in which Nelson, speaking from the top of his monument in Trafalgar Square, is supposed to say: "Boarded at last. England expects every man to be ridiculous." In addition St. Martin is depicted as putting up a sign on his church, reading: "Protestant house of the Lord to let. Apply to the money changers of the vestry."

A strange tale is vouched for by one of the London papers. It says that a wealthy member of the aristocracy has paid £350 ($1,750) for a room on St. James street. He is suffering from a hideous malformation of the countenance and will arrive late on Monday night, will spend that night in the room referred to and will witness the procession with his attendant, all other people being excluded from the room. For twenty-seven years, it is further said, only two people have seen his face. The unfortunate man drives every night about London and, on entering and leaving his carriage, according to the newspaper, he covers his head with a hood.

A discordant note of the festivities is the shabby way in which the Colonial soldiers have been treated. Again and again various detachments have arrived at noon, but have met with no intimation as to where they should go, and they found no food ready for them when they finally reached their barracks. The scandal was at last taken up by the press, especially by the Pall Pell Gazette, the Globe and the Daily Mail, and the Prince of Wales himself brought the red tape officials to their senses. There was a marked change when the Canadians arrived. Though it was midnight, a large number of officers were in waiting on the platform and a band of music played the Canadians to their barracks, where they found their quarters and supper all ready for them.

For the present the theaters are doing a poor business, but it is probable that this "slump," which is the chief topic of conversation in theatrical circles, will come to an end with the jubilee celebration, which is doubtless its chief cause.

"Secret Service" is, however, an exception to the general rule, and is going as well at the Comedy Theater, to which it was transferred last Monday, as it did during its four weeks' run at the Adelphi, where Mme. Bernhardt made her appearance Thursday in "Lorenzaccio."

On Wednesday afternoon a benefit was given to Lawrence Harris, formerly of the Opera Comique. The programme, besides a miscellaneous entertainment by many popular theatrical and variety "artists," included a new farcical comedy by Adiby Adeline Volieri, entitled, "The Syndicate."

It has been long an open secret that a quarrel exists between Mme. Nordica and M. Jean de Reszke sufficiently serious to prevent the two eminent singers from appearing in the same opera. Col. Mapleson has, acting as mouthpiece for Mme. Nordica, made public an explanation of the origin of this misunderstanding, which, he says, began during the last season in America. At that time Mme. Nordica, it seems, made some remarks complaining of the opposition of which she thought she was the object at the hands of M. de Reszke. These remarks, in an exaggerated form, found their way into the papers and made M. de Reszke so angry that when Mme. Nordica wrote to him to explain, he returned the letter unopened. This occasioned a complete estrangement between the two artists, which still continues, and all attempts at reconciliation have so far proved abortive. Meantime Mme. Nordica still remains out of the bill at the Covent Garden Opera-house, and, as Col. Mapleson's projected opera season at Drury Lane seems to have fallen through, it begins to look as though the prima donna will not be heard in London during the present summer.

The attempt to place Drury Lane Theater on a sound financial basis under the management of Arthur Collins has proved a complete success. The capital of the new limited company has been fully subscribed. Mr. Collins takes possession of the house next Friday and will at once begin rehearsing the drama with which he proposes to open in the autumn. The house will be run on the same lines as were so successfully laid down by the late Augustus Harris, whose gross receipts from his last two autumn dramas and last two autumn pantomimes amounted to over £163,500.

A good deal of mystery was made out of the fact that the author of "For the Honor of the Family," produced the other afternoon at the Duke of York's Theater, is C. Bainbridge Bell, husband of Eleanor Lane, who appears in the piece. As has already been stated, it is an adaptation of Augier's "Marriage d'Olympe," and Eleanor Lane plays the part of Olympe, a courtesan, who marries the heir to a dukedom. Lawrence Cautley is the young husband; Edmund Gurney is the Duke; Mrs. Theo Wright is the Duchess, and Lena Denoist, a young girl whose honor the heroine, Olympe, seeks to asperse.

In honor of the forthcoming Librarians' Conference, Sir Henry Irving will give a special matinee performance of "The Merchant of Venice," with himself as Shylock and Ellen Terry as Portia.

It is announced that when Beerbohm Tree's company goes on its provincial tour there will be a season of opera at Her Majesty's Theater. This will be under the management of Mr. Hedmondt, who has purchased for production a new version of "Rip Van Winkle," by Franko Leoni, and "The Prentice Pillar," by Guy Eden.

Wilson Barrett, who is indulging in a trip to Switzerland, expects to bring back with him the new play on which he is working, well advanced towards completion.

The rising new operatic star, Miss Bessie O'Brien of Springfield, Ill., sailed for home to-day on La Touraine from Havre. She has made great progress and has received much praise on the beauty of her voice and the success of her studies. The reserved and severe Marchesi has more than once complimented her in the presence of others—something Marchesi does only rarely. Miss O'Brien is now ready for concert work and will make her debut in Springfield, after a few weeks' rest.

HE SHOT STRAIGHT.

But the Bullet Struck a Buckle and Saved a Life.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 19.—Walter Kelly, a carriage painter, who is said to have a wife and four children in St. Louis, was put in jail here this afternoon for shooting W. M. Hainline, a blacksmith, at Lamonte, twelve miles west of here at noon to-day. The bullet struck a buckle of Hainline's suspenders just over the heart and he was only slightly hurt. Kelly was drunk and there was no known cause for the shooting.

HENRY B. STONE RESIGNS.

President of the Bell Telephone Co. Will Take a Rest.

Manager George A. Durrant of the Bell Telephone Company received word Saturday of the resignation of Henry B. Stone, president of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Stone resides in Chicago. His retirement is said to be due to ill health and a desire to get out of active business.

Buffalo, New York, Boston

And New England points are reached in the most comfortable manner via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. The summer train service via this line affords morning, afternoon and evening trains from Chicago at convenient hours, a complete schedule of which will be furnished on application. Tourist tickets to the many cool and delightful resorts of the East, including Chautauqua Lake, are now on sale. A handsome illustrated Tourist Book, showing routes and rates to these points, will be sent free on request. If you contemplate an Eastern trip this summer the printed matter referred to will be of interest. Address B. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., or C. K. Wilber, A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Fire on the Levee.

An alarm of fire last evening at 6 o'clock brought three engines and two trucks to the river front at the foot of Locust street. The fire was in the third floor of the brick building 310 North Commercial street, occupied by the Moore Bros. Commission Co., and the Lowell Beef Packing Co. It was easily extinguished. The same building took fire Friday night and the damage to building and stock was $3,500.

For Passing a Bogus Check.

Roy G. Kenney of 4536 Morgan street was arrested Friday night on a charge of passing a bogus $30 check on Mrs. Wooster of 707 North Jefferson avenue. He was with a woman in a wine room when arrested and had other bogus checks and a diamond ring claimed by Mrs. Wooster.

GROCERIES RETAILED AT WHOLESALE ....PRICES FOR CASH....
THESE PRICES GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
SEE WHAT YOU CAN BUY FOR $1.00.

21 lbs best Granulated Sugar (100 lbs, $4.90)	$1 00
Best Elgin Butter, per lb	15
First-class Sugar-Cured Hams at	9½
Or half a Ham at (per lb)	9½
Grant's Perfection Hams (sold elsewhere at 11c) at	9½
California Hams at	6
A barrel first-class Flour	4 50
A sack at	2 25

1 lb good Tea, fine flavor	25
Or 5 lbs	1 00
4 lbs of Old Government Java (parched) for	1 00
Sold elsewhere at 3 lbs, $1.00.	
4½ lbs Guatemala (parched) for	1 00
10 lbs Green Rio Coffee	1 00
1 box Olivette Soap, 100 5c cakes, for	2 45
Best Lemons, 15c doz., or 2 doz. for	25

D. CONNOR, 802 N. SIXTH ST., Just North of Union Market.
COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED. GOODS DELIVERED FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

ON SIGHT.

An Enraged Kentucky Father Shoots and Kills the Abductor of His Young Daughter.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

MAYFIELD, Ky., June 19.—Jack Johnson, a white man who, with Ben Hanley as accessory, took the 13-year-old daughter of J. M. Kirkland from her home in this city last Monday night for unlawful purposes, was shot and instantly killed while returning here in a buggy last night.

Nothing had been heard of the men nor the girl until late last night when a telephone message was received from Pricersburg, six miles from here, saying Johnson was on his way from that place in a buggy.

Officers were on the lookout for him, as was also the father of the girl. As he entered the limits of the city, Kirkland and his son rushed in front of the buggy and ordered him to halt. He whipped up the horse and endeavored to pass, when two shots rang out. The horse ran away and the dead body of Johnson was thrown out nearly half a mile from the scene of the shooting.

Kirkland followed after the buggy to finish the bloody work, fearing he had not killed him, while the son repaired to the depot to see that he did not escape on the Cannon Ball midnight Illinois Central train. After the train had passed the buggy was found empty with 93 holes shot through its curtains and further search found Johnson's body down the embankment with forty-seven wounds in his back. Fifteen buckshot had entered his neck and head.

Nothing has been heard from the girl and it is feared she has been foully dealt with.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

New Features at the Commemoration of the Bastile's Fall.

The preparations for the French Fete of July 14 are being rapidly pushed forward. One thousand of the fairy-lamps that were manufactured for the regatta day celebration at the World's Fair have been purchased, and a new feature will be added to the concert music of Baffuno's Military Band by the introduction of descriptive scenery on the plan of Concerno's Battles of Our Nation, that was so popular at one of the gardens summer before last.

The following reception committee was appointed at last night's meeting of the executive committee: Alexander N. De Menil, chairman; Dr. Remi J. Stoffel, Victor Goetz, Jerome Karst, Dr. E. R. Paillou, Alfred H. Kuhn, Philip Haquette, Antoine R. Dostal, Joseph Borecque, Edward F. Maffrand, George V. W. Stieffel, Dr. William C. Richardson and Henry N. De Menil.

REPUBLICAN MEDALS.

Merchants' League Club Hangs Up One of Gold and One of Silver.

Mr. L. J. W. Wall, President of the Merchants' League Club, has hung up two prizes designed to arouse the Republican patriotism of the membership he governs.

Mr. Wall says he will give a gold medal to the one who brings in the largest number of members, and a silver medal to the one who brings in the second largest.

The medals are to be awarded at the close of Mr. Wall's incumbency as President.

Meanwhile the Secretary is spending hot days and nights in the work of sending out hundreds of notices to delinquents that they must pay up or be forever barred.

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Iowa University Library Building, With Many Valuable Books.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 19.—The library building of the State University was struck by lightning at 4 a. m. to-day and destroyed by fire. It was a two-story brick structure, with the library on the second floor and the physical laboratory on the first floor. The loss is $100,000. Of this $50,000 was in books, $17,000 in apparatus belonging to the physical laboratory and $33,000 on the building.

The library was the best in the State. Many of the books are out of print and cannot be replaced. The Talbott collection of 4,500 volumes was about two-thirds destroyed. This collection was exceedingly valuable, many books dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century. The damage to the physical laboratory resulted largely from water.

Fireman L. M. Leek was caught in the building under a falling roof and burned to death.

FOUND HIS WIFE'S LOVER.

Lauer Wanted to Shoot, but Was Dissuaded.

C. B. Lauer sued his wife for divorce and then showed a deputy sheriff where to find her to serve the papers. When they got to her room there was all kinds of trouble. They found Allan Hall there. Allan is co-respondent in the divorce case. Lauer drew a pistol. Mrs. Lauer screamed. Lauer was about to shoot when the deputy sheriff wrested the gun from him.

The story reached the Court-house yesterday. Lauer will tell the story of his visit when the case comes to trial. The trouble occurred at the northwest corner of Morgan street and Leffingwell avenue.

BARKS LIKE A DOG.

Strange Results of Daniel Welker's Tussle With Dog Catchers.

Daniel Welker, an old soldier, living at 616 St. Louis avenue, East St. Louis, is the victim of a strange malady. He goes about on all fours and barks like a dog.

Welker was scared by three St. Louis dog catchers last Monday. They were loaned to East St. Louis by Mayor Ziegenhein. It is said that Welker tried to prevent them from catching his spaniel when one of them named Schumacher put his wire around the old man's neck and dragged him after the wagon.

The fright is supposed to have caused Welker's strange disease.

MILNER ALONE ABSENT.

A Conference of the Bosses to Cut the Political Pie.

The Republican "push," headed by Mayor Ziegenhein, went to Ballwin, Mo., yesterday to have a fish fry. All of the big guns except Street Commissioner Milner went along.

It was said at the City Hall that the real purpose of the outing was the holding of a conference as to the distribution of the patronage under the Wittenberg grab bill.

The Direct Route to St. Clair Springs,

Huronia Beach, Charlevoix and the summer resorts of Michigan is the Wabash.

Removed to Jefferson City.

The office furniture and fixtures of the State Superintendent of Insurance were removed yesterday to Jefferson City. Monday morning the clerks will assemble in the new quarters at the capital. The bill authorizing the removal was passed by the last Legislature on the grounds of economy. Supt. Orear does not know just where his quarters will be in Jefferson City, but temporary quarters will be provided by Monday morning.

BABY'S SKIN

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

is sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by Cuticura.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY.

PART THREE. ST. LOUIS. SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1897. PAGES 1–8.

TO ADVOCATE BIMETALLISM.

ORGANIZATION OF MISSOURI EDITORS EFFECTED.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

It Is Accepted as Genuine Democratic Gospel by the Editors of Democratic Papers.

There was a genuine bimetallic ring about a meeting that was held at the Laclede Hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was composed of Missouri editors who believe in advancing the cause of Democracy and bimetallism.

The conference was called to order at 4 o'clock and the session lasted nearly two hours. The object was the organization of the Democratic editors of the State for the purpose of promulgating the cause of bimetallism in every manner possible. It is to be a permanent organization, and some of the best men of the State have already identified themselves with it. Others will join from time to time, and it is expected that this organization of editors will be a prominent factor in the next National campaign. It is to be known as "The Organization of Democratic Editors in Missouri." There is nothing spontaneous or sudden about this band of Democratic workers. For two months the proposition of organization has been actively agitated. It was decided for convenience to have the formal organization in this city yesterday afternoon—the closing day of the Missouri Press Association's annual meeting. The silver organization is in no wise a part of the Missouri Editorial Association. They are absolutely distinct organizations, because many members of the Editorial Association are Republicans.

Among those most prominent in bringing about the organization of the silver club the following well-known editors may be mentioned: F. A. Leonard, Chillicothe Constitution; Col. William Switzler, Boonville Democrat; John A. Knott, Hannibal Journal, and Tom Jarboe, Sheldon Enterprise.

There was an impromptu discussion of the situation, during which many of the editors took occasion to express their advocacy of bimetallism in language so plain as to admit of no dubious construction. It was, from beginning to end, a silver meeting. Resolutions adopted were substantially as follows:

> Realizing the importance of organization, we, the Democratic editors of Missouri, hereby organize ourselves into a permanent organization for the purpose of more forcibly presenting the principles of Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform; and for better co-operation with the various committees throughout the State—especially the State Club Association, which has for its object the organization of bimetallic leagues throughout the State. We tender a cordial invitation to all editors of Democratic papers to become members of our organization.

The officers elected yesterday are as follows:

President, John Knott, Hannibal Journal; Vice-President, W. C. Biggs, Queen City Leader; Secretary, F. A. Leonard, Chillicothe Constitution; Treasurer, Cornelius Roach, Carthage Democrat.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, as follows: John A. Knott, Hannibal Journal; E. J. Conger, Linneus Bulletin; Tom Jarboe, Sheldon Enterprise.

This committee is of special importance. The Chairman will call a meeting within the next month, at which the constitution and by-laws will be agreed upon. Shortly thereafter there will be a meeting of the organization. The dates and places for these meetings have not been determined. The President has that power.

Following is a list of charter members of the editorial bimetallic organization:

Col. William F. Switzler, Boonville Democrat; W. R. Painter, Carrollton Democrat; Cor. Roach, Carthage Democrat; John A. Knott, Hannibal Journal; Tom Jarboe, Sheldon Enterprise; John W. Jacks, Montgomery Standard; W. C. Biggs, Queen City Leader; W. Melvin, Lancaster Excelsior; E. J. Conger, Linneus Bulletin; C. R. and F. L. Church, Stockton Journal; A. M. Helfner, Jerricho Springs Optic; O. W. Bingham, Schell City News; H. W. Simmons, Clarence Courier; B. Ross, Cameron Sun; John J. Smith, Harrisonville Democrat; C. P. Sterns, Lamar Leader; J. D. Allen, Butler Times; Grant Comfort, Liberal Independent; C. P. Ellis, Vandalia Mail and Express; T. J. Shelton, Webb City Sentinel; C. R. Watters, Rich Hill Review; Joseph Flynn, Cape Girardeau Gazette; J. H. Kohrs, Billings Times; C. W. Barrett, Canton Press; F. A. Leonard, Chillicothe Constitution. It is expected that the membership will rapidly increase.

"I am confident that we will be able to do some good work," said President Knott to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "and I trust that every Democratic editor in Missouri will join us without delay. We expect to actively push the cause of bimetallism."

RATE TROUBLES.

Roads Still Agitated Over Chicago and St. Paul Tariffs.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The trouble between the Chicago and St. Paul roads over the low rates by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from St. Paul to the Atlantic seaboard, via Chicago, have not yet been settled, despite all the attempts that have been made to clear the market of the tickets. Reports were flying thick and fast to-day that the tickets were finding their way into the hands of one-way pasengers between St. Paul and Chicago, and that the rates were becoming seriously demoralized thereby. The story could not be substantiated, but it had the effect of making all of the roads very uneasy, and the first tangible sign of rate cutting will without doubt start the liveliest kind of a fight. Another circumstance that did not by any means smooth the situation was the announcement that the Omaha road had decided to meet the rate made by the Soo Line to Duluth and West Superior between those points and Chicago. Just how the Omaha road can do this is not easy to understand, as all the roads running out of Chicago to the East have said that they would demand their full percentages of all the tickets sold from the northern cities to Chicago. It is said, however, that the Omaha will sell all of the tickets possible between now and next Tuesday and fight out later the questions of divisions with the Eastern roads. This action may have the effect of opening up the fight over again, but the balance of the Chicago and St. Paul roads are waiting to see what the Omaha will make out of the divisions, and if it is compelled to stand all of the reduction they will take no action in the matter.

It is definitely decided that hereafter the Ogden gateway will be open to all other roads that have business there, and that the Union Pacific will have no advantages and no disadvantages as compared with its competitors at that point. A conference was held to-day between representatives of the lines interested in the business, and this much was settled: The chances now are that the entire matter will be settled without a cut in rates.

Lake and rail rates are in rather a shaky condition, and although no serious reductions have been made, the situation generally is not satisfactory. A meeting of the lines was held to-day, but nothing definite came of it, as the Trunk Lines were not represented. It is likely that a meeting will be held in the near future, when all the roads can be represented.

THE CONSTABLE WAS IN DANGER.

MRS. THOMPSON AND HER SON MADE A FIGHT.

IT WAS A GENERAL MIX-UP.

Contest for the Possession of Furniture Nearly Results in a Murder on Leonard Avenue.

Prompt action by Patrolman James Healey of the Sixth District saved the life of Deputy Constable Blackburn yesterday morning.

D. Sommers & Co., dealers in household goods at 1120 Olive street, Friday obtained a writ of replevin in Justice Cline's Court for some furniture in possession of Mrs. Mary Thompson, 103 South Leonard avenue.

Saturday morning Constable Blackburn went to the house to serve the writ. He was acccompanied by Herman Frank, agent for the furniture dealers.

Mrs. Thompson and her son, William, were at the door when the officer arrived. When his object was made known, the woman jumped back into the hallway and slammed the door.

Young Thompson mounted the stoop and swore no man could get that furniture out and live.

Blackburn is a determined man, and the bluff fired his blood. He made a grab for the door handle and encountered young Thompson. They mixed, rolling down the steps in their struggles.

Frank tried to separate the men, but Mrs. Thompson reappeared and engaged his attention by reaching for his face.

The fight attracted a great crowd, whose sympathy was plainly against the two strangers. Getting a temporary advantage Thompson worked his revolver from his pocket and passed it to his mother. The crowd yelled "Good boy!" "Plug him!" "Kill 'em both!" and more guns were drawn.

At this juncture Patrolman Healey appeared. Quickly sizing up the situation he dashed through the crowd to the contestants.

At the sight of his uniform Mrs. Thompson retreated into the house. The son was locked up at the Seventh District Police Station charged with disturbing the peace. The court's order was finally executed.

Musical Lectures.

The course of free musical lectures which Prof. W. Malmene has been delivering at the Shattinger Recital Hall for three weeks will be concluded next Saturday. The subject of the lecture will be "Touch and Technique," with special reference to the mechanical contrivances which have been invented to facilitate flexibility ofthe fingers.

Wanted in Jamestown, N. Y.

Detective John Howard arrested Tracy K. Price last night on a telegram from the Chief of Police at Jamestown, Ky., saying he was wanted there to answer a charge of burglary.

CALOMEL WAS IN THE BOTTLE.

BUT THE SERGEANT WAS SURE IT WAS MORPHINE.

A REPORTER'S ROUGH DEAL.

Between Four Courts and Dispensary Treatment He Will Not Soon Forget the Occasion.

He was an overworked reporter on one of the morning papers, and he was suffering from that most enervating and debilitating of all the ills that affect young newspaper men whose intellectual mechanism is all thumbs-brain-fog. At least, that is what he stoutly maintained was his ailment, although some of his scoffing companions alleged that his brain-fog was accumulated through his exertions in depleting the No. 6 barrel.

At any rate his arduous labors at the Four Courts one night last week left him, at 4 o'clock in the morning, with such a severe case of mental and physical myopeia, strabismus and astigmatism combined, that after one or two futile attempts to discover which of the thirteen roads that stretched before his vision led to his domicile, he gave up the task in disgust and sought the nearest place at hand in which he could find a haven in which to rest his weary, throbbing and ponderous head. The Four Courts was close at hand and thither he wended his devious way.

The night watchman of the building let him in, knowing him well and recognizing the familiar symptoms of brain-fog which accompanied him, and which had often been the sole companions of his deep sleep on a bench in the court room on previous occasions. The weary night-worker climbed the iron stairway leading to Judge Murphy's court on hands, knees, feet and stomach, like the turtle-boy, and, reaching the court-room, threw himself into the first bench and composed himself to sleep, with his feet hanging over the dashboard in the aisle. Fatigued as he was the wayfarer had enough consciousness left before falling asleep to remember that it was necessary for him to take a dose of calomel, with which he had been physicing himself for several days.

After taking a dose of the medicine, he faded into oblivion, and the bottle of calomel fell on the bench beside his head.

The sleeper had a shocking awakening four hours later. He was roused from the enjoyment of a pleasant dream in which he had been tied hand and foot and thrown into one of the large vats of beer in the Busch brewery, with orders to drink his way to the bottom, by a slap in the face that brought to his eyes a portion of the booze he had drank the night before. He struggled to his feet and found himself surrounded by a half dozen people, including a sergeant of police, a patrolman, two negro janitors and a couple of inquisitive loungers. The Sergeant, who had administered the first slap, immediately followed it up with half a dozen others.

"Wake up, wake up, wake up!" cried the Sergeant.

"Hold on there," said the dazed victim. "What's up? Let me alone. Are you daffy?" he asked the Sergeant, whom he knew well.

"No, I'm not daffy," replied the Sergeant, "but you must be to do a thing like this. Take hold of him there, officer, and you, too, janitor, and walk him around. Don't let him go to sleep till I get the ambulance."

The policeman and janitor each seized an arm of the astonished young man and began to race him up and down the court room like mad.

"Here, what's this, Sergeant?" panted the unwilling sprinter, struggling to release himself from the grasp of his captors. "What the ——'s up, anyhow? What in —— is this kind of a game! I ain't drunk!"

"You're not, eh?" said the Sergeant. "Well, what made you try to commit suicide then? A young man like you oughtn't to get despondent just because you can't quit drinking. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, anyhow. Slap him good there, boys!"

"Suicide, rats! Say, are you chumps crazy?" he said, addressing the two guards, who persisted in chasing him up and down the room. "Let up, will you? I've got a headache."

"Let up nothing," said the Sergeant, "keep him moving. Keep him awake or he'll die on us."

"Sergeant, I didn't try to commit suicide, if that's what you mean. I just came up here for a quiet sle——"

"Yes, and it's a lucky thing the janitor discovered you and this bottle of morphine in time," said the Sergeant, holding up the bottle. "Where did you get that poison? What possessed you to take it?"

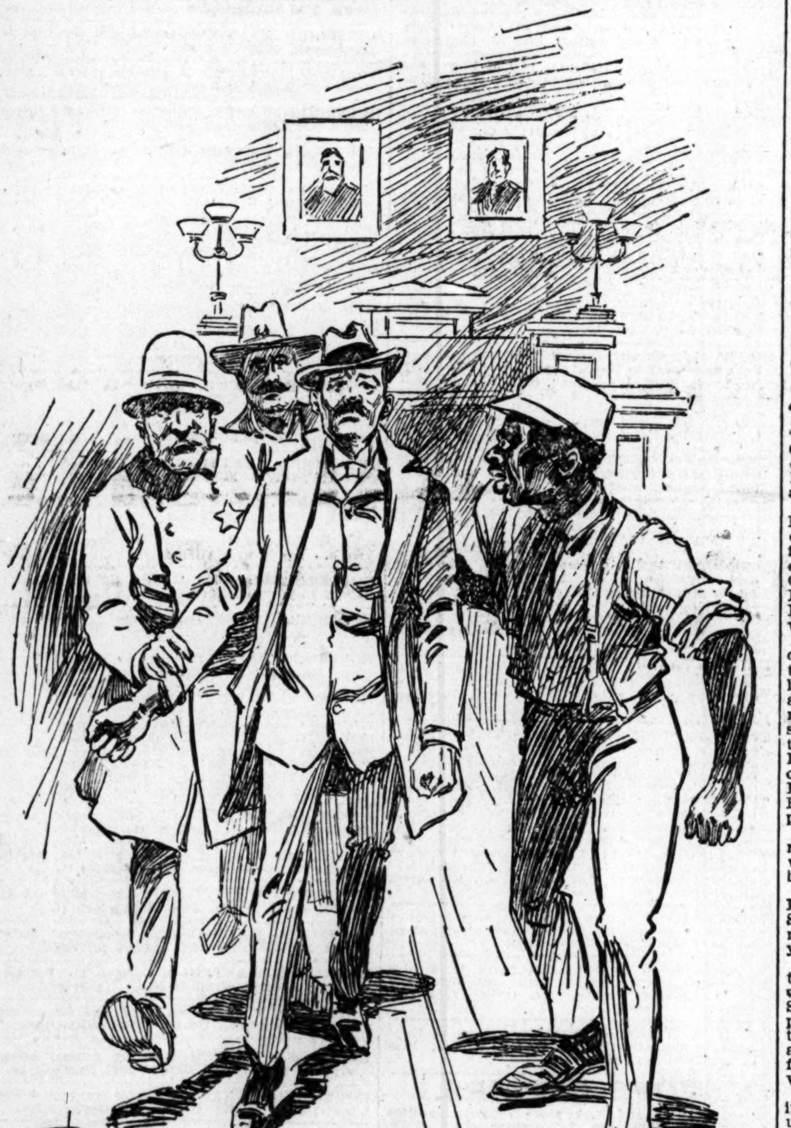
"That ain't poison," panted the angry reporter, "you —— fool, don't you know the difference between poison and calomel? That's calomel I've been taking for my stomach. I'll take some now and show you that it's ——"

"You will not," said the Sergeant, putting the bottle in his pocket. "You'll come over to the Dispensary till we see how much of this stuff you have in you. Slap him good, men, keep him awake."

"Well, for God's sake," said the desperate victim, "take me over there away from that mob of rubber-necks out there in that hallway there looking in at me as if I was a crazy man. Take me over to the Dispensary, till the doctors tell you how many different kinds of damned fools you are."

Accordingly, the little party proceeded over to the Dispensary, the policeman and negro janitor still guarding and slapping the victim of circumstances, and followed by a motley mob of huge proportions, composed of Four Courts loungers. When they arrived at the Dispensary the Sergeant insisted on the physicians examining the alleged would-be suicide to discover whether he had any symptoms of morphine poisoning.

The physicians and attendants, who also knew the reporter well, after a glance at the harmless contents of the calomel bottle, carried out the joke which had been unconsciously and in all sincerity sprung by the over-zealous negro porter and sergeant. They had the unfortunate victim placed on the operating table and held down by a half dozen stalwart men, despite his struggles, and for fifteen minutes the doctors had more fun with him than they had since John Thomas Brady and Pat Condon cleaned out the Dispensary. They subjected him to all manner of indignities, and at the conclusion of the joke the victim was sorry that he hadn't taken morphine in reality. To-day he is black and blue all over the body and there is one sergeant of police whose carcass will smoke in the paper represented by the reporter, on the slightest provocation, in the future.



THEY KEPT THE SUPPOSED SUICIDAL REPORTER ON THE MOVE.

ILLINOIS NORMAL.

The Pioneer University Will Next Week Celebrate Its Fortieth Anniversary.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—The Illinois State Normal University, the pioneer institution of its kind in the Mississippi Valley, will next week celebrate the fortieth anniversary of its founding. The occasion will be a remarkable one, bringing together one of the greatest gatherings of educators in the history of the State. The exercises will be held in connection with the annual commencement at the university, parts of two days being set apart especially for the anniversary programme. None of the rooms in the institution are large enough for the expected audience, hence a great tent will be erected, extending from the main building to the model school. The north porch of the former will be used as the rostrum for the speakers. The formal clebration will begin on Tuesday evening, when a programme of four addresses will be given. Prof Enoch A. Gastman of Decatur will speak of the early teachers; Capt. J. H. Burham of Bloomington will talk of the early students; President Charley De Gormo, now of Swarthmore College will treat of the Normal School and Dr. Edwards and Miss Oline Sattley upon the Normal School and Dr. Hemett.

Wednesday addresses will be made by Dr. Edwards and Dr. Hemett, former presidents of the school; Gen. C. E. Honey, its first principal; Dr. Burrell of the University of Illinois, and Dr. Edmund James of the Chicago University, distinguished alumni; Hon. S. W. Moulton, member of the First Board of Education; Mrs. Sarah R. Fitzwilliam, Willam Hawley Smith and others.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon will occur the grand reunion and banquet of the alumni, which will bring together the largest number of Normal graduates ever assembled at one time. Responses will be made in which such instructors of the schools as Charles F. Childs, Henry B. Norton and Thomas Metcalf will be recalled. Dr. Draper of Champaign, President Finley of Knox College, Judge Green of Cairo, President of the Board of Education, Gen. Honey, Lochose and others will make postprandial talks.

Already there are large numbers of former students here, and early this week will witness such a gathering as seldom has been seen in Illinois.

Charles E. Honey, the first principal, and Ira Moore, his assistant, opened the Normal School on Oct. 5, 1857, with 29 pupils, the number increasing to 127 during the first year.

Principal Honey retained his position at the head of the school until January, 1862, when Dr. Richard Edwards was called from St. Louis to succeed him. Dr. Edwards was president for fourteen years, during which time the university made rapid strides in attendance, equipment, additions to the faculty and the general character of the work.

Dr. E. C. Hemett succeeded Dr. Edwards in 1876, he also continuing at the head of the university for fourteen years, resigning in 1890. John W. Cook, the present president of the institution, has a National reputation as an educator.

The graduates of the school number over 600, many of them now being heads of colleges or principals of schools in the large cities of the country.

IOWA FUSION CAMPAIGN OPENS.

DEMOCRATS, POPULISTS AND SILVER REPUBLICANS.

CONVENTIONS ON WEDNESDAY.

Prospect for Cordial Co-Operation in the Fight for Bimetallism and Good Government.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DES MOINES, Io., June 19.—The battle for bimetallism will open again in Iowa Wednesday. Three strong parties pledged to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and the reformation of the State Government from bottom to top, will meet in convention here then and select a State ticket and party platform. Probably there will be 1,100 delegates to the Democratic Convention at the Tabernacle when Fred White makes his speech as temporary chairman. Fully 900 delegates are expected at the Populist convention in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium when C. O. Holly of Des Moines makes his address, and at least 500 Silver Republicans will listen to the speech of Temporary Chairman J. B. Romans of the Tenth District.

In the old days when the corporations owned the Democratic party as well as the Republican, it was easy a week before the convention to tell who the nominees would be. Now this is an impossibility. There are a dozen candidates for Governor, none of whom are aggressively active themselves, but all of whom have more or less support. Ex-Gov. Horace Boies is likely to be the nominee, if he will accept, which is doubtful. Fred White and James R. Burgess of the Sixth District are being ardently boomed by their friends. Among the other candidates are: Daniel Kerr, Grundy County; A. C. Dailey, Marshall County; Judge A. Van Wagenen, Sioux City; H. L. Williams, Pringhar; Maj. John H. Leech, Mt. Pleasant, and W. L. Carpenter, Des Moines.

There is not a particle of doubt that there will be complete fusion among the three parties. Just what offices will be given to each is a question, but probably the Democrats will have the Governor and the renomination of L. G. Kinne as Judge of the Supreme Court; the Populists, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Silver Republicans, the railroad Commissioner. And yet this may be entirely changed when the Steering Committees from the three conventions get down to work and make the apportionment Wednesday afternoon.

Just what attitude the gold Democrats will take is a question. A call has been issued for a State convention here July 7 to nominate a State ticket if deemed advisable. One thousand and eighty-four delegates are entitled to seats and the unintentional humor of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that this is about one delegate to each four votes for Palmer and Buckner last fall. The vote was so small, in fact, that the gold Democrats will have to get on the ballot by petition again if they nominate a ticket. It is noticable, however, that a number of the leading gold Democratic papers in the State are questioning the advisability of placing a ticket in the field. It is expected that the silver parties will force State issues to the front to some extent and the gold Democrats are likely to decide not to nominate a ticket, but to support at least part of the regular State ticket.

Every effort is being made by the Republican politicians to get the new anti-fusion law passed last winter in force by the time the extra session meets again in July. It prevents the nomination of any one candidate by more than one party, the intention being to prevent fusion of the silver forces. Much to the chagrin of the gold men the new law has no terrors for the silver forces. They will nominate a fusion ticket and place it under some appropriate name and fight the battle with unruffled ranks. The Republicans figured that the Populists would not fuse, but they will and with hardly a protest.

While a fight will be made all along the line this fall the bitterest battle will be waged against Gov. F. M. Drake, who will be renominated at the Republican Convention at Cedar Rapids in August. His record as Governor is unsavory and his private life and appointments will come in for generous attention during the campaign. Particular stress will be laid on his appointment of Mrs. Cope of Chicago as State Librarian and H. H. Wright of Centerville as Adjutant-General.

KICKED IN THE FACE.

John Vickaus Will Probably Be Disfigured for Life.

John Vickaus' face was disfigured for life last night. A horse kicked him. His teeth were knocked out, his nose broken and torn nearly off.

John is 25 years old and lives at 3025 North Broadway. He took his horse out of the stable and a pet goat ran under him. The horse kicked at the goat and landed on John's face.

HOFFMAN INQUEST.

The Testimony Said to Establish the Fact of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—The evidence introduced at the Hoffman inquest apparently establishes beyond reasonable question the fact that Isaac Hoffman was murdered, but by whom or for what motive there is nothing before the Coroner's jury to show. During the inquest to-day several unimportant witnesses were examined upon various points touching the relations existing between Hoffman and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Alexander. When the inquest was adjourned Coroner Hawkins announced his intention of calling "Figel" as the first witness on Monday morning.

SLEPT ON THE TRACK.

Three Section-Hands Run Over by a Freight Train.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TEXARKANA, Ark., June 19.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock three section hands who had quit the employ of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, and were on their way to this city to draw their pay, became tired and went to sleep on the track two miles north of Winthrop, Ark., and were run over by a freight train. A. M. Franklin was instantly killed, being ground to pieces. Sam Hilton and Cornelius Mosely are in a critical condition, and are not expected to live.

REPUBLICANS AT DAGGERS POINTS.

FIRST MISSOURI DISTRICT ALL TORN UP.

THEY ALL WANT OFFICES.

Maj. Clark Wants One Badly Himself and Is Refusing to Indorse the Aspirants.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 19.—Since the Republican County Central Committee held a star chamber meeting in Palmyra last Saturday to pass upon the qualifications and indorsements of the various applicants for Federal appointments in the county there has been a terrible shaking of dry bones in the Republican camp and great bitterness has been engendered. The two factions known as "Silk Stockings" and "Filleyites" are arrayed against each other and denounce each other as "traitors" and "enemies of the Grand Old Party." The County Committee has adopted the gag rule and seems to be carrying it out to the letter, but whether or not Maj. Clark, the defeated Congressman, will indorse its action is yet to be determined. He has not indorsed any of the applicants recommended by the County Committee, although a great pressure has been brought to bear upon him to do so. He is besieged every hour in the day by the applicants, but he manages to put them off with promises. He has been wrought up to such a high pitch that he has used language that would not look well in print.

It is said that Clark still has his eyes fixed on the Hannibal postoffice, and the fight for it is getting so bitter that he will have to take it himself to prevent bloodshed. This is one of the little political schemes planned during the campaign to compensate the Major for sacrificing himself as a Congressional candidate. Maj. Clark intimates to the candidates that his indorsement is all that is needed to land him into office, but his hesitancy in indorsing them is what they cannot understand.

Just as soon as it was learned that Judge J. M. Gentry, Cattle Inspector for the Eastern District of Missouri, had been removed, applicants for the position grew up like mushrooms. David Price of this city was indorsed by the County Republican Central Committee for the position, but there are others. Dr. E. D. Ireland, who was President of the McKinley Club during the campaign, and who is an anti-Filleyite, is a candidate for the position, and he is making trouble in the camp. He had the temerity to beard the lion in his den and ask Maj. Clark if he expected to indorse those whom the County Committee had recommended. The Major replied that he did not propose to be dictated to, and would indorse whom he pleased; so the doctor left him in an unsettled state of mind.

The candidates from all over the district are coming to Hannibal to secure Maj. Clark's indorsement, and it has just leaked out that they first call on Dr. John L. Gleason, the "Hannibal Filley," and secure pointers from him before they approach the Major. There has never been such a scramble for Federal appointments, but when the fact of so many being out of employment, waiting for the promised McKinley prosperity, is taken into consideration, it is not to be wondered at. The fight for the postoffice may yet result in bloodshed and a disruption of the Republican party in the First Congressional District.

MONEY TO FIGHT GUTKE'S BILL.

ADOLPH GUENZBERGER'S GAME LANDS HIM IN JAIL.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

Chestnut Street Women Claim He Represented Himself as an Agent of the Police Board.

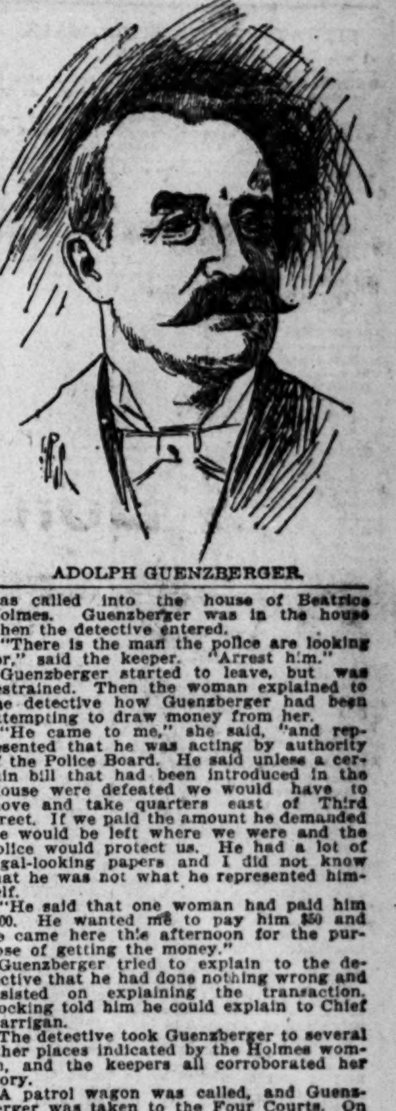
Adolph Guenzberger was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detective Joseph Gocking. He is suspected of having worked an extensive blackmail game on the keepers of immoral houses on Chestnut street between Twentieth street and Jefferson avenue.

When arrested he had in his possession papers that Chief Harrigan examined and deemed sufficient proof to order Guenzberger's detention pending a thorough examination.

Some of these papers he attempted to destroy after his arrest, but the detective was too quick for him.

Guenzberger does not deny that he was working among the Chestnut street women, endeavoring to raise money. He claims it is to defeat a certain measure now pending in the House of Delegates. He denies that he has resorted to blackmail.

Complaints reached headquarters Saturday morning that some one was collecting money from the keepers of resorts by claiming that he represented the Board of Police Commissioners, and that by the payment of a certain sum of money the women could avoid being disturbed by the police.



ADOLPH GUENZBERGER.

Saturday afternoon Detective Gocking was called into the house of Beatrice Holmes. Guenzberger was in the house when the detective entered.

"There is the man the police are looking for," said the keeper. "Arrest him."

Guenzberger started to leave, but was restrained. Then the woman explained to the detective how Guenzberger had been attempting to draw money from her.

"He came to me," she said, "and represented that he was acting by authority of the Police Board. He said unless a certain bill that had been introduced in the House were defeated we would have to move and take quarters east of Third street. If we paid the amount he demanded we would be left where we were and the police would protect us. He had a lot of legal-looking papers and I did not know that he was not what he represented himself.

"He said that one woman had paid him $100. He wanted me to pay him $50 and he came here this afternoon for the purpose of getting the money."

Guenzberger tried to explain to the detective that he had done nothing wrong and insisted on explaining the transaction. Gocking told him he could explain to Chief Harrigan.

The detective took Guenzberger to several other places indicated by the Holmes woman, and the keepers all corroborated her story.

A patrol wagon was called, and Guenzberger was taken to the Four Courts. On the way he threw away two large rolls of papers. They were picked up and proved to be a list of the names of all property-owners on Chestnut street, between Twentieth street and Jefferson avenue.

Guenzberger is 55 years old, well dressed and prosperous looking. He speaks with a strong German accent. He says he has lived at 2324 Pine street for many years. He was at one time connected with the business department of one of the German newspapers and for a while was working for the city in the Sprinkling Department. For a year or more he has not had regular work. He says he has been acting as a kind of real estate agent.

He was taken before Chiefs Harrigan and Desmond, where he was searched and "sweated" for more than an hour.

The most interesting thing found on his person is a copy of what purports to be House Bill No. 93, and which he says was introduced by Charles A. Gutke, member from the Eleventh Ward, on June 14. It is a wonderful document. Chief Harrigan had never heard of such a bill. If it was a true copy and was to become a law, the chief says it would legalize the badger and panel game in the section of the city to be turned over to fallen women.

The bill proposes to colonize the scarlet women in that territory lying between Elm street and Chouteau avenue and Third street and the river. It makes it unlawful to conduct an immoral house, or a house where a panel or badger game is practiced, in any other part of the city than that indicated, and a fine of from $100 to $500 is provided for.

Guenzberger was willing to explain his scheme to the Chief. He prefaced his remarks by declaring that his scheme was a perfectly proper one and that no thought of blackmail ever entered his mind. He strenuously denied that he ever represented himself as coming from the Police Board. He also declared that he represented no one besides himself.

The bill of which he said he had a copy would ruin the women on Chestnut street and compel them to move. He said he had talked to the property-owners and they were opposed to the bill. He said he had been talking to the keepers and had advised that they collect a fund to defeat the bill when it came up for passage. He admitted that he was not working for his health and said that he might make a few dollars out of the thing later on.

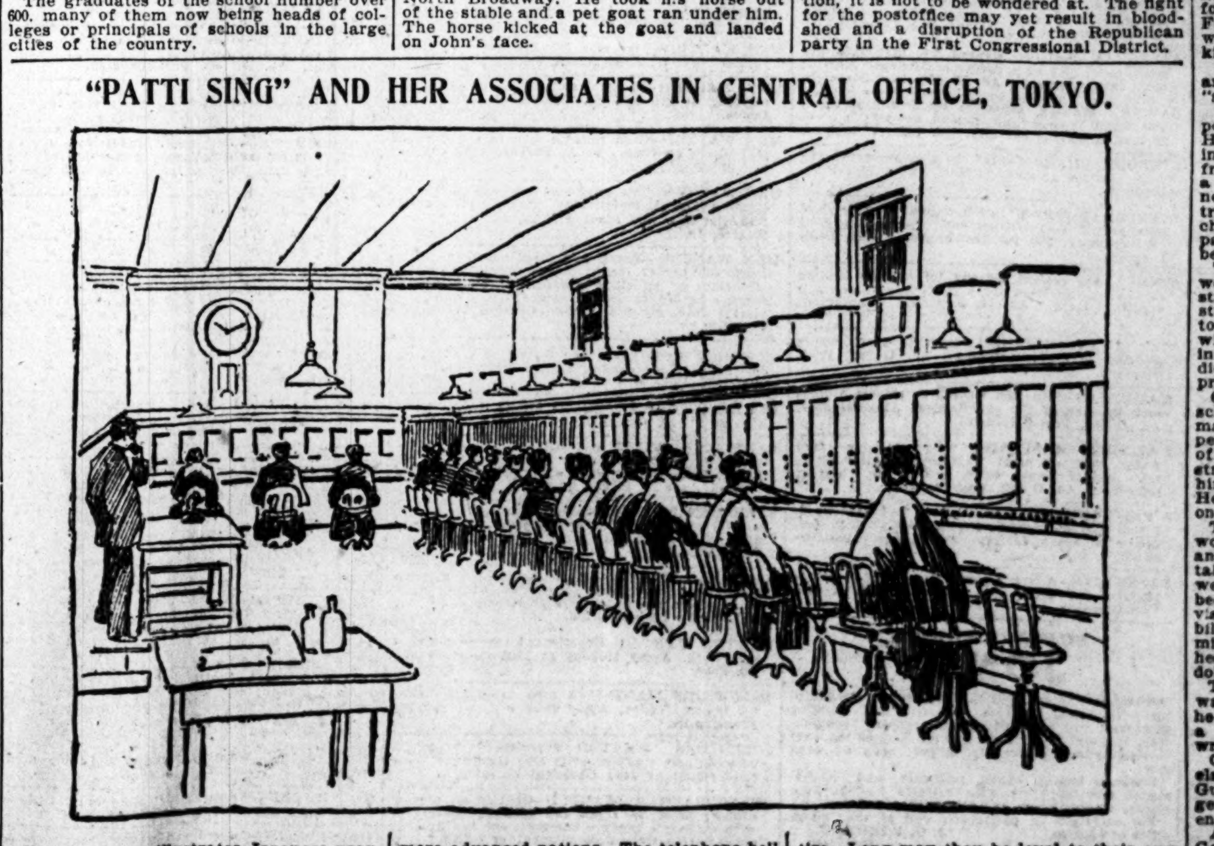
The bill, he said, was an exact copy. He was shown Mr. Gutke's original bill and he made an exact copy of it. Then he had a stenographer in a hotel make a typewritten copy of it.

Chief Harrigan suspects that some one else is behind the scheme and is using Guenzberger only as a catspaw. Guenzberger denies this and says he is alone in the enterprise.

Among the women visited by Detective Gocking yesterday afternoon beside the Holmes woman are Mme. Norma, Mollie Edwards and Maud Campbell. These women claim to have paid Guenzberger money and all say that he represented himself as demanding money by authority from the Police Board. They said that nearly every keeper in the district had been approached by Guenzberger and that collections already amount to a large sum.

Guenzberger was locked up and detectives were detailed to collect further evidence.

"PATTI SING" AND HER ASSOCIATES IN CENTRAL OFFICE, TOKYO.



Nothing better illustrates Japanese progress and the whirl of Western civilization among the receptive subjects of the Mikado than the glimpses here given of the present telephone service of Tokyo. No loyalty to ancient institutions, such as troubles his neighbor over the Yellow Sea, compels conservatism in the wide-awake Jap of to-day. He is ready to accept all the good things of more advanced nations. The telephone bell now rings almost under the shadow of towering Tusiyama, and the silent bike is fast crowding out the noisy 'rickshaw. Innovations have come to the kingdom so rapidly that curious combinations of old and new are seen. In the above picture, for example, from a photograph taken in the Central telephone office of Tokyo, the "hello girls" are all little maids in their quaint and picturesque native costume. Balloon sleeves and high-heeled shoes have no part in their attire. Long may they be loyal to their own artistic dress.

The upper view shows the scene around the main telephone office in Tokyo. The Japanese evidently have not yet begun agitation for underground wires, and seem to see no need of such reform. The third frame in the picture is built for and carries cross-arms on five poles, banded together, each cross wire carrying forty wires, a total of 1,080 wires. On the square frame to the extreme right are carried 4,000 wires.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

WHO'S GOING TO MAKE YOUR

Bathing Suit....

Before you leave for the sea beaten shore?
Remember that you can get a beaut
By hiring a SEAMSTRESS a day or more
Through ....

P.-D. Wants

As in days of yore.

Any drug store in St. Louis is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch has Three Special Telephones exclusively for handling this business.

Remember, your druggist serves you at all hours, day or night, 365 days in the year, and especially when you are in distress. If you need anything in his line, patronize him.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

BAKER—Situation wanted by bread baker, second or third hand; sober. 620 N. Broadway. A. D. Kleinert.

BAKER—A young baker wishes situation; bread or cake. Ad. Zoephel, 1312 N. Broadway.

BAKER—Situation wanted by first-class cake baker and ornamenter; city or country; best refs. Ad. M 849, Post-Dispatch.

BARKEEPER—A first-class barkeeper and all-around saloon man desires a permanent position. Add. N 840, Post-Dispatch.

BLACKSMITH—General blacksmith wants steady place; country or city. Apply 3840 Easton av. J. S. Wilson.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class bookkeeper and accountant wants position; best refs. Ad. H 849, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position by a young man from the country as assistant bookkeeper or office man; no objections to leaving the city. Ad. L 854, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper, cashier or general office man; long experience; best refs. and unlimited bond; some cash to loan well secured in legitimate business; no fakes need answer. Ad. T 849, Post-Dispatch.

BOOK-KEEPER—Good book-keeper desires position in any clerical capacity; is an all-around office man and an expert at figures; willing to be generally useful; best references; last employer retired from business; has $500 which will loan or invest with reliable firm where services can be used. Ad. N 845, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Situation wanted by boy 16 years old; willing to work. Ad. T., 923 N. High st.

BOY—Situation wanted by boy of 12, to do light work. Call or ad. 3845 Chouteau av.

BOY—Situation wanted by neat colored boy as house or dining-room boy; references. Ad. O 987, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Of 17 wants position as clerk or collector; best of references; bond if required. Ad. F 853, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Wanted, situation by boy of 15 to learn some trade; living with parents. Ad. Henry Rocker, 5225 Pattison av.

BOY—Situation wanted by colored boy, aged 17; willing to do any kind of work; refs. if wanted. Ad. 1321 Morgan st.

BOY—Situation wanted by a strong boy, 18 years old, living with parents, wishes to learn to be machinist. 2206 Morgan st.

BOY—First-class colored boy of 21 wishes situation at house and dining-room work or attend horses. Ad. Wm. A., 1610½ Gay st., 3d floor.

BOY—Wanted, situation by boy of 16 in grocery or stationery store or office; can give references. Call on or address W. S. B., 2009 S. Jefferson av.

BOY—A position wanted by an honest boy of 18 where can advance himself; good driver; well acquainted with the streets; can give good references. 4426 Cottage av.

BUGGY WASHER—A young man wishes a situation as buggy washer or to do any kind of work around livery stable. Call or write 1206 Palm st.

CARPENTER—Wanted, situation by first-class carpenter to do repair work. C. S. Meegan, 1518 Morgan st.

CARPENTER—Wanted situation to do carpentering, jobbing, repairing or painting; work done reasonable. Davis, 1538 N. 18th st.

CLERK—Wanted, sit. as grocery or general merchandise clerk; good refs. Ad. A 853, Post-Dispatch.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by a first-class coachman; good driver; best city references. Ad. T 850, Post-Dispatch.

COACHMAN—A coachman, employed at present, wants to make change by the 1st of July to do house and general work around private place; best city reference. Ad. N 838, Post-Dispatch.

COLLECTOR—City collector wants situation; aged 52; will give bond and gilt-edge reference; per cent or salary. Ad. H 847, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—A first or second cook wants a position; hotel or restaurant; married; good references. Ad. P 848, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—Wants situation; first class; city or country or institution; reliable; satisfaction guaranteed. Ad. F 846, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—Situation wanted by A1 cook; in or out of city; can give best references; all-round, good man. Ad. F 847, Post-Dispatch.

DRIVER—Sober, honest, married man would like to drive light delivery wagon; must have work. Ad. K 844, Post-Dispatch.

DRUG CLERK—Wanted, position by a drug clerk; will work cheap. Ad. H 854, Post-Dispatch.

DRUGGIST—Wanted, situation by registered and experienced German druggist; references. Ad. Relief Clerk, Rex Pharmacy, Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINEER—Experienced engineer wants employment; willing to do own firing. Ad. G 909, Post-Dispatch.

ENGINEER—Wanted, sit. by a first-class engineer and machinist; licensed and best references; city or country. Ad. Engineer, 1419 Carroll st.

ENGINEER—Wanted, by a young engineer, a situation of any kind in engineering or manufacturing business; experienced bookkeeper, officeman and draughtsman; best references. Ad. O 847, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEMAN—Young houseman wishes situation in private family or hotel; experienced in care of horse and cow; city references. Ad. Fritz Kurth, 3032 Bell av.

MACHINIST—All-round lathe, planer or shaper hand, a hustler, sober, must have work at once. Ad. R 844, Post-Dispatch.

MACHINIST—Wanted, situation by young man of 23, 6 years' experience, in machine shop, or to assist engineer. Add. N 942, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Young man from the country wishes situation of any kind. Call 2932 Olive st.

MAN—Young man wants situation; understands care of horses and driving. John Tully, 2906 Easton av.

MAN—An all-around man desires position in private family; first-class recommendations. 4523 Kennerly av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

MAN—Wants lawns and steps to take care of by the week or month; references. Ad. P., 3326 Washington av.

MAN—Young man of 20 would like situation of any kind; can furnish reference. Add. Dan Carey, 2917 N. 9th st.

MAN—A man wants situation; experienced with horses, cows, garden, etc.; $10 month up; best refs. Ad. L 845, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Situation wanted by a sober, honest, middle-aged man; can milk, take care of horses or house and yard. Ad. D 854, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Wanted, by an elderly man light work of some kind; sober and honest; good home; wages no object; refs. Ad. T 854, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Young man wants position with private family to care for horse and lawn; can milk; wages no object. Ad. T 843, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Young married man wants a position in a wholesale house; two years' experience in shipping; best of refs. Ad. A 851, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Situation wanted by middle-aged man acquainted with city as driver; not afraid of work; can furnish references. Ad. S 846, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—A young man wants situation caring for horses, gardens, furnaces, general outside work, etc.; 7 years' city refs. Ad. L 846, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—A man wants situation; experienced with horses, cows, gardens, flowers, furnaces, tools, etc.; last employers' refs. Ad. L 847, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man of any kind; good hustler; all-around painter; no objections to leaving city; best of refs. Ad. S 845, Post-Dispatch.

MAN AND WIFE—Want situation; can do anything about the house; good cook; no washing. 2710 Hickory st.

MAN AND WIFE—Colored man and wife want house to care for till owner returns; best refs. Ad. L 855, Post-Dispatch.

MAN AND WIFE—From the country wish a situation to do garden work and general housework. J. Brocard, Ascalon P. O., Mo.

MAN AND WIFE—Situation wanted by industrious couple without children; any kind of work for moderate wages; references. Ad. P 853, Post-Dispatch.

PAINTER—Wants position by day or job; works cheap; can furnish references; no objections to leaving city. Ad. A 837, Post-Dispatch.

PAINTER—Wanted, a situation by a first-class painter and grainer; city or country. Ad. W 850, Post-Dispatch.

PAPERHANGER—Situation wanted by paperhanger and wallpaper cleaner; first-class work. Russell, 2824 Olive st.

PHAMACIST—Wanted, sit. as assistant by a graduate in pharmacy; 2½ years' experience; ref. fur. Ad. N 922, Post-Dispatch.

PORTER—Situation wanted by young Englishman as porter or houseman; can give refs. Ad. I. W., 4234 Garfield av.

PRINTER—21 years old, wishes steady position; 11 years' experience; willing to work. Jos. Wilson, New Haven, Mo.

SALESMAN—Wanted, situation as traveling salesman in Western territory; 10 years' experience; best references. Ad. R 846, Post-Dispatch.

SALESMAN—Wanted, situation by A1 traveling salesman; reliable and experienced; can furnish best of references. Ad. M 850, Post-Dispatch.

SALESMAN—Position wanted by first-class dry goods man; city or country; middle-aged married man; city references. Ad. W 845, Post-Dispatch.

SAWYER—Wanted, situation by first-class scroll and band sawyer and reband sawyer; no objection to leaving the city. Ad. 1418 N. 13th st.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, by a competent young man, position as stenographer. Ad. G 850, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by male stenographer; 5 years' experience; Remington; best of references; $60 per month. Ad. F 854, Post-Dispatch.

TINNER—$10 reward for any information leading to a steady position for a first-class tinner and hardware clerk. Ad. H. J. Esser, Washington, Mo.

WATCHMAN—Middle-aged married man wants position as night watchman. Ad. D 849, Post-Dispatch.

WATCHMAN—Situation wanted as private watchman by man of 37; experienced; A1 references. Ad. O 845, Post-Dispatch.

WATCHMAN—Middle-aged, sober, reliable man wants work as night watchman, janitor or to take care of horses, cows, garden, etc.; best of references. Ad. O 853, Post-Dispatch.

WOODTURNER—Wanted, sit. by a first-class woodturner and all-around man in planing mill, furniture or spoke factory. Ad. L 850, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—A strong young German of 21 wants work of any kind; give references. Ad. N 848, Post-Dispatch.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

JONES'

Commercial College, 309 N. Broadway. Bookkeeping with actual business practice and banking shorthand and typewriting, telegraphing, penmanship, business calculations and the English branches thoroughly and practically taught; open all summer.

Business houses, banks, railroads and professional men supplied with reliable book-keepers, clerks, stenographers and telegraph operators.

For catalogue or particulars call at the college office or address J. G. BOEHMER, President.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN THROUGH THE SUMMER, corner Broadway and Market st. The strictest and most thorough school of its kind in the city. Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

YOUNG MAN—Of 20 years would like work of any kind; good penman and good at figures; graduated at Bryant & Stratton Business College. Ad. 2842 Lemp av.

YOUNG MAN—Married, of business habits and good recommendation, is sadly in need of employment; will accept anything; familiar with the hardware and house-furnishing lines. Ad. M 855, Post-Dispatch.

YOUTH—Of 17, good appearance, fair education, desires work of any kind. Ad. F 845, Post-Dispatch.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th. cor. Olive. 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—Either sex; $3 a day; everywhere; every family needs it; rapid 5c seller. 4123 Warne av.

AGENTS WANTED—Live hustlers everywhere; latest and best patented bicycle novelty; everybody buys; takes like wildfire; salary or commission. Address immediately, Slatts & Poe Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

ALL who intend visiting Tennessee Centennial can have board and lodging secured by calling at news stand No. 6 Union Station.

ANY BOY can earn a high-grade bicycle in a few weeks without spending a cent. Cere Coco Co., De Menil Building, corner 7th and Pine sts.

BOILERMAKERS WANTED—Boilermakers at once; none but first-class men need apply. John O'Brien Boiler Works Co.

BOY WANTED—A colored boy to sweep and scrub steps; call Monday. 3528 Chestnut st.

BRING THE BABY for its picture before the very hot weather comes. Guerin, 409 N. Broadway.

CARRIAGE TRIMMER WANTED—Good carriage trimmer. T. J. Waldron, Grand and Easton avs.

CEMENT FINISHER WANTED—Inquire at 1303 Chemical Building, 8th and Olive sts.

CITY SALESMAN WANTED—Acquainted with saloon and grocery trade; wagon furnished. Ad. T 847, Post-Dispatch.

COOK WANTED—A good, all-round cook for country hotel. Ad. Box 246, Greenville, Ill.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—Responsible registered German Catholic drug clerk, at once. Add. E 847, Post-Dispatch.

FARM HANDS WANTED—Good farm hands, Germans, Von Schrader Farm, 2 miles west of Clayton, Clayton rd.

FARMER WANTED—No. 1 farmer for country; none other need apply; $10 per month; come at once. 3728 Morgan st.

FREE treatment of all private, blood and rectal diseases. General Dispensary, 1408 Franklin av.

HEEL TRIMMER WANTED—First-class heel trimmer on ladies' fine shoes. Peters Shoe Co.

HOUSEMAN WANTED—Young man to work about house; reference required. 3857 Westminster pl.

LABORERS WANTED—75 good laborers to dig trenches for water pipe. Cass av. and Francis st. Geo. P. Prendergast.

MAN WANTED—Man to look after horse and work around house; must be sober and able to work. Ad. C 850, Post-Dispatch.

MEN WANTED—Five men Monday morning; 1616 Franklin av. W. J. Redmond, contractor.

MEN WANTED—30 men and 20 teams Monday morning at 8th and St. Charles sts. John A. Lynch.

MEN WANTED—Good reliable men to sell Berkefeld filters on time. F. A. Dickey, 1516 Chemical Building.

MEN WANTED—Two good men who can feed machines and grade yellow pine. Apply to Ouachita Excelsior Saw and Planing Mills, Limited, West Monroe, La.

MEN WANTED—Young and middle-aged men to learn the barber trade; only 8 weeks required; situations or locations guaranteed; tools given; wages Saturdays while learning; catalogues mailed free. Moler's Barber College, 11th and Franklin av.

OX-BLOOD TAN—Looks and feels like a $5 shoe; choice of 13 toe shapes, $2.95. Harris, $4 shoe man, 520 Pine st.

QUARRYMEN WANTED—At 8-Mile House, Manchester rd. M. Donnelly.

SADDLE, HARNESS and collar makers are invited to attend an open meeting of the St. Louis Journeymen's Saddlers' Union, Tuesday evening, June 22, at 604 Market st at 8 o'clock.

SALESMEN WANTED—Salesmen to sell to dealers on time; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; write for particulars. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMAN WANTED—First-class salesman, with horse and buggy; one acquainted with grocery trade; state age and where previously employed. Ad. T 842, Post-Dispatch.

SAWYER WANTED—Experienced sawyer for cabinet work. Apply Monday at 2205 Chestnut st., 6th floor.

SOLICITORS WANTED—5 men to solicit orders for tea and coffee. Apply after 9 a. m. at 1111 Franklin av.

SOLICITORS WANTED—Experienced solicitors who can give small security may secure profitable employment at 1101 Chemical Building.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Gentleman stenographer; must be rapid and correct; conversant with wholesale produce business; one having been employed in freight department of railroad preferred. Ad. P 849, Post-Dispatch.

STRIPER WANTED—A good gear striper; steady job to good man. Haydock Bros., 14th and Papin sts.

TEAMSTERS WANTED—At No. 2821 Spring av. James Carroll.

TEAMSTER WANTED—Good teamster to haul brick; pay by month. Call Sunday at 2537 Osceola st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

TEAMS WANTED—On 10th and Clark av; pay by the day. H. Hall.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Young German, married preferred, no children, to milk and take care of cows; need not apply without first-class references. Call at 719 Olive st. between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th. cor. Olive. 2d floor.

RUBICAM SHORTHAND COLLEGE

701-2-3 Union Trust Building; exclusively for young ladies; positions secured for graduates; thorough mail course. Telephone 2604.

STOVE REPAIRS.

CASTINGS and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

Positions Filled.

The following employed students of the Southwestern Business College, entrance 810 Olive st., as book-keepers and stenographers last week: Polar Refrigerating Co., 523 Roe Building; Union Sand Co., 600 Security Building; Risinger Lumber Co., El Dorado, Ark. This school is in session during the entire summer and has special facilities for aiding graduates to good positions.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

BOOK-KEEPER—Wanted, position by young lady book-keeper, or office work; exp.; good penman; $6 per week. Add. R 969, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Lady of experience desires situation as bookkeeper, cashier or in any capacity where knowledge of figures and penmanship are required; city references; bond if necessary. Ad. T 845, Post-Dispatch.

CASHIER—Young woman wants position, by Sept. 1, as cashier or at soda fountain, or take charge of stationery, stamps, etc., counter in drug store. Add. P 840, Post-Dispatch.

COMPANION—Wanted, position as companion by young lady accomplished in music. Ad. F 844, Post-Dispatch.

COMPANION—A refined lady wants situation as companion; good seamstress; will be useful to parties traveling; best refs. Box 49, Jerseyville, Ill.

COOK—Situation by first-class cook, country or large family or institution. 924 N. 15th st.

COOK—Wanted place by colored woman; good cook or general housework. Apply at 1118 Pine st.

COOK—Wanted, situation to cook, wash and iron by competent German girl; $16. Ad. C 845, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—Wanted, situation by a German-American widow as cook or general housework, with or without washing. Ad. H 843, Post-Dispatch

COOK—Wanted, situation by an intelligent, refined widow as cook or housekeeper, with boy 11 years old; wages not less than $12 per month, with boy. Ad. E 846, Post-Dispatch.

COOK—Situation wanted as first-class cook. 2628 Papin st.

COOK—Situation wanted by first-class colored cook. 1607 Morgan st.

COOK—Wanted, situation to cook and do general housework in small family. Ad. 1419 Carroll st.

DINING ROOM GIRL—Wanted, situation by first-class dining room girl; best city reference. 4420 St. Louis av.

DRESSMAKER—First-class dressmaker wants more engagements; perfect fitter and trimmer. 3735 Page av.

DRESSMAKER—Will take sewing at home or go into families. Will work cheap. Best references. 3725A Page av.

DRESSMAKER—A first-class dressmaker wants a few engagements at $1.25 per day; refs. Ad. E 853, Post-Dispatch.

DRESSMAKER—An experienced dressmaker wishes a few engagements; first-class fit and references; terms $1 a day. Call at 3246 Olive st.

DRESSMAKER—Fashionable dressmaker would like few more engagements by the day; terms moderate; perfect fit. 2019 Franklin av.

GIRL—A girl 11 years old wants good home where she can make herself useful for clothes and board. 3840 Easton av., upstairs.

GIRL—Wishes home in good family to sew and assist with housework for board; can give good references. Ad. D 846, Post-Dispatch.

GIRLS—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as housemaid, other as nurse; with family leaving city preferred; refs.; experience. Ad. 1517 Billon av.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by colored girl to do general housework. 2836 Bell, rear.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by girl to do general housework or nurse, or both. 4316 Arco av.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by girl to do general housework in small family. 2237 Montana av.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, a position at general housework by a middle-aged German woman. Call Monday, 2330 Wash.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by a neat girl to do housework; can give best of reference. Ad. Miss Mack, 1501 Cass av.

HOUSEGIRL—Colored girl wants situation for general housework; stranger in the city. Ad. 215 N. 7th st., East St. Louis, Ill.

HOUSEGIRL—A young girl, colored, 14 years old, wants place in small family; first-class; wages no object; more for a good home and clothing; good refs. Call 2612 Wash st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by good steady girl as housekeeper for widower. 1706 Papin st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady wishes position as housekeeper in country hotel; references. Ad. M 847, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position by first-class working housekeeper; best of refs. Ad. E 852, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow having girl 6 years old wants position as housekeeper, city or country. Mrs. R., 3840 Easton av., upstairs.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position as housekeeper; 20 years' experience; city or country; best of reference. Ad. D. 850, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow wants position as working housekeeper; good home more than wages; country preferred; reference. 3034A Laclede av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, refined, industrious woman wants position as housekeeper or care for invalid; will leave city; first-class people. B, 1219 Chestnut st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position as housekeeper by widow, with girl 8 years old; good cook; reference; city or country. 1424 Washington av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady desires position as housekeeper for bachelor or widower; good home more an object than wages. Call for 2 days at store, 11 S. 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Educated widow of 30, used to nice home, wants position as housekeeper for gentleman where servant is kept. Ad. A 846, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as working housekeeper by worthy, reliable widow; go reasonable in small family; no objection to children. 2244 Randolph st.

HOUSEKEEPER—A thoroughly practical housekeeper wants situation in widower's family, with nice home; can teach children French and music. Box 49, Jerseyville, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position as working housekeeper; no incumbrances; can give A1 references; no triflers need answer; two years' experience. 2603 De Kalb st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow lady giving up housekeeping July 1 would like position as housekeeper; is competent to take full charge; can give first-class refs. Ad. P. O. Box 238, Webster Groves, Mo.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position as housekeeper by middle-aged lady; no incumbrance; thoroughly competent; or as companion to invalid lady or gentleman; willing to leave city. Call or address 22 Nicholson pl.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation to do housework. Apply 1229 Merchant st., in rear.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted situation to do light housework or sewing. 2009 Congress st.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wants situation to do housework. Apply 2105 Washington av.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted situation by colored girl for general housework. Mary B., 2235 Carr st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted situation by a first-class house and dining-room girl. Call Monday 4726 Easton av.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, light work by reliable woman; home more of an object than wages; country preferred. 2003 N. 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation by experienced middle-aged woman to do general housework in small private family; reference. 2714 Bernard st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation to do general housework in small family; no objection to leaving the city; can give good reference. 2603 De Kalb st.

HOUSEWORK—A middle-aged German lady desires situation in family that speaks German to assist in light housework and care for children. Apply 3545 S. Jefferson av.

HOUSEWORK—A young lady of good character and respectability wishes a place as companion or to assist with housework in well to do family; no objection to traveling; small wages; best of reference given. Ad. R 851, Post-Dispatch.

LADY—Wanted, situation by lady; used to handling money; No. 1 reference. Add. O 936, Post-Dispatch.

LADY—Situation wanted by a young married lady, with one child, 3 years old; no objection to country; light work. Ad. H 853, Post-Dispatch.

LAUNDRESS—Washing to take home. Call at 1911 N. Pendleton av.

LAUNDRESS—Wants work to go out by day. Apply 3214 Franklin av., rear.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home or go out. 817 N. Compton av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing and ironing to do or go out by the day. 4319 Vista av.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced laundress wishes family washing to take home. 1209 Spring av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home. 4038 Evans av., in rear, upstairs, Mrs. Perkins.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants to work out 3 days each week. 1919 St. Charles.

LAUNDRESS—Situation wanted by a first-class laundress to wash out by the day. 1837 Linden st.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants work by the day; city reference. 2632 Olive st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing and ironing to take home; widow. Mrs. Nath, 904 N. 23d st., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS—First-class white laundress wants washing and ironing to take home. Mrs. Lee, 1120 S. Compton av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, situation by experienced laundress first and second day of week; reference if required. 1512 S. 3d st.

LAUNDRESS—Situation wanted by colored lady to wash and iron by the day or at home; good refs. Mrs. Brown, 3739 Page av.

MAID—Wanted, by a colored woman, a position as traveling maid. Ad. R 848, Post-Dispatch.

MAN AND WIFE—Situation wanted by colored man and wife in private family; good refs. 23 S. 14th st.

MAN AND WIFE—Situation by man and wife, city or country; understands farming and taking care of horses. 6059 Maple.

NURSE—Wanted by competent nurse care of infant or children. 523 N. Theresa av.

NURSE—Wanted, situation by old colored lady, just from the South. Apply 1921 St. Charles st.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a girl of 16 years of age as nurse; do light housekeeping. 3118 Hickory st.

NURSE—Wanted, situation by elderly lady to nurse lady during confinement; refs. Mrs. M., 3640 Garfield av.

NURSE—Wanted, position as nurse or companion to invalid by a thoroughly competent lady; first-class references. Call at 6301 Virginia av.

NURSE—Wanted, by an experienced nurse, situation in first-class family; can give good reference and willing to travel. Add. N 839, Post-Dispatch.

NURSE—Wanted, situation as nurse for ladies or children, or companion for aged lady, by young lady of experience; can do plain sewing. Ad. Box 468, North Vernon, Ind.

NURSE—Colored girl desires place as nurse or light housework in Webster, anywhere out of city; No. 1 refs. Mrs. J. Goldman, 6923 Mitchell av.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, situation as seamstress; will sew for $1 per day; summer goods a specialty. 1212 Pendleton av.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady desires position in office; is familiar with stenography. Ad. B 851, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, situation by stenographer with some experience; salary no object. Ad. P 996, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced lady stenographer desires position; small salary; must have work. Ad. W 839, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent young lady stenographer desires permanent position; salary no object. Ad. P 838, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent young lady, who owns machine, wants position few hours day, either by piece or hour. Ad. P 847, Post-Dispatch.

STENOGRAPHER—Lady stenographer, 5 years' experience, desires job work or permanent position; owns machine; first-class refs. Ad. D 851, Post-Dispatch.

TEACHER—Wanted, position as teacher or copyist by thoroughly competent young lady; references exchanged. Ad. M 846, Post-Dispatch.

VOCALIST—Wanted, situation by talented vocalist or pianist, with professional company; good reference if necessary. Ad. Miss M. L., Mt. Olive, Ill., box 308.

WOMAN—Young woman, stranger, would like a place to care for children; can sew nicely; small wages. Ad. B 846, Post-Dispatch.

WOMAN—Widow would like place in a nice boarding-house to assist with housework; can furnish good references. Ad. C 844, Post-Dispatch.

WRITING—Wanted, circulars to address at home by good penman. 75c per 1,000. Miss J. Meegan, 1518 Morgan st.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Gas, gasoline and cook stove repairs; gasoline stoves fixed to burn gas. J. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

AGENTS WANTED—Traveling agents; also smart woman to introduce goods at residence; agents are making big money. 908 N. Grand av., Y. M. C. A. bldg.

ANY GIRL can earn a high grade bicycle in a few weeks without spending a cent. Cere Coco Co., De Menil Bldg., cor. 7th and Pine sts.

CABINETS, THREE DOLLARS a dozen; Minettes, one dollar and fifty cents a dozen. Guerin, 409 N. Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, by Sept. 1, a position in private family as chambermaid, to take care of silver and glassware and table linen, sweeping, etc.; $3 per week and board and lodging. Add. O 840, Post-Dispatch.

COOK WANTED—German cook. 1724 Olive st.

COOK WANTED—Good cook. 2730 Chouteau av.

COOK WANTED—Will employ a tidy colored girl. 1103 Morrison av.

COOK WANTED—Experienced girl to cook; refs. 4166 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—Colored cook to assist in laundry. 4152 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—An Italian woman preferred. Call at 3765 Lindell av.

COOK WANTED—German cook; will not have to wash or iron. 3233 Pine st.

COOK WANTED—Experienced woman cook; restaurant. 2005 Franklin av.

COOK WANTED—Experienced girl to cook; good ref.; colored. 3006 Locust st.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook; on washing or ironing; refs. req. 3116 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; German preferred. Call at 5825 Von Versen av.

COOK WANTED—Good girl to cook, German preferred; no washing or ironing. Call 1214 Jones st.

COOK WANTED—A good, plain cook; small family; and to assist with washing. Ad. 3352 S. 13th.

COOK WANTED—Cook for Kirkwood. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 11 at 2635 Pine st.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook; assist with washing and ironing; references. 4121 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook for private boarding; man or woman; $18 a month. 4209 Olive st.

COOK WANTED—With ref.; call Monday morning. 1741 Longfellow av., 1st house south of Lafayette.

COOK WANTED—At once, a good woman as cook and laundress; German preferred; call Monday morning. 3970 Washington av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

COOK WANTED—White girl as cook. 2815 Lucas.

COOK WANTED—Cook and housegirl in small family at Webster; must come well recommended. Ad. H 848, Post-Dispatch.

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—4032 S. Broadway.

DINING ROOM GIRL WANTED—Dining room girl and cook at 509 S. 22d st.

DINING-ROOM GIRLS WANTED—Two dining-room girls. 415 Washington av.

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—First-class dining-room and housegirl. 1925 Olive st.

DISHWASHER WANTED—A girl or woman to wash dishes and work in kitchen. 1038 N. 3d st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—At 731 S. Broadway.

FINISHER WANTED—On good pants. 813 N. 11th st.

FINISHERS WANTED—Experienced top finishers on pants. 307 Rutger st., 3d floor.

GIRLS WANTED—To work on furs; apply at once. 1312 Olive st.

GIRL WANTED—A good girl for a family of 2. Apply at 1718 Wagoner pl.

GIRLS WANTED—Girls to learn sewing; pay while learning. 114 N. 9th st.

GIRL WANTED—At once, an experienced German girl for dry goods store. 3874 Easton av.

GIRLS WANTED—To operate cuff machines; also body ironers. Grand Laundry, 3040 Chestnut st.

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced girls to sew on tents and awnings. Dougherty Bros., 218 Market.

GIRL WANTED—A girl about 15 to make herself useful in private family; one used to work. 2931 Easton av.

GIRL WANTED—Good, strong German girl to work in kitchen; must have experience. Apply at 3334 Olive st.

GIRLS WANTED—2 girls, 1 for cook, 1 for house and dining-room work; both competent. Ad. G 848, Post-Dispatch.

GIRLS WANTED—Two girls, German preferred, to do cooking, washing, ironing, general housework and assisting with baby for a family of 4, in the suburbs. Call Monday, between 9 and 10, on L. D. L., care N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., 8th and St. Charles sts.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—At 1707 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—No washing. 3510 Lindell av. Sunday morning.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced housegirl. E. Miller, 1914 S. 3d st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4207B Easton av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2905 Dickson st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Young woman for general housework. 2641 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1730 Mississippi av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3739 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4533 McMillan av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 4619 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. 4057 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do housework for small family. 924 N. 14th st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 1212 N. Sarah st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2303 Eugenia st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White housegirl; bring references. 914 N. Grand av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. 4285 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for light housework and dining-room. 222 Walnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 3637 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework; family of 2. 4543 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 4332 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 1727 Waverly pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for light housework, about 15 years old. 1428 Franklin av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply early, 4372 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 4639 North Market st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; German preferred. 3506 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; references required. 3826 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. 1493 Stewart pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; white; refs. 616A N. Garrison av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. 3411 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 3456 Shenandoah st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3403 Pine st.; German preferred.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German girl for general housework; small family. 215 Sarah.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 2408 Coleman st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework for family of 4. Call at 3014 Franklin av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. Call at 805 Garrison av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing nor ironing. 3628 Castleman.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and ironing. 1727 Missouri av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework. 6217 Plymouth av.; take Suburban cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3; good wages. 4283 West Belle.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must speak German. 1016A Hickory.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3 adults. Apply at 2808 Lucas.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Strong girl about 14 years old to assist with housework. Call at 1215 Hodiamont av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. Call at 1443 Mississippi av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must know how to cook; no washing. 1115 S. 10th st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress. 5300 Cabanne av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 93 Spring, bet. Laclede and West Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must know how to cook. Apply at 1908 St. Louis av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Competent colored girl for general housework. Apply, with references, at 3125 Franklin av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; white or colored. Apply after 9 a. m. at 3918 Westminster pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—About 15 or 16 years old; German preferred; small family; no washing. Apply 3013 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A first-class German girl for general housework in family of 2. 3853 Windsor pl. after 10 o'clock.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to assist in housework between 15 and 18 years of age; German preferred. 776 Bayard av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; 3d house Parkland pl.; Suburban road to Hamilton and Maple avs.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework and cooking; good home; good wages; good place. Mrs. H. W. Harris, Kirkwood, Mo.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Call Sunday, 5948 Cote Brilliante av.; take Suburban or Easton av. line or Monday, 713 N. 7th st., 2d floor. Mrs. Schwartz.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Competent young woman for general work in private family in suburbs; good wages; references required. Ad. P. O. Box 25, Ferguson, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—An experienced German or American girl for general housework; must be a good cook; no washing nor ironing. Apply Sunday morning between 8:30 and 10:30 at [illegible] Morgan st.

LADY SOLICITORS WANTED—Salary guaranteed; anyone can fill this position. Add. N 851, Post-Dispatch.

LADY WANTED—Young lady; must read and write German and English. Call after 10 a. m. Sunday, Foy's Matrimonial Bureau, 1305 Washington av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—At 5109 McPherson av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—White laundress on Monday; call Sunday morning. 1517 S. Compton av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Good laundress by the day. Apply Monday morning at 3674 Laclede av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—A white woman to take wash home; references. Ad. K 848, Post-Dispatch.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—First-class ladies' clothes and shirt waist ironers at Imperial Laundry, 2807 Chouteau av.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—2 ladies' clothes and waist ironers; also one good shirt ironer. Lange Laundry Co., 2004 S. Jefferson av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Girl to run bosom ironer; wages $1 per day; only experienced need apply. Lange Laundry, 2004 S. Jefferson av.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—One washer, three starchers, two finishers and three choice shirt machine operators; must be strictly 1st-class. Ad. E 911, Post-Dispatch.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—First-class ladies' clothes and shirt waist ironers; also marker and sorter. Apply Monday at 8:30 a. m. at Superior Laundry, 1747 S. 18th st.

LAUNDRY GIRLS WANTED—First-class laundry girls; hand ironers and sorter and bundler. Monarch Laundry, 2310 North Market st.

LAUNDRY HAND WANTED—An experienced laundry hand. Leader Laundry, 2815 Texas av.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—At 3403 Pine st.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—14 or 15 years old to take care of child. B. Ritzer, 1018 N. 9th st.

NURSE WANTED—At 5131 Ridge av.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Under 16 years. 4204 Page av

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Good nursegirl; good wages. 4004 Forest Park boul., one block south Laclede.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Refined, intelligent young girl to care for children and to assist with housework. Ad. C 847, Post-Dispatch.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—Also to assist in light housework; white girl about 18 years old; a good place and good pay; bring references. Apply at once at 5014 Kensington av.

OVERALL MAKERS WANTED—Overall and duck coat makers; steady work always. 915 N. 6th. Jokerst-St. Gem Mfg. Co.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A lady to do plain sewing. 1211 Taylor av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Girl for shirt-making. Call Monday morning at 1019 Pendleton av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A first-class hand to make jumpers, overalls and pants. 913 N. High st., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED—Experienced machine girls on vests. F. Tomeo, 621 Lynch st.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED—Good wrapper-makers on power machines. Macdonald Mfg. Co., 409 Morgan st.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED—Experienced hand sewers on coats; good wages; steady work. Apply at 1141 S. 7th st.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED—Experienced machine hands on coats; good wages and steady work. Apply at 1141 S. 7th st.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED—Experienced jeans pants and overall makers at once. Hamilton-Sugden Mfg. Co., 1133 Collins st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A lady to sew by the day; terms reasonable. Apply at 2652 Keokuk st. Take Broadway or California av. cars.

SHIRTMAKERS WANTED—Ten experienced shirtmakers at The Paul E. Wolff Shirt Co., 417 N. 4th st.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Competent stenographer; Caligraph. Make autograph application to G 853, Post-Dispatch, by Monday noon.

VAMPER WANTED—And lining maker. E. Morris & Son, 2301 N. 11th st.

WAIST AND SKIRT MAKER WANTED—1108 Leonard av.

WASHERWOMAN WANTED—A competent woman for washing and ironing for Mondays and Tuesdays every week. 4425 W. Bell pl.

WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash and iron. 1718 Mississippi av.

WOMAN WANTED—A middle-aged colored woman for general housework. 4524 Morgan st.

WOMAN WANTED—Steady woman for general housework; good cook. Apply to Mrs. J. N. Crouch, Elm av., Webster Groves, Mo.

WOMAN WANTED—White woman, no children, not over 35, to do general housework in small family; small town; with references; German preferred; will furnish transportation; good home for right party; state wages. Geo. B. Creedle, Fulton, Ky.

WOMEN WANTED—Two ladies' clothes ironers, one flannel washer. National Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

AGENTS WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents can make money, no outfit to buy. Call Monday, room 604, 810 Olive.

AGENTS WANTED—Good portrait agents; best terms. Acme Portrait Studio, Grand av. and North Market st.

AGENTS WANTED—For first-class books; exclusive right given; experience not necessary. Ad. D 847, this office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the Jewel Skirt Supporter and Shirt Waist Holder. Jewel Supporter Co., room 213, 506 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—Either sex; $75 month, easy; samples to workers; beautiful goods. Gregory Manufacturing Co., 24 Park pl., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—To insure depositors' bank accounts by selling the Indelible Check Protector; impossible to raise amounts; retails $5. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times Building, New York.

AGENT WANTED—Energetic man as State agent; capable of handling sub-agents; new, rapid selling, meritorious article; permanent business; exclusive control. Ad. D 854, Post-Dispatch.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 a month and expenses paid active men if right; goods sold by sample only; samples, also horse and carriage furnished free. Ad. Jobber, Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—Energetic organizers to represent best insurance plan; paying sick, accident and immediate death benefits; very best commission to active hustlers; brainy workers' rarest chance. Ad. S. Rothblum, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—Experienced agents to represent the best and largest sick, accident and death benefit association in the West; endowment and withdrawal privileges; liberal contract. Ad. American Benevolent Association, Union Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the Nafew Check Protector; retails now for $5; big profits; quick sales; exclusive territory; sample outfit furnished responsible parties; introducers of fresh novelties for agents; catalogues mailed upon application. Samuel Nafew Co., Havemeyer Building, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED—1 gentleman and 1 lady to represent our line; must be of good address and well dressed; good employment for 3 months. Room 917, Century Building.

HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY THE Gold Medal Photographer, Guerin, 409 N. Broadway. Awarded 3 gold medals in six months.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—In each city for luminous signs, name plates, street numbers; readable darkest nights; samples free. Thomas Co., Englewood, Ill.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th. cor. Olive. 2d floor.

THEATRICAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

THEATRICAL—Notice, Simpson's Dramatic School and Theatrical Headquarters removed to [illegible] Olive st.; large stage to practice and organizing companies [illegible] address [illegible] people wanted for classes.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

ADAMS ST., 2821—2 rooms for light housekeeping; also other rooms; cheap.

BACON ST., 2741—Nicely furnished front parlor; $10 a month.

BRANTNER PL., 3109—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms; so. exp., bath, conv.; rent reasonable.

BROADWAY, 1546 N.—Clean furnished room for light housekeeping; hallroom, $1 week.

BROADWAY, 710 S.—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping, from $1.25 to $1.50 per week; front rooms on 1st and 2d floors cheap.

CALIFORNIA AV., 1817—Nicely furnished front room; convenient to 3 car lines; private family.

CARR ST., 1311—One large, nicely furnished front room; also small room for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

CARR ST., 1727—Large, nicely furnished room, complete for light housekeeping; all convs.

CARR ST., 1529—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $10; also 1 room for gents.

CASS AV., 2513—One or two rooms and all convs., unfurnished, bath.

CASS AV., 2933½—Nicely furnished front and hall room, suitable for light housekeeping or gents, bath.

CHAMBERLAIN AV., 5721—Four rooms; bath and large attic; front and side entrance; convenient to Page av. and Suburban lines. Call and see or apply to J. H. Maguire, Agent, 107 N. 8th st.

CHANNING AV., 37 S.—3 nice unfurnished rooms on 1st floor; bath, yard and cellar; very cheap.

CHANNING AV., 711 N.—Two very desirable, completely furnished rooms, for housekeeping; all conveniences; private family; low rent; refs. ex.

CHESTNUT ST., 2831—Two beautiful rooms and laundry in the basement.

CHESTNUT ST., 1002—Rooms for light housekeeping or gents, $1 per week; bath.

CHESTNUT ST., 1023½—Nice cool rooms, single or double; bath; $1.25 per week and up.

CHESTNUT ST., 3031—Two nice connected unfurnished rooms, southern exposure.

CHESTNUT ST., 1505—Nicely furnished rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping; rates low.

CHESTNUT ST., 3447—Three nice unfurnished rooms with man and wife; mod.

CHESTNUT ST., 1512—Neatly furnished rooms; all newly furnished and papered; low rates.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1516—Elegant 2d-story front; also small room; all conveniences; private family.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1103A—Large rooms; so. exp.; for gents or light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 908—Beautiful and cool alcove room; second floor; furnished; gents or light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 908—Cool room for one young man; $1 a week; board if desired.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1744—Beautifully furnished front room; large and cool; terms reasonable.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1122—8 rooms, 2d and 3d floor; rent low. Apply at 1105 S. 7th st.

CHOUTEAU AV., 834—Newly furnished connecting front room, complete for light housekeeping; southern exposure.

CHOUTEAU AV., 944—Nicely furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; southern exposure; low rent.

CHOUTEAU AV., 960—Newly furnished front room; also other rooms for light housekeeping.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1409—Large front room, gents or housekeeping; all conveniences; bath, gas.

CHOUTEAU AV., 2812—One newly papered and furnished room; 2d-story front; $5 a month and up.

CLARK AV., 2116—Large front room, furnished for gentlemen.

CLARK AV., 2335—Nicely furnished rooms conv. to Union Station.

CLARK AV., 2108—Large, newly furnished front room, with bath, for rent.

CLARK AV., 2319¼—Nicely furnished rooms, with hot and cold bath; southern exposure, from $1 per week up.

COMPTON AV., 220 N.—Large, well furnished front room; two closets; reasonable.

COMPTON AV., 1021 N.—Nicely furnished rooms, gents or light housekeeping; private family; low price.

COZENS AV., 3619—Lovely second-story front room; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen.

DAYTON ST., 2818A—Nicely furnished and one unfurnished 2d-floor room; rent reasonable.

DICKSON ST., 3047—One beautiful room, ladies or gents; privilege of light housekeeping; reasonable.

EASTON AV., 2814—Neatly furnished room for light housekeeping or gents, $6 per month.

EASTON AV., 5924—One, two or three neatly furnished rooms.

EASTON AV., 3053—Nicely furnished rooms, single or for housekeeping; so. exp.; reasonable.

EASTON AV., 3009—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all convs.; reasonable.

EASTON AV., 2906—Furnished front and hall room for gents or light housekeeping; bath; 5 doors west of Ewing av.

EASTON AV., 3032—2d-story rooms for couple or 2 gents; board optional.

ELLIOTT AV., 1044—3 rooms in new flat. Inquire at 2718 Stoddard st.

EUGENIA ST., 2348—Nicely furnished room; so. exp.

EUGENIA ST., 2133—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping, $2.50 per week.

EUGENIA ST., 2329A—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; gas, bath; convenient to Union Station; reasonable.

EVANS AV., 3627—1 or 2 furnished rooms for gents or housekeeping; so. exp.; man and wife; no other roomers.

EVANS AV., 4333—Three rooms and bath, furnished complete for housekeeping, to couple; reasonable.

EWING AV., 816 N.—Newly furnished room; all conveniences; private family.

EWING AV., 815 N.—Elegantly furnished, cool room; cheap to gentlemen; gas and bath.

EWING AV., 516 S.—Two rooms, porch and cellar; water; rent, $6.50 a month. Inquire on premises.

FAIRFAX AV., 3910—Two nice rooms, newly papered, $7.50.

FINNEY AV., 3736—Four large rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, large yard.

FINNEY AV., 3615—Near Grand—Furnished front room, 1st floor; $2.50 per week; piano included.

FINNEY AV., 3646—Large front and rear room; second floor; reasonable and cool.

FINNEY AV., 3938—Neatly furnished back room, southern exposure, hot and cold bath, gas, very reasonable.

FRANKLIN AV., 2904—Nicely furnished front rooms; reasonable.

FRANKLIN AV., 1021—Sleeping and light housekeeping rooms.

FRANKLIN AV., 3036—1 or 2 furnished 2d-floor rooms; light housekeeping if desired; private family; no children.

FRANKLIN AV., 817—Clean housekeeping rooms, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 weekly.

FRANKLIN AV., 2227—Three large rooms; 3d floor, $9; second floor, $7.

FRANKLIN AV., 2226—Large 3d floor front room; gents or housekeeping; cheap.

GAMBLE ST., 2816—Two or three furnished rooms; hot and cold water; bath; privilege of light housekeeping; reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 608 S.—3 rooms, 2d floor; newly papered; water in kitchen; $7 month.

GARRISON AV., 1207 N.—Two furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 1349 N.—2d-floor front; housekeeping or 3 gents, $2.25, or en suite, $3.50.

GARRISON AV., 304 N.—Large front room; bath and all conveniences.

GEYER AV., 2743—Nicely furnished rooms for gents; 4 car lines; bath; cheap.

GLASGOW AV., 1718—4 large rooms; bath and closet; nicely papered; front and rear yard; key at 1714 Glasgow av.; rent $14.

GRAND AV., 313 S.—3 rooms, 2d floor, $9.

GRAND AV., 1700 N.—Unfurnished; second floor; 3 rooms; bath, etc.; $12.

GRATIOT ST., 517—3 nice, clean rooms, 1st floor. Keys third floor.

GRATIOT ST., 525—Three rooms; 2d floor; $8. Key 1st floor. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

HICKORY ST., 820—S. e. cor.—Neatly furnished room; gentleman or light housekeeping.

HICKORY ST., 1302—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gents or light housekeeping.

JEFFERSON AV., 2258 S.—Three nicely furnished rooms.

JEFFERSON AV., 424 S.—Two nicely furnished rooms for gents; bath; so. exp.

JEFFERSON AV., 2113A S.—Three nice rooms, hot and cold water; rent, $15.

JEFFERSON AV., 715 N.—Large hall room, $5 per month; also one unfurnished room.

JEFFERSON AV., 239 S.—Three unfurnished rooms, 1st floor; also nicely furnished room.

JEFFERSON AV., 420 S.—Furnished rooms, gents or housekeeping, southern exp., $2 per week.

KENNERLY AV., 3926A—Private family will rent 2d-story front rooms.

LACLEDE AV., 3131—Fine large front room, $12; adjoining room, $10; southern exposure; private family.

LACLEDE AV., 3101—Nicely furnished front and side rooms, suitable for gents or light housekeeping.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2736—A newly furnished second-story front room, with gas and bath, for one or two gents; private family of three; references required.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1712—Three rooms; porch; marble mantel; water; front and side entrance; cheap.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1353 N.—Large front room, furnished, 2d floor, with bath; private family.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1425 N.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping; bath; all conveniences.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1112 N.—4 very nice rooms and water, $11.50; 1517 Biddle, 2 large rooms, 1st floor, front, $8; 1530 Morgan, 2 of those handsome 3-room flats, $10.50, and store, $11; also 3 nice 2-room flats in rear, $7.50; keys for all at 1530 Morgan st.

LEONARD AV., 1124 N.—Furnished rooms and bath in private family.

LEONARD AV., 909—One or two furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping.

LEXINGTON AV., 4104—(1 block south of Fair Grounds)—3 rooms upstairs with water, $8.

LOCUST ST., 1113—Furnished rooms.

LOCUST ST., 2636—Large 3d-story front and other rooms.

LOCUST ST., 1420—Large furnished rooms; so. exp.; for 1 or 2; $1.25 week.

LOCUST ST., 2122—Large, elegant, cool rooms; single or en suite; 2d or 3d floor.

LOCUST ST., 2616—Connecting rooms, furnished suitable for light housekeeping.

LOCUST ST., 1431—Pleasant rooms, with board, for young men; reas. rates during the summer.

LOCUST ST., 2704—Unfurnished room; large second floor front; newly papered and cleaned; cheap.

LUCAS AV., 2702—One large unfurnished front room, $5 a month.

LUCAS AV., 3114—Neatly furnished front room, also 2d-story back room.

LUCAS AV., 2605—Nice, cool furnished rooms, from $1 to $2 per week, with bath.

LUCAS AV., 3315—Nicely furnished rooms; well ventilated; modern conveniences.

LUCAS AV., 2702—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $2.75 a week.

LUCAS AV., 2708—Neatly furnished 3d-floor front, complete for housekeeping; reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3121—Nicely furnished parlor bedroom for couple; southern exposure; all con.

LUCAS AV., 2715—Second floor front and connecting room; nicely furnished; gas and bath; southern exposure.

LUCAS AV., 3133—Elegantly furnished 2d story front; private family; large yard; bath; southern exp.; refs. exchanged.

LUCAS AV., 3030—One large, nicely furnished 3d story room, southern exposure; also one on second floor; good home cooking and best of service.

LUCKY ST., 3844A—3 rooms; 2d floor; $7.50. Key 1st floor. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 2211—Furnished rooms for housekeeping or gents, from $1.25 to $2.50.

MARKET ST., 2131—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; southern exposure; also back room.

MENARD ST., 1830—A lady without family would like to rent furnished hall room to gent or working girl.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1816—Newly furnished front room; gas; bath; all conveniences; near Lafayette Park.

MORGAN ST., 1631—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 3909—Furnished rooms, 1st and 2d floors; all conveniences.

MORGAN ST., 3039—Nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 gents; bath; rent reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 2747—Two neatly furnished connecting rooms, complete for housekeeping; also other rooms.

MORGAN ST., 2840—Two newly furnished rooms for housekeeping; southern exposure; private bath; $6.50 per month.

MORGAN ST., 2822—Newly furnished 2d story front and connecting rooms, single or en suite, large yard, rent reas.; all convs.

MORGAN ST., 1424—2 connecting rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping, $4 per week; other rooms, $1.50 and $2; hallroom, $1.

MORGAN ST., 1808—Newly furnished rooms or for light housekeeping.

MORGAN ST., 2744—Newly furnished rooms, bath, for gents, reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 2206—Nice large furnished room, 1st floor for light housekeeping or gents.

NICHOLSON PL., 22—Furnished room; southern and western exposure; all conveniences; private family.

NORTH MARKET ST., 3102A—Large, comfortable, front room, for two gents; private family; electric cars at door.

OLIVE ST., 2214½—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 4279—A nicely furnished room; southern exposure; private family.

OLIVE ST., 2205—2 connecting rooms, nicely furnished for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 1502—Large, well furnished rooms, single or en suite; $2 to $4 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2648—3 rooms, furnished for housekeeping, 2d or 3d floor; $18 and $20.

OLIVE ST., 2646—Furnished second-story front room, for gents or housekeeping; bath.

OLIVE ST., 2913—Furnished room for housekeeping, $1.75 per week; furnished room, $1.50 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2215—Newly furnished rooms; ladies or gentlemen with references.

OLIVE ST., 2130—Large, nicely furnished front rooms, all conveniences; also single room; southern exposure.

OLIVE ST., 3551—3 nicely furnished rooms; pantry, hot and cold bath for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 3551—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; terms reas.

OLIVE ST., 2736—Elegantly furnished 2d-floor front and back; also hallroom; with bath; $3, $2, $1.25.

OLIVE ST., 1418—Front room; 1st floor; nicely furnished; for one or two gentlemen; $1.75 per week.

OLIVE ST., 1410—Neatly furnished front and back rooms; gas and bath; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2637—Cool, clean front room, furnished for light housekeeping; so. exp.; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 1608—First floor front, furnished for housekeeping; northern and southern exposure.

OLIVE ST., 2641—Furnished for housekeeping, 2 or 3 connecting 2d-story front rooms.

OLIVE ST., 2033—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; $6 to $12 monthly.

OLIVE ST., 1813—Nicely furnished rooms on 1st floor; with or without board.

OLIVE ST., 1807—Pleasant rooms, 2d floor, for gents or ladies or for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 1724—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water, bath.

OLIVE ST., 3011—One large, well furnished 2d-floor front room; so. exp.; $12.

OLIVE ST., 3011—One large room, furnished complete for housekeeping; two closets; $10.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

OLIVE ST., 2730—Nicely furnished hall room; bath; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 3533—Nice front room, private family, 2d story, furnished or unfurnished; all conv.

OLIVE ST., 1015—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for 2; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 2214½—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 2734—2d-story front and back rooms; also 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 3105, 1st floor—Two large, clean, cool rooms, gas and bath.

PAGE AV., 4012—Nicely furnished room, with bath, very reasonable.

PAPIN ST., 1559—Newly furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; cheap.

PAPIN ST., 1418—Two large front rooms, fur. complete for housekeeping, $2.75 per week.

PAPIN ST., 1430—One room, furnished for housekeeping, $1.50 per week; hallroom, 75 cents.

PARK AV., 1214—Two rooms and kitchen, $10.

PINE ST., 3218—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room; 1 or 2 gents; private family.

PINE ST., 2320—Nicely furnished 2d-story front, with alcove; also room for light housekeeping.

PINE ST., 3426—Nicely furnished second floor front room; private family.

PINE ST., 2026—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and suite of rooms.

PINE ST., 1406—Newly furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers, $1.25 per week and up.

PINE ST., 1314—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen, and basement room for work.

PINE ST., 2219—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front hall room; gas, bath, so. exp.

PINE ST., 2229—Nicely furnished hall room for gents; ball, $1.50 per week.

PINE ST., 1016—Nicely furnished cool rooms for housekeeping, $2.50 weekly; also hall room, $1.25.

PINE ST., 1317—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping.

PINE ST., 2634—Large two-story brick stable; 8 stalls and living rooms above.

PINE ST., 2646 TO 2652—Apartments, furnished complete for housekeeping, $10 to $13; hall room, $5. Apply 2648.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room, southern exposure, bath, gas, etc. Ad. T 852, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Furnished room for 1 or 2 persons; terms reasonable. Add. E 912, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Furnished room and kitchen for light housekeeping; cheap. Call at 303 S. Broadway.

ROOMS—Three nicely furnished, cool rooms, for light housekeeping; bath and gas. Ad. T 851, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, with a family of two; moderate terms. Ad. T 835, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—Two or three nicely furnished rooms, with bath, for light housekeeping, to a good party without children. Apply at 4326 College av.

ROOMS—In private family, 2 delightful 2d-story connecting rooms for 2 gents; northern, southern and eastern exp.; refs. req. Add. N 993, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished, two rooms close to Union Station, where gent can sleep through the day; neighborhood very quiet and select. Add. N 962, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 2 gents or gentleman and wife; private family; on Cook av.; modern conveniences. Add. K 854, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—2d-story front and adjoining rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure; private family; no other roomers; West Belle, between Vandeventer and Taylor avs. Ad. R 853, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—A private family will rent a 2d-story front room and back room, furnished for light housekeeping, on Cook av., between Grand and Vandeventer; all modern conveniences. Add. K 855, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—Two comfortably furnished rooms and kitchen, for a term of three months or more, to a small family, with no children; terms very reasonable; possession given June 27. Apply at 2008 O'Fallon st., from 7 p. m. until 8:30 p. m., and all day Sunday.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished 2d story front and large adjoining rooms, newly papered, beautiful locality, south side, east of 18th st., south of Lafayette av.; strictly private family; rooming or light housekeeping; exceedingly low terms. Ad. W. 854, Post-Dispatch.

RUTGER ST., 2337—A furnished room, southern exposure; refs. required.

SHERIDAN AV., 2948—One large furnished room, for two gentlemen.

SHERIDAN AV., 2730—3 or 4 nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; 2d floor; so. ex.

STODDARD ST., 2837—Nicely furnished 2d story front room, corner house, for gents or light housekeeping, all conv.

TAYLOR AV., 1402A—Furnished front room; bath; all conveniences; private family.

TEXAS AV., near Lafayette av.—Nicely furnished rooms for 1 or 2 gents.

THE only furnished front, southern exposure, klean, kool noiseless, dustless; reasonable. 2931 Lucas av.

THERESA AV., 524—Well furnished 2d story front room; gas; hot bath; refs.

THERESA AV., 507 (35th and Olive)—Newly furnished, cool hall room; gentleman; $1 a week; modern.

THERESA AV., 507 (35th and Olive)—Nicely furnished room, complete for housekeeping; $2.50 a week.

THOMAS ST., 2843—3 beautiful unfurnished front rooms; water and bath.

THOMAS ST., 3022—Two pleasant connecting rooms, unfurnished; gas, hot bath, light housekeeping; reasonable.

WALNUT ST., 2305—Three unfurnished rooms; bath; cheap to couple.

WASH ST., 1803—A small room, nicely furnished, for gent.

WASH ST., 1811—Nicely furnished room, complete for light housekeeping; low prices.

WASH ST., 1808—Second story front room, fur. complete for housekeeping or 2 gents.

WASHINGTON AV., 1302—Nice furnished rooms.

WASHINGTON AV., 1305—Large, nicely furnished front parlor; also 2d story front.

WASHINGTON AV., 2640—Newly furnished front room; also single rooms; all conveniences; private family.

WASHINGTON AV., 1013—Nicely furnished second-story front room; also single rooms.

WASHINGTON AV., 1506—Nicely furnished small 2d-story front room; gentlemen only.

WASHINGTON AV., 2633—2 parlors, suitable for physician's office or gent.

WASHINGTON AV., 1235—Cool furnished room; gents; 75c each; front and back parlors; not Sunday.

WASHINGTON AV., 1405—Neatly furnished rooms and hall room for light housekeeping.

WASHINGTON AV., 2637—Newly furnished 2d-story rooms and small connecting kitchen for light housekeeping.

WASHINGTON AV., 2729—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms, southwestern and northern exposure, private family.

WEBSTER AV., 1463—Nicely furnished front parlor for 1 or 2 gents; convenient to 4 street car lines; cheap.

WEBSTER AV., 1300 (N. 31st)—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping or gents; close to good board and car; rent reasonable.

WRIGHT ST., 1458—Five rooms, large front and back yards; $13 per month. Inquire next door east.

3D ST., 1438—Two rooms and kitchen; $8 a month.

6TH ST., 1220 N.—Four rooms, first floor, or two rooms, second floor.

6TH ST., 1405 N.—Front room suitable for light housekeeping, cheap.

10TH ST., 816 S.—4 nice rooms; water included, only $10.

10TH AND HICKORY—Will rent adjoining rooms, unfurnished, on 10th and Hickory. Ad. 4137 Hull pl., 1st floor.

11TH ST., 2109 N.—Furnished front room for 2 gents; also hallroom.

12TH ST., 113 N.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping and roomers, $1.25 per week and up.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

13TH ST., 816 N.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping and 1 hall room.

14TH ST., 114 S.—Nicely furnished rooms.

14TH ST., 205 S.—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping, $1.50 and up.

15TH ST., 117 S.—Neatly furnished front rooms for light housekeeping.

15TH ST., 915 N.—Neatly furnished front room for 1 or 2 gents, in respectable family.

15TH ST., 807 N.—2 connecting front rooms; low rent; bath, etc.; or will rent separate.

15TH ST., 111 S.—Splendid rooms; clean, newly papered; furnished for housekeeping or gents.

15TH ST., 421 S.—3 rooms, second floor. Inquire downstairs.

15TH ST., 105 S.—Nicely furnished room for gents; also rooms for light housekeeping; laundry privileges.

18TH ST., 708 S.—3 nice, clean rooms, 1st floor. Keys 2d floor.

18TH ST., 815 S.—2 rooms for light housekeeping and other rooms, $2 and $3.50 per week.

19TH ST., 1114½ N.—Furnished room for one or two gents; private family.

19TH ST., 1018 N.—(Near Franklin av.)—Three nice, large, newly-papered, 1st-floor; rent $10. J. Kavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

20TH ST., 3903 N.—Three nice large rooms, 2d floor; rent $9. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

22D ST., 12 S.—Furnished room for gents, $1.00; housekeeping, $1.50 and up.

ERICSSON—2608 Locust st.—Apartments for gentlemen; southern exposure.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

BELL AV., 3111—Pleasant rooms, with good home table; terms reasonable; transients will find good accommodations.

BOARD—Lady having a pleasant home would board little girl not over 6 years. Add. H 955, Post-Dispatch.

BROADWAY, 3222 N.—A widow wants a lady boarder.

CABANNE COURT, 921 W.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, with board; family private.

CASS AV., 2829—Will board one or two small children; a mother's care.

CASS AV., 1958—Child to board, good home, no other children; mother's care.

CHESTNUT ST., 3025—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; day board; reasonable.

CHESTNUT ST., 3039 W.—Nicely furnished 2d-story rooms; so. exp.; with or without board.

CHESTNUT ST., 3426—Well ventilated, nicely furnished room, with board; good bath; everything neat and clean; references exchanged.

CHESTNUT ST., 3028—Second-story front and adjoining room, with or without board; private family; bath and all conveniences; rent reasonable.

CLARK AV., 2132—Neatly furnished front room, with board if desired; also single room.

CLARK AV., 2715—Large furnished 2d floor front room, southern exposure, with excellent board, $4 per week; also other rooms, $3.50.

CLEMENS AV., 5641—Having a nice home in Cabanne can accommodate two couples or young men with nicely furnished rooms and good table board.

DAYTON ST., 2839—Second-story front; southern exposure, with or without board.

DAYTON ST., 2824—Two connected parlors, nicely furnished, suitable for couple or two young gentlemen; board if desired; very reasonable.

EASTON AV., 4167—Furnished front room, 2d-story; so. exp.; with or without board.

EASTON AV., 3013—Rooms and board from $15 to $20 per month; also day board $3 per week, or 25c per meal.

EUGENIA ST., 2121—Nicely furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; two blocks west of Union Station.

EVANS AV., 4305—Furnished front room, with good board, for couple or two gents; southern exposure.

FINNEY AV., 4057—Splendid furnished room; southern exposure, with board; Israelites.

FOREST PARK BOULV., 3952—3 connecting rooms, house large, airy and handsomely furnished; electric light, porcelain bath, etc.; board to those willing to pay for first-class table; private family.

GAMBLE ST., 2808—Room and board for a couple.

GARRISON AV., 609 N.—Handsomely furnished desirable room; excellent location; first-class board; references.

GARRISON AV., 918 N.—Handsomely furnished second-story front and other rooms, at reasonable price; board if desired; all conveniences.

GAMBLE ST., 2710—Nice furnished room, with good board, very reasonable, private family.

GRAND AV., 8 N.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; gas, bath, parlor and home comforts.

HAMMETT PL., 4742—Newly furnished room and board, with home comforts, in strictly private family; suitable for two.

HICKORY ST., 933—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; private family; with or without board; rooms $1; meals $3.

LACLEDE AV., 3470—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

LACLEDE AV., 4316—Furnished front room with board; also single furnished room.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2636—Neatly furnished front room, with or without board.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2846A—Furnished front room, good board, 2d floor, terms reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 2634—Rooms and board.

LOCUST ST., 3119—Large, pleasant room, with board for two.

LOCUST ST., 3042—Large and small cool rooms, with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 2819—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; reasonable prices.

LOCUST ST., 3023—Pleasant room, excellent table board; terms reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 3041—Furnished rooms; so. exp.; good board; terms reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 2630—Young man room-mate wanted; good room, with good board; $5 per week.

LOCUST ST., 2812—Nicely furnished rooms, 2d or 3d floor; all modern conveniences; excellent board.

LOCUST ST., 1714—Good location, pleasant rooms, with best table board; rates very reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 2207—Large second and third-floor front rooms; southern exposure; good board.

LOCUST ST., 2200—Parties can find large, cool second-floor rooms; day boarders accommodated.

LOCUST ST., 2131—Family hotel; handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; first-class board.

LOCUST ST., 3142—Handsomely furnished rooms, all modern conveniences, with excellent board.

LOCUST ST., 1520, 1507 and 1603—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board.

LOCUST ST., 2719—Desirable room, 2d story; southern exposure; good board; private family; references.

LUCAS AV., 2913—Front parlors, with board, for 2 gents; bath and gas.

LUCAS AV., 3038—Large 2d-floor front for 2 gents; good board; reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 3028—Rooms and board, single or en suite; excellent table; terms reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 2033—Nicely furnished rooms, clean and cool, with or without excellent board.

LUCAS AV., 3437—Elegant, cool room, with first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 3307—Nicely furnished 2d-floor front for married couple; first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 3117—Three newly furnished front rooms, southern exposure, with first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 3517—The Hanleys will show desirable rooms and board to married couples and gentlemen.

LUCAS AV., 2812½—Elegant rooms, with or without board; reasonable prices; with a young widow lady.

LUCAS AV., 3230—2d-story front room; newly and nicely furnished; suitable for 2 small private families; all conveniences and first-class board if desired.

LUCKY ST., 4113—For two men, nice front room; board and washing; reasonable.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

MARKET ST., 2129—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; southern exposure; private.

MARYLAND AV., 4629—Wanted, two gentlemen to board; second-story front room; southern exposure.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1718 (one-half block from Lafayette Park)—Pleasant room; board; private family; reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 3035—Room and board.

MORGAN ST., 2904—One room, with board for 2, $12 per month; hot and cold bath.

MORGAN ST., 3136—Nicely furnished rooms; best table board; all convs.; very reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 1818—Neatly furnished rooms, with or without board.

MORGAN ST., 4461—Handsomely furnished rooms, superior board; Jewish family; terms moderate.

MORGAN ST., 2938—Newly furnished house; home cooking; all conveniences; reasonable; single rooms.

MORGAN ST., 3025—Second story front and connecting rooms, furnished, or with board; also single front rooms.

MORGAN ST., 3329—Pleasant, nicely furnished room; excellent table board; all modern conveniences; price reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 3314—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

MORGAN ST., 2829—Large second-story front room, southern exposure; private family; excellent board; reference.

NORTH MARKET ST., 4633A—Entrance Wagoner pl.—Room, with breakfast if desired; reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 4051—Handsomely furnished south room, with first-class board; private family; references required.

OLIVE ST., 3853—One fine furnished front room, with board, southern exposure; terms reas.

OLIVE ST., 1707—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also day board.

PAGE AV., 4923—Furnished room, with board; with private family.

PARK AV., 2343—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; private family.

PARK AV., 3154—Nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman; with or without board; private family.

PINE ST., 2310—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

PINE ST., 2824—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, with good board.

PINE ST., 2634—Desirable rooms; excellent board; hot bath; gas; private family; $4 week.

PINE ST., 3123—Nicely furnished 2d story room, southern exp.; choice table; modern con.; homelike; terms moderate; refs. exchanged.

ROOMS—Furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen; South Compton Heights. Ad. P 844, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Front room; southern exposure; West End; private family; Jewish family; with or without board. Ad. G 846, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—Two large, airy rooms, with good board for small select party; Suburban electric railway; refs. exc. Add. M 945, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room, with good board and bath; suitable for two gents; 31st st., near Laclede av.; reasonable. Add. E 855, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Furnished room, with or without breakfast; no other roomers or children; West Belle pl., between Taylor and Newstead. Ad. W 837, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Well-furnished front room, with or without board; lady or couple; no other roomers; good neighborhood; widow; no children. Ad. P 996, Post-Dispatch.

SARAH ST., 1814A—Nicely furnished rooms, board and bath, $4 per week.

ST. ANGE AV., 1325—Well furnished rooms, good board, all convs., reasonable.

ST. ANGE AV., 1220—Nicely furnished room, with best table board; hall, gas, bath; very reasonable.

TEXAS AV., 3236—Wanted, child from 1 month to 4 years old to board.

THE SHERMAN—912 and 930 N. Garrison av.—1 large room, with private bath; 2 front rooms; first-class board; reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON AV., 3101—Rooms with board; so. exp.

WASHINGTON BOUL., 3876—Nicely furnished room and first-class board.

WASHINGTON AV., 1721—Nice, cool rooms, with board, $3.50 to $4 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 3316—Nicely furnished 2d-floor front and connecting room, with board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3328—Elegant rooms; front room with board for 2, $40 per month.

WASHINGTON AV., 1309—Nicely furnished front and side rooms, with or without board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3414—Nicely furnished room for married couple or 2 gents, good board.

WASHINGTON AV., 3229—Rooms with board; table good; food plain and plenty of it.

WASHINGTON AV., 3023—With or without board, elegantly furnished rooms; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2730—Large 2d-story front connecting room; first-class board; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 3037—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board; southern exposure; terms very reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2732—Furnished front and other rooms, with or without board; rooms for light housekeeping.

WASHINGTON AV., 2811—2d-story front and connecting rooms; newly papered; southern exposure; first-class board; small family; references.

WEST BELL PL., 4300—Nicely furnished 2d story front room, first-class table.

WEST BELL PL., 4300—Young lady's roommate wanted; first-class day board.

WEST CHESTNUT ST., 2825—Desirable, well furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable; nice location.

WESTMINSTER PL., 3941—Elegant furnished room, southern exp., with or without board.

10TH ST., 1710 N.—Furnished room in private family, with or without board; $3.50 per week.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

HOUSE—4 or 5 room frame or brick, 25 minutes ride from Court-house; rent reasonable. Add. H 855, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Furnished room by gentleman in western part of city. Ad. O 843, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Room in private family where there are no children. Ad. B 907, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—A young man wishes a nicely furnished room, with a private family; must be reasonable. Ad. A 855, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—By gent who works nights; must be cool and pleasant; state lowest price by the month. Ad. D 848, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; North End of city preferred; state prices. Ad. D 853, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—By 2 adults, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; state price and location. Ad. E 850, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; west of Garrison av.; reasonable; private family. Ad. G 851, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—Carpenter wants basement rooms or part of shop; not west of Jefferson; must be cheap. Ad. Carpenter, 1426 Morgan st.

ROOMS WANTED—Good laundress wants rooms in exchange for laundry work; satisfaction guaranteed; call Monday. Ad. Mrs. D., 1018 N. 14th st., rear.

ROOM WANTED—Furnished room by a refined gentleman in a private family or home of young widow; state lowest terms. Ad. W 847, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Gentleman wants furnished room; state price, location, etc.; unsigned answers will not be noticed. Ad. A 850, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—2 or 3 rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping, by man and wife; must be permanent and reasonable. Ad. W 848, Post-Dispatch.

STABLE WANTED—To rent good stable, with living rooms over it; white people. Ad. M 854, Post-Dispatch.

SUBURBAN BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—A young lady would like board in the suburbs; give distance, terms, etc. Ad. S 850, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

BOARD WANTED—For boy 11 years old, not to exceed $5 a month. Ad. H 846, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Room and board for man and wife in West End; southern exposure. Ad. G., 3754 Olive st.

BOARD WANTED—Good board for 2 children in country; reasonable rates; age 10 and 12. 3227 Washington av.

BOARD WANTED—By young lady in strictly private family; West End preferred; state terms. Ad. S 849, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—By 2 nice young men, cool room together, with board; must state terms and particulars. Ad. E 854, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Room in a strictly private family in the West End, with or without board; must be reasonable. Ad. K 847, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Young lady employed wants room and board; central location preferred; not too high priced. Ad. R 845, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Young lady would like board and room on or near car line, with privilege of sewing at home. Ad. S 853, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Gentleman desires a small room and two meals for the use of his furniture, etc., for 10 bedrooms. Ad. W 846, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Room and board for man and wife; west of Garrison av.; not to exceed $8 per week; private family preferred. Ad. F 851, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Refined couple want cool room, with board, near Lafayette Park or in North End; not to exceed $7 per week. Advertiser, 2717 Morgan st.

DINING ROOM WANTED—Dining room and kitchen where there are boarders. Add. G 855, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM AND BOARD—Young lady, employed, desires room and board in northwest Cheltenham or vicinity; private family; state terms. Ad. B 848, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Gentleman and wife would like nice room, with board for lady; must be centrally located; state terms and location. Ad. C 851, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—By middle-aged gentleman, furnished room and bath, with or without board; surroundings must be agreeable and terms reasonable; will be permanent if suited. Ad. K 850, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—Lady, employed, wants board and room, with southern exposure, for the summer; private family preferred; must be modern; good board; near a direct car line and charges not to exceed $20; give full particulars. Ad. C 849, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, southern exposure, with or without breakfast, in a strictly private family, located near Forest or Tower Grove Park; give number in family, location and terms; must be first-class; best of references given and required. Ad. O 846, Post-Dispatch.

COUNTRY BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

BOARD—A pleasant country home for summer boarders; terms reasonable. Ad. Box 333, Jerseyville, Ill.

BOARDERS WANTED—The ideal country place, Lynch's Lodge, McClusky, Ill.; terms, $5, adults; children under 12, $3.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nice country home; pleasant rooms; good table; riding and driving; conveniences. Ad. Box 34, Dow, Ill.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few boarders in private family located on bluff, 400 feet elevation; nice shade and lawn; near electric car line. For particulars call at or address 305 Prospect st., Alton, Ill.

BOARDERS WANTED—At Oak Grove for summer; a lovely country home; 4 miles from Cuba; excellent water, running brook for bathing, fine shade, all kinds of fruit; rooms with summer exposure; good board; best references; rates $3.50 per week. Box 17, Cuba, Mo.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—50 miles out of city; terms, $3 per week; large house and grounds. Ad F 928, Post-Dispatch.

COUNTRY BOARD—Good accommodations; plenty of milk and butter; shady yard and large, pleasant house. Ad. Box 54, Godfrey, Ill.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can accommodate summer boarders; terms reasonable; high, healthy place. Ad. R. E. Mockbee, Horine, I. M. R. R., Mo.

COUNTRY BOARD—Large rooms; home comforts; near station; driving convenient; good shade; good board; terms $4. Ad. Box 33, Dow, Ill.

COUNTRY BOARD—First-class board and accommodations for 2 or 3 persons on nice farm near city to desirable parties only; Ad. N 850, Post-Dispatch.

COUNTRY BOARD—Pleasant, cool rooms, with first-class board, can be secured in beautiful town on B. & O. S. W., 49 miles from city; large, well shaded lawn and all conveniences. Ad. Box 43, Carlyle, Ill.

COUNTRY BOARD—Wanted, a few more children to board out in the country; plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables from the garden; each child a new hammock beneath the shade of the trees; also lawn swings, etc.; plenty of fun; transportation free; terms very reasonable; watched over by a good, motherly, Christian woman, who knows how to control children by love. Apply to A. L. Waring, 506 Olive st., Office No. 321.

LADY BOARDERS WANTED—Nice, cool place; 40 miles on C. & A. R. R. Address Mrs. G. L. Meriwether, Shipman, Ill.

NORTH SIDE INN, Kirkwood—Large, airy rooms; extensive, well shaded lawns; an ideal summer home at reasonable charges.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant situation; good rooms. Ad. Box 486, Jerseyville, Ill.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—To enjoy the pleasant shade at Maple Grove. Ad. Box 293, Jerseyville, Ill.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—Model country home; fine shade; good table; terms, $4 per week. Ad. P. O. 76, Dow, Ill.

SUBURBAN BOARD.

14 words or less, 10c.

BOARD—Private suburban family would like to board one or two persons during summer; coolest, healthiest and highest location in vicinity of St. Louis; fare round trip to city 15c. Add. N 853, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, airy rooms, ample grounds; can accommodate 4 young men or ladies, or family; conv. to both steam and electric cars. Ad. W. T. B., box 17, Kirkwood, Mo.

BOARDING—Couple owning beautiful home at Wellston would like couple to board; large grounds; shade; fruit and milk; $4 per week. Ad. H 851, Post-Dispatch.

SUBURBAN BOARD—Cool, delightful rooms, with excellent board; Benton Station; private family; red car on Suburban line. Ad. D 845, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

BARTMER AV., 5451—Chamberlain Park—Furnished house to rent for summer.

COTTAGE—Furnished summer cottage, Highland Park, Grand Haven, Mich. Apply 5045 Page av., St. Louis.

FURNISHED HOUSE—In suburbs to rent for the summer. Ad. K 843, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Woodlawn, East Kirkwood, for summer or longer; 14 rooms; abundant shade, large lawns and every convenience; railroad and electric transit. 805 Temple Bldg. or s. w. cor. Main st. and Woodlawn av., Kirkwood.

HOUSE—Furnished house on Washington av., near Vandeventer, $45 a month. Ad. O 957, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE—For July and August, a nicely furnished house in Westminster pl.; the rooms are airy and comfortable; terms reasonable. Ad. O 962, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—3 nice rooms on 2d floor, furnished complete for housekeeping, $15; N. Broadway, near Madison st. Ad. M 853, Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON AV., 2937—Corner house—Large front rooms; good yard; lowest terms; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—In country, west of Kirkwood, on Missouri Pacific R. R., by young man, employed in the city; must be reasonable. Ad. B 849, Post-Dispatch.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

HOUSE—For rent, 9-room house, beautifully and completely furnished for housekeeping; large grounds; commodious porches; finest water; $50 per month. See it to-day. 2009 Forest av.; red car on Suburban line.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

BENTON ST., 1810—Nice 6-room brick; good condition; rent, $19. Key next door.

BENTON ST., 2520—Three or six rooms, $10. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut st.

BLAINE AV., 3668—9 rooms; detached dwelling; all modern conveniences, with stable, only $35; newly decorated. Keys at 3678 Blaine av. F. H. Gray & Bro., 3425 Caroline st.

CAROLINE ST., 3017—Nice detached brick cottage of 4 rooms, hall and bath; rent only $16; owner pays water license; open.

CHESTNUT ST., 2644—6 rooms; bath, laundry, cellar, gas; rent low. M. Dougherty, 1200 Pine.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1457—Ten-room house; large yard; very low rent to good party.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1308—Eight rooms, bath, reduced to $27.50. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut st.

CLAY AV., 4247—Four-room cottage, good order, newly papered, rent, $8.

CONNECTICUT ST., 4231—Three-room cottage, water in yard, 2 blocks south of Tower Grove Park; rent, $8.

COTTAGE AV., 4594—Nice three-room cottage; in good order; $9. Keys next door.

DELMAR AV., 3941—Nine rooms, hall, bath, gas, furnace. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

DICKSON ST., 3039—For rent, 6 rooms, newly papered; cheapest house in town. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

DWELLING — Will rent West Bell residence and board there if desired. Ad. N 852, Post-Dispatch.

EVANS AV., 3505—Five-room cottage for rent. Inquire next door.

FINNEY AV., 3667—Nice 8-room house, all conv. Inquire at 3631 Finney av.

FINNEY AV., 3936—Six-room house, laundry, gas, bath, hall, $25. Keys at 4065 Bell av.

GLASGOW AV., 4022—Four-room brick, water in kitchen, good order; rent, $10.

GRAND AV., No. 1512 E.—Seven-room stone front residence, stable, large yard, all conveniences, $30. Rosenbaum-Hauschulte Real Estate Co., 2407 N. Broadway.

GRATIOT ST., 1816—9 rooms, hall, bath and gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

HAMILTON AV., 1024—9 rooms; hall, bath, gas, furnace, etc. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

HICKORY ST., 1919—8-room house; all conveniences; $30. Apply 1809 Hickory st.

HOGAN PL., 4722—Eight rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, hot and cold water, reception hall, nice yard; rent, $25.

HOUSE—Six-room brick house and large stable; lot 100x140; $20 per month. Inquire at 3521A S. Grand av.

HOUSE—$25; beautiful new 9-room and reception hall dwelling, with all modern improvements; high and lovely location; west side of Blackstone av.; three doors south of Ridge av.

KRAUS ST., 311—Seven rooms, hot bath, large yard, fine river view, windows all sides, cheap rent, elegant order. Keys at 309.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 206 S.—Six-room, modern house; hall; gas; bath; $18. Key in drug store, 28th and Washington av.

LEXINGTON AV., 4245 AND 4249—Pretty cottages; cheap; three rooms; summer kitchen; water; Lindell cars; rent $8.

LINTON AV., 4354—Five-room brick cottage, water in house, nice yard; good hydrant; rent, $14.

LOUISIANA AV., 1533—7 rooms; hall, bath; $20. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MARCUS AND SPALDING—Dwelling, stores and flats; all conveniences; new building; good location for drug store or grocery.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1718, ½ block Lafayette Park—Desirable 7-room house; rent reduced. Call.

MORGAN ST., 1104—9-room house for colored; $22.50. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

NICHOLSON PL., 44—House with 11 rooms; every convenience; will paper to suit; one month free rent to desirable tenant; $60 per month. Keys at 45 Nicholson pl.

OLIVE ST., 2317—Neatly furnished 4-room flat, with or without stable; call Monday.

OLIVE ST., 2634—Fourteen rooms, first-class order, rent $50. Apply at agents, or 2706 Olive st.

PAGE AV., 3912—8 rooms; hall, bath, gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PAGE AV., 3708—6-room house; modern plumbing, gas fixtures; large yard; rent $27.50; house open. John Maguire, 107 N. 8th st.

PAGE AV. AND THIRTY-EIGHTH ST. (1224 Prairie av.)—Six rooms, bath, reception hall; reduced to $20. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut st.

PARK AV., 2612 AND 2614—Eight rooms; laundry; bath; hot and cold water, etc.; near Lafayette Park; rent reduced to $27.50. Greer Realty Co., 902 Chestnut st.

PARK PL., 1124 N.—Seven-room house, good order, $25. Rosenbaum-Hauschulte Real Estate Co., 2407 N. Broadway.

REBER PL., 4923—6-room house, half block from King's highway gate, Tower Grove Park; gas, bath, furnace, stable. Inquire 1709 S. Broadway.

RUSSELL AV., 2610A—7 nice rooms; hot and cold water.

RUTGER ST., 1031—Desirable 6-room residence; convenient to business district; perfect condition.

SAN FRANCISCO AV., 4324—Five-room frame, nice yard, good order, near Ashland School; rent, $12.

SHERIDAN AV., 3120—Ten-room house, stable, laundry, all conveniences; newly papered; rent reduced. Open.

ST. LOUIS AV., 4620—6 rooms, hall, bath; $15. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ST. VINCENT AV., 2845—Modern 8-room house; attic; furnace; $35; open.

THIRTEENTH ST., 1011—Seven rooms, bath; reduced to $22.50. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut.

THOMAS ST., 2918—Stone-front dwelling, 6 rooms, bath, gas fixtures and heater. Apply at 2920.

WASHINGTON AV., 4118—Six rooms, bath; fine lawn; $25. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut st.

WEST BELL PL., 4219—Large, light, cool 10-room West End house; hot bath; open.

WEST BELL PL., 3973—Nice 10-room modern residence; rent only $70. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.

WEST BELLE PL., 4168—Fourteen rooms; large yard 90 feet; shade trees and stable; rent low to good tenant.

WEST BELL PL., 4102 Nice 9-room residence, with all conveniences; rent only $45 per month. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.

6TH ST., 1014 N.—Five-room house; good yard. Apply 1012.

23D ST., 511 S.—Three or six rooms, bath, $20; open.

FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

ARCO AV., 4462, 4464, 4466 AND 4468—4 new 4-room flats, with bath; 1 block from Forest Park; rent cheap. Inquire at 1015 Old Manchester rd.

ARMSTRONG AV., 1023A—(Near Chouteau av.)—Nice 3-room flat; water and gas; $10.

ASHLAND PL., 3051 (adjoining Chouteau pl.)—Fine brick flat; three rooms; water in yard, etc.; Cass av. cars; rent only $9.

BACON ST., 2523—3 large rooms, $10. Keys at 2515 Bacon.

BACON ST., 1531—Lovely flat of 4 rooms and bath; second floor; $16. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

BACON ST., 1533—Flat of 4 nice rooms; bath and closet; all in good condition; front and rear yard; rent $16.

BERNARD ST., 2807—Flats, up and down stairs; in good repair; $10 and $11.

CAROLINE ST., 3415 AND 3417—5-room flats, with porch; in fine order; water and gas; rent $13 and $15.

CARR ST., 1815—Nice 4-room flat.

CASS AV., 2709—Six-room lower flat; separate hall, bath, etc., only $16.

CASS AV., 1804—3 rooms, $10; 2 rooms in rear, $6. A. H. Murphy, 813 N. 9th st.

CASS AV., 2209 AND 2209A—Four and five rooms; gas, bath and laundry; separate entrance.

CHAMBERLAIN AV., 5721—4 rooms, bath and large attic; front and side entrance; convenient to Page av. and Suburban lines. Call and see or apply to J. F. Maguire, agent, 107 N. 8th st.

COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Elegant new flats, 3 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; [illegible] $15. Inquire at [illegible] Cote Brilliante.

RENT LIST.

FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

CLIFTON PL., 5167—3 rooms, 1st floor; $9.

CORA PL., 1515—Five rooms and bath; laundry; good condition; open on Sunday; $20.

COZENS AV., 4355-57—Fine 3-room flats, 1st floor, reduced to $10; keys at 4361 Cozens av. Gambrill & McDowell, 1107 Chestnut st.

DAYTON ST., 2822C—Four rooms; gas, bath; $16. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

DELMAR AV., 4555A—New 6-room flat; water, heating and janitor service free; $30.

DELMAR BOUL., 4547—New 5 rooms; bath, furnace; will decorate to suit tenant; street made; low rent. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

DODIER ST., 3627A—3 rooms; bath and w. c.; good order; $10. W. J. Hamilton, 1005 Chestnut.

DOLMAN ST., 1802—A nice 3-room flat, in perfect order; good exposure; reduced rent.

EADS AV., 3309—Elegant 2d-floor flat, 6 rooms, attic; all modern conveniences; near two car lines; rent reasonable.

EASTON AV., 2933—4 rooms and bath, white shades, so. exp., $18. Keys 2935, 2d floor.

EASTON AV., 4123—Two fine large rooms, newly decorated; attic, porch, yard, $8. Key 4101.

EASTON AV., 4340 AND 4348—Two fine flats, 4 large rooms and hall room; in excellent condition; 2d floor, with fine basement laundry, bath and closet, $16. Keys at 4344 Easton av.

EVANS AV., 4461—3 large, newly papered, light, cool, west end rooms; water; open; $8.

EVANS AV., 4478A—Elegant newly papered 4-room flat; modern conveniences; cheap to good tenant. Key in rear.

EVANS AV., 3939—Detached flat; 5 nice rooms; hall, gas and bath; hot and cold water, stationary washstand, water closet; rent $18 per month.

FINNEY AV., 4225—Elegant 4 rooms in tower; stone-front residence; combination fixtures; laundry, bath, supply elevator, speaking tube to front; front cleaned; furnace heat; Nov. 15 to March 15, $22; family of 2; no children or servants; refs.; west door bell.

FLAD AV., 3658—(Tyler pl.)—Six-room flat; bath; $27.50; open. Rutledge, 701 Wainwright.

FLAT—Furnished completely; over 825 S. Broadway.

FLATS—4 and 5-room flats, new, with all modern improvements; $18. Delmar and Euclid.

GARFIELD AV., 4580—Detached modern flat of 5 rooms and bath; street made; Lindell cars.

GARRISON AV., 401-401A S.—Elegant four-room flats; rooms large and in good order; only $15, including water.

GARRISON, CORNER DICKSON—6-room flat; so. exp.; large lawn; gas fixtures, screens; every convenience; $25. See janitor on premises.

GLASGOW AV., 2712—Flat of 5 rooms, 2d floor; gas and fixtures; use of laundry; rent $15.

GOODFELLOW AND ETZEL AV.—5 rooms and bath; $20. Take Page av. car.

GRANVILLE PL., 1399—Only $16; modern 5 rooms; bath; hot and cold water.

GREER AV., 4822—5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, combination fixtures, laundry and screens Open all week.

HENRIETTA ST., 3125-3127A—3-room flats; near Compton Heights cars; reduced to $9.50.

HICKORY ST., 3428A—New 3-room flat; water, etc.; $10. B. M. Lowenstein & Bro., 927 Chestnut.

HUNT AV., 4401—Splendid 4-room flat; corner house; front and side entrance, $12; with stable, $15.

INDIANA AV., 2233 (near Compton Heights)—1 elegant rooms; reasonable; separate entrance; laundry; gas.

JEFFERSON AV., 5 N.—Corner flat of 4 rooms and bath; rent $12.50.

JEFFERSON AV., 1809 N.—Flat with 5 rooms, 1st floor, newly papered, $18. Keys upstairs.

KENNERLY AV., 3934—New 3-room flat; water, etc., $9. Harris & Wengler, 927 Chestnut st.

LA SALLE ST., 2312—3 nice rooms, 1st floor; $10. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LAFAYETTE AV., 1808—Flat; 5 rooms and bath, on second floor, and two rooms on 3d floor; $25; including water license. Key at corner drug store.

LEE AND WARNE AVS.—Nice 5-room flat; rent $12.

LEE AV. AND HULL PL.—Nice 3-room brick flat; water in kitchen; rent $6.

LEONARD AV., 1129 N.—Four rooms; 1st floor.

MADISON ST., 2739—A nice flat; three rooms and laundry; second floor; rent $12.

MAFFITT AV., 4758—Flat of 4 rooms and attic; all conveniences; rent reduced to $15; no children.

MAGAZINE ST., 3023—Lovely flat of three rooms; marble steps; vestibule; laundry, etc.; $11. J. Cavanaugh & Bro., 1437 N. Grand av.

MANCHESTER AV., 3001—Three front rooms, $10. Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

MORGAN ST., 3211—5-room flat, with large hall and bath, $20.

MORGAN ST., 2728—2d-floor flat, 4 rooms; or will divide; terms moderate.

NORTH MARKET ST., 1314—4 rooms, hall, bath, etc., $11.

OHIO AV., 1416A—4 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, screens; $16; open.

OLIVE ST., 2825—3 unfurnished rooms, front south; water in rooms; newly papered; reas.

OLIVE ST., 3711—Flat, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, 2 porches, janitor, steam heat, hot water. Evans, 915 Locust st.

OREGON AV., 1817—4 rooms; bath, hot water; $16. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PAGE AV., 3949—Four-room flat.

PENROSE ST., 4148A—3-room lower flat; perfect repair; large yard. M. Dougherty, 1200 Pine st.

RIDGE AV., 5150—5-room flat, gas, bath, hall, and modern improvements.

RUTGER ST., 1128—New, beautiful, four-room flats; bath; only $16 and $11.50.

RUTGER ST., 1126—New 4-room flats; bath; all modern improvements; great bargain.

RUTGER ST., 3145-47—New buff brick flats of 3 rooms each; reduced to $12. Gambrill & McDowell, 1107 Chestnut st.

SCHOOL ST., 3310—5 nice rooms; bath and gas; cheap. Apply at 3321 Olive st.

SHENANDOAH ST., 3141—Flat; four rooms; bath, laundry and attic.

SHERIDAN AV., 2819—5-room flat, upstairs; modern improvements.

SHERIDAN AV., 2819—5-room flat, upstairs; modern improvements.

SLATTERY ST., 2506—(Cor. Benton)—4 rooms and bath, $13.50. Keys downstairs.

STODDARD ST., 2715—New flats, 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath; gas fixtures, screens, water license included; rent $20. Keys with owner, next door.

ST. VINCENT AV., 3453—5-room flat.

ST. VINCENT AV., 3041—Large, airy 5-room flats; rent reduced.

TAYLOR AV., 2617 N.—Detached, modern 5-room brick; all conv. Loewenstein, 927 Chestnut.

VANDEVENTER AV., 717—4-room flat and bath; rent $16. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

WALNUT ST., 2611—New 4-room flat; gas, bath, water, etc.; near Union Station.

WALTON AV., 1015—On Suburban Line—4 and 5-room flats; $18.

11TH ST., 1103 S.—2d floor, 4 nice rooms and finished attic room; reasonable rent. Apply next door.

11TH ST., 1087 S.—(Bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st.)—Upper floor, 2 nice large rooms and kitchen, $11. Apply next door.

12TH ST., 701 N.—Lovely, separate, 3 front rooms; low rent. Inquire of owner. Sheehan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

14 words or less 20c.

HOME—Wanted, to buy a nice, comfortable home, with all modern improvements; must be cheap, and easy terms. Add. T 853, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE WANTED—Wanted, to buy 4-room brick house; $100 cash and balance in small monthly payments. Ad. R 850, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 10c.

EVANS AV., 4333A—Furnished flat of 4 rooms and bath to responsible party without children.

FLAT—Handsomely furnished flat; first-class neighborhood; terms reasonable. Apply at 4432 West Belle pl.

FLAT—Completely furnished handsome 6-room flat; West Belle pl., near Pendleton; part or all for rent; right parties very reasonable; splendid opportunity. Ad. F 855, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED FLAT—For rent, ready furnished flat, 4 rooms; West End or South Side; $12. Ad. M 845, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED FLAT—For rent, furnished flat of 4 large rooms; modern; good locality; for two months at $20 per month. Ad. O 849, Post-Dispatch.

PAGE AV., 4423A—5-room flat, hall and bath; newly furnished, cool and desirable; reasonable.

PAGE AV. 4337—Furnished flat, 4 rooms and hall; gas, bath, gas range, basement, laundry, detached building; front and back yards; $20; reference required.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

14 words or less, 10c.

BROOMMAKER WANTED—To rent a good shop and machinery; $4 per month. Apply 613A Pine st., room 8.

CALIFORNIA ST., 1425—Barber shop; good location; work for two barbers. Inquire in grocery.

DESK ROOM—Nice office; Chemical Building. Ad. S 848, Post-Dispatch.

DESK ROOM—For rent, at 810 Commercial building, 6th and Olive sts., $5 to $7.50.

DESK ROOM—Party going out of real estate business will rent desk room, cheap. Add. N 852, Post-Dispatch.

FLOOR—For rent, large floor, 45x100 feet; light on three sides, with power, heat and elevator. Ad. K 851, Post-Dispatch.

ICE CREAM PARLOR—For rent, ice cream parlor, with fixtures. 1024 Whittier st.

JEFFERSON AV., 2007—Large store, with oven and room; rent very low. Herrmann, Jr., 1127 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 1034—One store and 12 rooms, suitable for boarding-house or manufacturing purposes.

NORTH MARKET ST., 1311—Nice store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE ST., 319—Store, $30; large rooms, 2d floor, for printer, etc., $6.

OLIVE ST., 321—Store for saloon, restaurant or other business; $25.

PINE ST., 1114—For rent, fine store, with use of telephone; very low rent. Apply at tin shop in rear, of L. Tiernan.

VANDEVENTER AV., 721—Fine large store; rent $25. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st., phone 797.

4TH ST., 14 AND 16 N.—(Opposite Court-house)—nice offices on 2d and 3d floors; also 4 rooms on 2d floor, rear building, suitable for business purposes or light manufacturing. Inquire of janitor, 4th floor.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY WANTED.

14 words or less, 10c.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, a 6-room house in Webster Groves. Ad. G 854, Post-Dispatch.

PARTNERS WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

PARTNER WANTED—Partner in butcher business; single man preferred. 2339 Olive st.

PARTNERSHIP—Will take partnership in rooming-house; I have furniture, etc., for 12 bedrooms. Ad. W 849, Post-Dispatch.

PARTNER WANTED—With, $100, in publishing business; young man preferred; good investment if you mean business. Ad. E 849, Post-Dispatch.

PARTNER WANTED—With $450 and services, in the manufacture of a very staple article; this is no humbug; don't answer unless you have the money and references; money secured with gilt-edged property. Ad. for personal interview only, B 855, Post-Dispatch.

PARTNERS WANTED—Assayer and metallurgist, taking a two months' trip in Colorado, combined prospecting and pleasure, will take four or five partners; some capital and references required. Ad. N 855, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Party with $3,000 to $5,000 to invest in a profitable and safe business; reference given. Add. P 851, Post-Dispatch.

CANVASSERS.

14 words or less, 20c.

AGENT WANTED—Lady or gentleman as general agent; one who is competent to handle canvassers and introduce a high-grade polish for furniture into residences. Ad. B 850, Post-Dispatch.

CANVASSERS WANTED—To sell the Jewel Skirt and Shirt Waist Supporter. Jewel Supporter Co., room 213, 506 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Reliable person in every town in Missouri to organize lodges of fraternal beneficiary order; also medical examiners for same; up-to-date plan; best terms; ref. required. For terms, write or call Dr. C. W. Lillie, Manager, 502 Security Building, St. Louis.

SOLICITORS WANTED—15 solicitors; good seller. 7:30 a. m. (40c deposit), 6 N. 14th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

14 words or less, 10c.

Lost.

BREASTPIN—Lost, ladies' breastpin, on Washington av., between 4th and 5th st.; finder return and receive reward. 2238A Cass av.

BUNDLE—Lost, on Franklin av. cars, a bundle of soiled laundry marked "1316;" reward. Ad. F 850, Post-Dispatch.

DOG—$5 reward for return of my black greyhound to 3612 North Market st.

DOG—Lost, since June 3, large English pug dog. Reward if returned to 3236 Chestnut st.

DOG—Lost, pug dog, near Vandeventer av. and Pine st. Liberal reward. Return to 3856 Pine st.

DOG—Lost, one-year-old pug dog, Saturday morning. Return and receive reward. 2110A Morgan st.

DOG—Lost, Skye terrier, female; has pups only few days old. Return to 3100 Chestnut st. Liberal reward.

DOG COLLAR—Lost, with license; name, Mike Wheat, 3381 Washington av. Reward for return to 3381 Washington av.

EYEGLASSES—Lost, June 12, about 6 o'clock, on Olive st., bet. 1900 and 2009, gold eyeglasses. The finder will receive $2.50 if returned to N. J. Steiner, artist, 2009 Olive st.

HORSE—Lost, bay mare about 15 hands high; right hind foot cut near ankle. Suitable reward if returned to 4248 Prairie av.

HORSE—Lost, bay horse, 14½ hands high, at 4245 Warne av.; rope-burn sore on left hind leg; sore on ear. Return to 920 N. 8th st. and receive reward.

PIN—Lost, in Nugents', a garnet pin. Reward if returned to 620 N. 3d st.

PLATINUMS! ALL THE STYLE! Only $4.50 a dozen at Guerin's, 409 N. Broadway.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, containing a ticket, Union Express, and several prescriptions; receive reward. 3101 Washington av.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, a large red pocketbook containing papers of no value to the finder; lost between St. Louis and Normandie. Reward if returned to H. M. Smith, 726 Morgan st.

WATCH—Lost, ladies' small silver watch; J. P. to M. F. B. engraved on inside case. Return to 3083 Franklin av. and receive reward; no questions asked.

WATCH—Lost, lady's gold watch and chain (initials D. G. W. on cover), Sunday afternoon, between King's highway, on Berlin and Montrose, and Rutger, or on Lindell cars. A liberal reward to any one having any knowledge of or returning same to D. G. W., 19 Portland pl. or 3003 Rutger st.

Found.

FOUND—Washburn's, Crosby's Gold Medal Flour to be the best in the world. Try it and be convinced.

DOGS.

14 words or less, 20c.

DOGS—For sale, skye terriers and pug dogs. 1123 Locust st.

DOG—For sale, pedigreed water spaniel pup, 3 months old. 1102 Chouteau av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

ASHTON, the furniture and feather buyer; est. 1873; send postal. Ashton, Hagan Theater Bldg.

BEDROOM set, $8; parlor set, $3; dresser, $2; sideboard; wardrobe; safe; table bed lounge. 1704 S. 11th st.

FOLDING BED AND MATTRESS—For sale, cheap. Inquire 3605AB Olive st.

FURNITURE—For sale, parlor suite, baby buggy. 3131 La Salle st.

FURNITURE—In three room cottage for sale; ready for housekeeping; good condition; $50. 3519 Evans av.

FURNITURE—For sale, household furniture, including piano; everything first-class and new. 3227 Washington av.

FURNITURE, ETC.—Furniture, sewing machines, ladies' bicycles, pianos, sideboards, carpets, stoves. Eagle Loan Co., 1233 Franklin.

FURNITURE—For sale, a suit of furniture, Quick-meal stove, utensils, ice box and dishes. 2801 Morgan st., 1st floor; call after 4 o'clock.

FURNITURE—For sale, cheap, one fine parlor set, 1 bedroom set and kitchen utensils; been used only a few months. Inquire at 1318 S. 9th st., at once.

FURNITURE—Housekeeping outfit, screens, etc., complete, in 3-room flat; location and rent right; fine chance for young couple. Call Sunday. No dealers. 4385 Cook av.

GASOLINE RANGE—For sale, one Quick Meal gasoline range; cheap. 2421A Goode av.

GAS STOVE—For sale, good gas cooking stove; medium size; cheap. Call at 3874 Windsor pl.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture, carpets, feather beds or entire contents of flats and dwellings. Wolf, 18 S. 11th st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—For sale. Apply at 1131 Leonard av.

RANGES—For sale, second-hand Majestic, Home Comfort and Triumph ranges, with water connections; misfit carpet and folding beds, at your own price. 1516 Franklin av.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th. cor. Olive. 2d floor.

BICYCLES.

14 words or less, 20c.

BICYCLE—For sale, $100 drop frame wheel cheap. 4618 Page av.

BICYCLE—For sale, lady's bicycle; good as new; $25. 5428 Page boulevard.

BICYCLE—For sale, lady's Rugby wheel in good condition. 914 N. Grand av.

BICYCLES—2 gents' bicycles; good condition; cash price $15 each. 5063 Delmar av.

BICYCLE—For sale, 21-inch Lum-i-num, or will exchange for drop frame. 3012 Lucas av.

BICYCLE—For sale, ladies' high grade wheel; perfect condition; terms reasonable. 3442 Lindell.

BICYCLES—Wanted old bicycles; cash or trade new ones. Knight Cycle Co., 311 N. 14th st.

BICYCLE—For sale, wheel, $18, if sold at once. 4501AB Garfield av., near Cora pl.

BICYCLE—For sale, ladies' '96 model bicycle, in good condition, complete.; cheap. 1738 Dolman st.

BICYCLE—For sale, Victor bicycle in good running order, new tires, $12.50. Ad. Kramer, 3522 N. 22d st.

BICYCLE—For sale, 1 Columbia bicycle, 1896; 22 lbs., gear 65; used little; $50. Ad. O 850, Post-Dispatch.

BICYCLE—For sale or exchange, a '97 model bicycle, for gentle buggy horse. Ad. P 850, Post-Dispatch.

BICYCLE WANTED—Lady's bicycle; state price, kind of wheel and full particulars. Ad. L 848, Post-Dispatch.

BICYCLE—For sale, lady's bicycle; good as new; only $20. Ad., quick, W. W. Sylvester, room 66, Laclede building.

BICYCLE—For sale, new Cleveland Swell Special; Defender tires, adjustable handle, 4 sprockets, lamp and attachments; $45. Call at 4606½A Bell.

BICYCLES WANTED—40 second-hand bicycles; each paid for wheels in good condition. Meyer's Bicycle and Sporting Goods Co., Pine and King's highway; best equipped bicycle riding school and repair shop in the city.

TANDEM—For sale, tandem, Barnes, '96; cheap and in good condition. Steinberg, 910 N. 14th st.

TANDEM—For sale, Napoleon tandem, good as new, $60; going to leave city. 2839 Washington av.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—$25,000 will secure one of the best-paying businesses in the city of St. Louis; will pay 30 per cent net on the investment. For full particulars call at room 526, Commercial building.

BARBER SHOP—For sale, first-class barber shop, cigar stand and laundry agency, on account of ill-health, at a bargain. Ad. L 835, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING-HOUSE—For sale, good boarding-house. 509 S. 22d st.

BUSINESS—For sale, confectionery and good ice cream and candy stand. 1825 N. Taylor av.

BUSINESS—For sale or rent, blacksmith shop; equipped with two forges. Samuel Harrison, Jr., Collinsville, Ill.

BUTCHER'S OUTFIT—For sale, cheap; 1754 Chouteau av. Call at 1834 Papin st.

DRUG STORE—For sale; West End; suitable for druggist and physician. Carrier 85, Republic.

DRUG STORE—For sale, West End; doing a good cash business; price, $1,800 cash. Ad. X. Y. Z., Station C.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE—For sale, large house; best location. Apply at 215 N. 21st st.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE—For sale, furnished room house; good location; 11 rooms; nicely furnished; suitable for a ladies' boarding-house; no annoyance; cheap. Ad. R 854, Post-Dispatch.

GROCERY—For sale, a first-class grocery; call today; 10 until 4 p. m. 815 Market st.

GROCERY—For sale, grocery and saloon doing good business; reason, leaving city. 1335 Lucas av.

GROCERY AND SALOON—For sale, corner grocery and saloon; fresh stock; lease to a good tenant. Ad. B 847, this office.

HORSESHOEING SHOP—For sale, good trade; good stock; 5 year lease; cheap for cash. Address or Call 1216 Old Manchester rd.

LIQUOR STORE—For sale, one of the best paying retail liquor stores in St. Louis; earnings not less than $5,000 per year; price $7,500; no agents. Ad. S 847, Post-Dispatch.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE—For sale, established 25 years; stock and vehicles can be bought for $6,000 cash; would want purchaser to rent the building; splendid opening for an undertaker. Ad. A 849, Post-Dispatch.

MEAT MARKET—For sale, centrally located; cash trade; good reason for selling. Ad. C 855, Post-Dispatch.

MEAT MARKET—For sale, good meat market; cheap; splendid opening for Catholic; leaving city. 2859 Gravois.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—For sale, photograph gallery doing a good-paying business; easy terms; must sell at once. Add. D 924, Post-Dispatch.

PRINTING OFFICE—$100 cash, balance on time, buys a splendidly equipped printing office at a sacrifice. Ad. K 849, Post-Dispatch.

RESTAURANT—For sale, a good located restaurant; cheap; owner retiring. Room 201 Ozark Building, 10th and Pine sts.

ROLLER MILL—For sale, 100-barrel roller mill, with a large 3-story brick building, two cooper shops and 3 acres of ground; good elevator; located in St. James, Mo., 100 miles from St. Louis; this is a good wheat country; large local custom; this is in fact, one of the finest plants between St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.; this is a bargain. See Victor Wm. Reitz & Sons, room 20, 110 N. 8th st.

ROOMING-HOUSE—For sale, 9 completely furnished rooms. 1721 Olive st.

ROOMING-HOUSE—For sale, nicely furnished 12-room rooming-house; rooms all rented. Add. B 842, Post-Dispatch.

SALOON—For sale, saloon, on account of family trouble. 21st and Carr sts.

SALOON—For sale, cheap; centrally located; near 6th and Market; doing good business; reasons for selling, other business. Add. D 853, Post-Dispatch.

SHOE SHOP—For sale, cheap; an old stand. 628 S. Garrison av.

STORE—For sale, first-class grocery, confectionery and bakery doing a good business, owner wishing to retire; good chance for some one if taken at once. Ad. C. A. Bartels, Lock Box 129, Bunker Hill, Ill.

MUSICAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

BUY a reliable piano, the "Fischer," at a reliable house, at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st.

E. A. KIESELHORST, 100 Olive st., sells and rents first-class pianos very cheap.

GOOD second-hand and shop-worn pianos in elegant condition, from $25 up; among the lot Chickerings and Steinway; cash or time. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

HAVE your piano tuned or repaired; it may need it badly; terms reas. and work guaranteed. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

LOWELL PUTNAM, expert teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar and banjo; terms moderate. Studio, 1121 Leonard av.

MANDOLIN and guitar taught; lady teacher; 25c per lesson. 715 N. Jefferson av.

MARRIED lady wishes vocal and piano music to copy and transpose for guitar. 3102A North Market st.

MUSICIANS WANTED—2 first-class musicians for dancing school, violinist and pianist who will take 4 unfurnished rooms in part pay for work. Call at Prof. Honey's Academy, 2341 Olive st.

NEW SCHOOL—New, easy system; 3615 Finney, corner of Grand; instruction on violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano; rent of instruments, 50c monthly.

PIANO to store for use; good care taken; ref. given. Ad. R., 2709 Morgan st.

PIANO—For sale, a good upright piano; must sell at once for cash. 3646 Olive st.

PIANO LESSONS to new beginners, reasonable prices, by young lady. Ad. O 848, Post-Dispatch.

PIANOS, organs, low prices; easy terms; pianos rented and tuned. The Estey Co., 916 Olive st.

PIANO WANTED—To buy second-hand piano; must be in good condition; state price. Ad. W 852, Post-Dispatch.

PUPILS WANTED—Experienced teacher desires a few more piano pupils; lessons 25c. 2844 Franklin av.

RENT pianos, $1, $2, $3, $4; fine assortment. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st.

RENT a piano and have a year's rent apply to the purchase. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

SCHOLARS WANTED—First-class piano teacher wants few more scholars; 25c per lesson. 2237 Sullivan av.

THE price of the cheapest new pianos we have is $245; we do not handle stencil or so-called "cheap John" pianos, but we have a number of second-hand pianos, of reliable make, from $110 up. Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. Established 1870.

THE reputation of the Vose piano is 46 years old; always strictly high grade; the new scales contain great improvement; Vose pianos are up to date in every respect; new stock just in; cash or time. Call or send for new catalogue. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

$35 WILL BUY nice good tone, small, square piano. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st.

$65 BUYS elegant square piano; carved legs, stool and cover. 1412 N. 16th st.

$125 WILL BUY fine Knabe piano this week, in first-class condition. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st.

$160 WILL BUY large-sized mahogany upright piano; good as new; big bargain. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

14 words or less, 20c.

ADOPTION—Wanted, a reliable party to adopt a nice baby girl; 4 weeks old. 913 N. 11th st.

FANS WANTED—One or two fans for office, to be run by steam; must be cheap. Ad. F 848, Post-Dispatch.

INVENTIONS perfected; dies, tools and models made. Crescent Novelty Manufacturing Co., 810 N. 15th st.

JAMS, jellies, preserves, canned fruits, pickles and catsup put up to order in the finest style by a lady of practical experience right in the fruit section of Southern Illinois; only one quality, and that the best. L. C. Campbell, Carbondale, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

BABY BUGGY—For sale, a twin baby buggy in first-class condition, cheap, at 2020 E. Grand av.

BIRDS—For sale, large lot young Southern mocking birds, parrots, birds, dogs, all sorts. Wehrman's, 17 S. 6th st.

BOILER AND ENGINE—For sale, 1-horse power boiler and engine. 2237 Sullivan av.

COUNTER—For sale, oak counter; coffee urn; freezer, 6 quarts; single bed, oak; nice lot of dishes for restaurant; must be sold immediately. 3603A Palm st.

COW—For sale, fine Jersey cow giving 4 gallons milk daily. Apply at 2622 N. King's highway, corner Spalding.

DRESSES—A lady suddenly reduced in circumstances has several new imported dresses that she will sell at a sacrifice; an elegant opportunity for some one going to resort for summer. Ad. R 849, Post-Dispatch.

FIXTURES—For sale, new and second-hand saloon, grocery, bakery and cigar fixtures and general assortment of store counters, shelving and showcases. Dungey, 920 N. Broadway.

GRAPHOPHONE—For sale, $75 graphophone for $50; nickle-in-slot machine; will pay for itself in 3 months. Ad. K 845, Post-Dispatch.

GUERIN'S CELEBRATED PICTURES are awarded premier prizes wherever exhibited.

ICE BOX—For sale, cheap, large ice box; holds two tons. Call at barn, 1424 Olive st.

INSTRUMENT CASE—For sale, a physician's instrument case, wardrobe, bookcase, counter and showcase. 1630 Pine st.

LADDERS—For sale, extension ladders, trussels, glass and paint, at half the price. 1230 N. 7th st.

LIBRARY—For sale, part of private library (Catholic); books finely bound in morocco and cloth, raised panels and gold edged. 2646 Olive st.

MOTOR—For sale, 1-horse-power motor, shafting, with 8 fans; complete; in running order. Standard Tool Co., 908 N. 7th st.

POOL TABLES—For sale, four pool tables; bar, grocery and bakery fixtures; 30 bar tables; 50 clothing tables; lot mirrors; wall cases; showcases; safes; ice chests; general assortment of store fixtures; new work to order. Sartore Fixture Co., 1125, 1127, 1129 N. Broadway.

SAY, I think all other remedies a failure. Don't Chew.

SCALES—Second-hand grocers' and butchers' scales, taken in trade, for sale at low prices; scales are repaired and warranted. Standard Scale and Fixture Co., 610 N. 4th st.

SCALES—Having equipped my store throughout with Payton money weight scales, I desire to sell my pound and ounce scales at your own price; make me an offer. Albert J. Jans, 2301 North Market st.

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, White sewing machine; fine condition; $7. Call Monday at 2322 S. 18th st.

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, latest improved Singer sewing machine; oak; nearly new; $16. 2704 Lucas av.

SODA FOUNTAIN—For sale, soda fountain, 12 syrups and 3 draughts; will rent. Ad. S 854, Post-Dispatch.

STONE—For sale, a lot of red stone. M. J. C., 2613 Sheridan av.

WINDOW screens made and put in, 50c and up; send postal. Jos., 1626 Carr st.

$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive.

$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Mesrits Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th. cor. Olive. 2d floor.

MAP OF ST. LOUIS, $1.00.

Up to date, showing block numbers, new streets, etc. Weingaertner & Shumate, Publishers and Posters of City Plat Books, 822 Chestnut st.

CHANDELIERS.

Save money. Buy direct from the manufacturer. The Belle-Rickey Mfg. Co., 706-710 St. Charles st.

60cts BUYS GLASSMAN'S COBBLERS' OUTFIT, Consisting of Stand, Lasts, Hammer, Knife, Pegging and Sewing Hafts, Hemp, Wax, Half-soles, Pegs, Nails, Awls, Needles, Cement and Patches. We sell Our Family Use Outfit, consisting of 29 pcs of good tools, at $1.

P. GLASSMAN, 1104 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.

DANCING.

14 words or less, 20c.

DON'T forget Prof. De Honey's grand opening party this Tuesday evening. 2341 Olive st.

WALTZ and two-step taught perfect, $3. Prof. De Honey's Academy, 2341 Olive st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

14 words or less, 20c.

Wanted.

FINEST PASTURAGE for cows and horses; cows taken care of during the summer. Apply at 2622 N. King's highway, corner Spalding.

HORSE WANTED—A gentle riding horse for lady; must be reasonable. Ad. W 843, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE PAINTING WANTED—In trade for good top buggy. M. J. C., 2613 Sheridan av.

WAGON WANTED—A one-seated spring wagon, 8-foot bed, or a good sized park wagon. Ad. C 843, Post-Dispatch.

For Sale.

BUGGIES—For sale, Studebaker rockaway and Varney storm buggy. Ad. F 849, Post-Dispatch.

HORSE—For sale, good road horse; bay, 16 hands high. 3020 Chestnut st.

HORSE—For sale, strong black horse; 6 years old; first-class trotter. 1308 S. 7th st.

HORSE—For sale, family horse; draft horse; young mare; sound, well broke. 2966 Prairie av.

HORSE—For sale, good delivery horse; also good one-horse truck wagon. Manewal, McGilley & Co., 216 N. Main st.

HORSES—For sale, nice bay mare, 6 years old, $35; large bay horse, 5 years old, weighs, 1,550, $50; good plug horse, $25. 1314 N. Tenth st.

HORSES—For sale, 2 good delivery horses, 16 hands, $25 and $35; set double wagon harness $10; set heavy single wagon harness $7; good covered milk wagon with pole and shafts, $25. 1310 Washington av.

HORSE—For sale, good, strong work horse; $20; call Monday. 4269 Olive st.

HORSE AND BUGGY—For sale, horse, buggy and harness; cheap; $40. 1509½ Spring av.

HORSES AND VEHICLES—For sale, 4 horses, $15 to $40; 2 wagons, 1 buggy. 3130 Clark av.

HORSE AND WAGON—For sale, one horse, one peddler or express wagon, cheap. 2033 Franklin av., upstairs.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS—For scale, at your own price. 4528 Manchester av.

ICE WAGON—For sale, one good 1-horse ice wagon, cheap, and a team of good horses. 2315 Dickson st.

MULES—For sale, team of mules and small truck, in tip-top order. 2510 N. 9th st.

PEDDLER'S OUTFIT—For sale, cheap. 1418 Papin st.

PONY—For sale, gentle pony; good for riding and driving. 3748 Marcus av.

PONY—For sale, gentle pony; good for riding and driving. 3748 Marcus av.

SPRINKLING WAGONS—For sale, 3 sprinkling wagons. 3009 Park av.

SURREY—For sale, 4-seated surrey at 1324 S. Compton av.

SURREY—For sale, fine surrey, in good condition; also good wagon; will sell cheap. 3664 Finney av.

SURREY—For sale, cut-under surrey, platform springs; city make; fine condition, cheap. 5058 Minerva av.

SURREY—For sale, handsome cut-under surrey; first-class make; platform springs; bargain. Janitor, 317 Pine st.

TWO PONIES AND SURREY—For sale, 2 ponies, $10 and $15; jump-seat surrey, $15. 2541 Maiden lane.

VEHICLES—For sale, storm buggy and a paper cart; cheap. 1438 S. 3d st.

VEHICLE WANTED—Second-hand, not much worn Shetland pony surrey or phaeton, with top; one seat. Ad. Bank of Keytesville, Keytesville, Mo.

WAGONS—For sale, 2 peddlers' wagons. 2126 Mullanphy st.

WAGON—For sale, new wagon and harness; cheap. 1122 Chambers st.

WAGON—For sale, cheap, three-spring open wagon; suit any business. 2520 Coleman st.

WAGONS—For sale, delivery wagon and park wagon; both in good condition; sell at a low figure. S. w. cor. Dolman and Geyer avs.

WAGON—For sale, first-class high seat 3-spring open wagon; suitable for farmer or gardener or any other business. 2621 N. Garrison av.

STORM BUGGIES.

EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

TRAPS.....

Spiders, Stivers,
Stanhopes, Breaks,
Lindells, Vis-a-Vis,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Barouches, Storm Wagons.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

Finest Home-Made Work. Popular Prices.

EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAGE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Factory and Repository, 1817-1823 Olive St.

EDUCATIONAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

INSTRUCTION—Preparatory and collegiate; pupil recently passed West Point examination. J. M. Hubbard, 3905 West Belle.

NATIONAL Bureau of Education, Nashville, Tenn. —Largest teachers' agency Southwest; circulars. J. M. Hubbard, Manager Western Branch, 3905 West Belle pl.

SCHOLARS WANTED—A few scholars during July and August by public school teacher. Ad. K 846, Post-Dispatch.

TUITION—Private instruction in Latin, German and High School branches, by an experienced teacher. Ottillie Kahn, 11 N. Garrison av.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Special summer course, giving practical knowledge of any language, at reduced rates. Summer schools Eureka Springs and Asbury Park, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS.

14 words or less, 20c.

TYPEWRITER—For sale, No. 2 Smith Premier typewriter; new; will sell cheap. Ad. B 854, Post-Dispatch.

TYPEWRITERS—Any make, rented, $4 month; sold, exchanged, repaired. Lanktree Typewriter Bureau, 614 Olive st.

TYPEWRITER—For sale, Remington typewriter No. 2 by private party; first-class condition; $35. Ad. S 917, Post-Dispatch.

DRESSMAKING.

14 words or less, 20c.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted, ladies to know that Mrs. Livingston from New York is here introducing the self-adjusting garment drafting machine; it is the most wonderful achievement for cutting ladies' and children's garments known; we cut directly on lining or cloth without the use of paper patterns, pencils, weights, screws or pins; any style garment cut in five minutes; we guarantee our pupils can cut, baste, seam and bone before trying on; positively no alternations for even, the most irregular form; this wonderful dress-cutting machine fully meets the requirements of the day; any person who knows figures can learn in a few hours to fit any form and follow any fashion with ease; $25 course $12 this week. 908 N. Grand av., Y. M. C. A. building.

LADIES, NOTICE—Silk-lined suits for $40 and up. Faden Bros., ladies' tailors and habit makers, 2738 Olive st.

SEAMSTRESS makes shirt waists, 50c; silk waists, $1.50; skirts, $1.50; showy evening dress from cheapest material; children's clothes. 2952 Manchester av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 words or less, 20c.

GREAT chance for energetic man with $200 to take State agency; two new specialties, sold to hardware and harness dealers; 100 per cent profit. Wardlow & Co., 110 N. 9th st.

INVENTIONS perfected; dies, tools and models made. Crescent Novelty Manufacturing Co., 810 N. 15th st.

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON and twelve cabinets for six dollars. Guerin, 409 N. Broadway.

MONEY—Parties having $500 to $2,500 can invest same at 10 to 12 per cent per annum and be guaranteed against loss; reference given. Add. O 851, Post-Dispatch.

PERSONAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

PERSONAL—Olive: Fear Tuesday would not suit you; make it Friday. J.

PERSONAL—Received delightful. Day and night my thoughts have one subject; my yearnings but one. How long must I wait? Ex.

PERSONAL—Will young lady who wanted information about Fred for M. last Saturday send her address in confidence to N 849, Post-Dispatch?

MARRY—Send 10c for matrimonial paper, published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introduction. Mr.& Mrs.Drake,155 Wash'n st.,Chicago.

MATRIMONIAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

MATRIMONIAL—A young lady wishes to meet gentleman matrimonially inclined. Ad. K 853, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONY—Actor would meet girl who can sing and dance; object, matrimony. Ad. P 845, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Widow, 36, wishes the acquaintance of gentleman, with means; object, matrimony. Ad. H 850, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Two middle-aged widows desire to meet two elderly gentlemen of means; object matrimony. Add. E 851, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Gentleman of 30, fond of amusements, desires a companion, maiden or widow; matrimony. Add. M 949, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Young gentleman desires the acquaintance of young, refined and educated widow; object matrimony. Ad. C 854, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Refined, middle-aged gent wishes the acquaintance of a nice young lady or widow; object matrimony. Ad. M 990, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Gent desires to correspond with widow of some means; also willing to work; object, matrimony. Add. F 848, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Stylish young widow of high social standing would like to meet a business gentleman; object matrimony. Ad. E 848, this office.

MATRIMONY—Southern gentleman, stranger in city, desires acquaintance of young lady or widow; object, matrimony. Ad. O 846, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Gent, 49, with means, best reference, wishes acquaintance with lady with means, 35 to 45; object marriage. Add. M 851, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Refined widow of 30 wishes to meet up-to-date gentleman of means; strictly confidential; object, matrimony. Ad. A 847, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Young man, aged 25, wants acquaintance of little lady about 135 pounds; German preferred; object, marriage. Ad. P 854, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Widower, business man, with fair income, age 38, desires acquaintance of lady in like circumstances; object matrimony. Ad. B 853, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONY—A refined, cultured young lady, 23, quite alone, would like to meet refined young gentleman of means; object, matrimony. Ad. H 845, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—A mechanic, one who has steady job, aged 40, would like to meet plain widow; no objection to young children; object, matrimony. Ad. O 854, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Two young gentlemen, of refined, cultured disposition, would enjoy making the acquaintance of two young ladies or widows of similar tastes; object matrimony. Ad. C 853, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONIAL—Young man in the dairy lunch business desires the acquaintance of an industrious and respectable German girl; must be a good cook; object matrimony; no General Deliveries answered. Ad. N 854, Post-Dispatch.

MATRIMONY—A gentleman 44 years of age, healthy, good looking, of good habits and possessing good business abilities, desires to meet a lady of corresponding age with some means; object, immediate matrimony if congenial; will send photo; no objection to foreigners. Ad. C. B. M., P. O. Box 368, Wells, Minn.

MATRIMONY—Widower, gentleman, middle-aged, Protestant, owner of valuable business and comfortable home in country, desires correspondence with good-looking, cultured single lady with means; qualified ladies please answer, with description; no general delivery or postal cards answered; strictest confidence; object, matrimony. Ad. G 845, Post-Dispatch.

INFORMATION.

14 words or less, 20c.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE—Holders of certificates in assessment life insurance associations can gain information of vital importance by addressing B 843, Post-Dispatch.

INFORMATION WANTED—The address of Jessie Dunn, formerly at 2305 Olive st., city. Call or address Mollie Shields, 908 Chouteau av.

WILL NELLIE CUMMINS send her address to an old friend? Ad. O 844, Post-Dispatch.

AROUND THE MULBERRY TREE

WITH THE ONLY M'NICHOL.

Well, Harriet Horn has come and gone;
The beatingest girl you ever saw;
She doesn't care for forms or wear;
Cares not a whit about the law.
A sixth-story, all dull and slack,
Was the kind of place she found us in.
She held her hands up in commands,
And made up work—well, 'twas a sin!

I never let my darling fret—
She never did when in my presence;
So we jogged on till came Miss Horn—
Of energy the very essence.
Rubbish she kicked, and quickly picked
Each sodden item out and out.
The lodging folks thought these were jokes,
The treasures we could do without.

Great Caesar's ghost! She made the most
Of three short hours—you'd never guess
How clean the place looked, than the race
For that to help clean up distress.
She simply said, with towzled head,
My friends, I've got you in a pickle.
But come along, I'll see you through,
We'll go and find the one McNichol.

New carpets, sideboards, dishes—hoards
Of curtains, lamps, clocks, hassocks, chairs.
Nice folding bed, to lay our heads,
When numerating our affairs.
The very things in vanished springs
We'd longed and wished for many a day,
Surrounded us; for one man's trust
And generous plan of weekly pay.
Go and do likewise! He has done this
For thousands and will again.

Trade-Mark. THE ONLY M'NICHOL,
1015-1022-1024 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—All the household pretty things you want. So clean, new, neat and comfortable! His low prices for cash—the same for long credit—can not fail to catch the eye of everybody. No better furniture in town. Carpets, curtains, dishes, clocks, lamps, pictures, laundry and kitchen goods, cutlery, willow and rattan goods for city or out of town, and baby carriages that are marvels. The refrigerators freeze your very thoughts on heat and the thermometer goes into the country.

Just see how nice is
His ice box price is!

RELIGIOUS.

PROF. ROBERT H. HALL of W. Va. will lecture at Howard's Hall, corner Olive and Garrison av., Tuesday evening, June 22. Subject, "The Head and Brain and Psychology—the Attributes of the Soul."

SPIRITUALISM—Grand spiritual mass-meeting at De Honey's Hall, n. e. cor. Olive st. and Jefferson av., to-night at 8 sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Howland officiating. Short lecture, followed by full-form materializing seance; strong light; best of talent; new, startling features. All welcome. Cool hall. Mr. and Mrs. Howland are permanently located at 2337 Olive st. Private consultation daily.

TO EXCHANGE.

14 words or less, 20c.

BICYCLE WANTED—To exchange telescope; 32 lines, 48-inch, for bicycle, in good order; glass will show moons of Jupiter. Call H. F. Hansen, Erie House, 4th and Clark av.

HORSE AND TRAP WANTED—To exchange, 80-acre improved farm located at Springvale, Kan., for horse and trap. Ad. D 844, Post-Dispatch.

LAND—Wanted, to exchange 80 acres of good land, four miles from Cuba, Mo., partly improved, for a small stock of goods. Ad. A. J. White, Oak Hill, Mo.

WANTED—To exchange patent territory for bicycles; what have you? Box 94, Wellston, Mo.

LODGES.

CASTLE HALL OF ROBT. E. COWAN Lodge, No. 131, K. of P., Masonic Temple, corner 7th and Market sts.—All members will be present at 1 o'clock sharp, Sunday, June 20, 1897, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, J. B. Pfeffer, Jr. Fraternally yours, LESLIE M. PRIEST, C. C.
Attest: CHAS. F. LEIBER, K. of R. and S.

LULU LODGE, No. 2022, K. and L. of H., meets at Bremen Hall, 3607 N. 11th st., every Wednesday evening, the fourth Wednesday evening being devoted to entertainment. Visitors are cordially invited.
M. A. HIGGINS, Protector.
EVA E. PARKER, Secretary, 1904 Lo[illegible]

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

14 words or less, 20c.

DIVORCES A SPECIALTY; easy terms; confidential. Law office, 1002 Olive st., 2d floor.

MASS'GE & BATH, 1916 Chestnut, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Treatment $1

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., Printers, 416 N. 7th (new location).

ALL private matters, pimples, sores, discharges, etc., treated free; either sex; cure guaranteed; small charge for med. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

ALL thin, pale, weak folks made fat, rosy and strong. Vig-o-ro the remedy. Speedily cures nervous debility, lost manhood, etc.; restores confidence and power; prolongs life and increases its pleasures. Month's medicine, $2. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

AN EXPERT HYPNOTIST who teaches successfully and cures "hopeless" afflictions. Call on or address Hale-Redwood, 2103 Olive st.

BEST WORK; lowest prices. Empire Steam Carpet Cleaning Co., 2123 Lucas. Phone 2549.

CARPET BEATING and renovating by steam. J. N. Verdier, corner 19th and Pine. Tel 1157.

DR. MARY JOHNSON receives during confinement; special treatment by mail. 827 S. 18th st.

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, midwife, boards during confinement; terms reasonable; ladies in trouble call or write 916 S. 14th st.

DR. EMMA LOERCH, Female Specialist—Ladies in trouble call or write; 16 years' successful experience. 1630 Pine st.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, 2701 Morgan st., boards ladies during con.; treats female diseases; ladies in trouble call or write; consultation free; reas. rates.

DYSPEPSIA CURED—Grover Graham's remedy is a specific; instant relief; permanent cure guar'd. Judge & Dolph, 7th & Locust, 4th & Market. Write G. Graham Co., Newburgh, N. Y., for pamphlet.

I BEG to inform my friends and patrons that I have given up my business at No. 1806 Olive st., and that I have accepted my old position as saleslady in M. Peterson's ladies' hair store and hair dressing establishment, 802, N. Broadway, at which place I shall be pleased to see and personally attend to the wants of all my old friends and customers. Respectfully, Mrs. F. M. Hinkson. Soliciting the patronage of Mrs. F. M. Hinkson's friends and patrons, I remain, respectfully, M. Peterson.

LADIES in trouble will not regret calling at 2308 Olive st.

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

LUSK SANITARIUM—Perfect seclusion before and during confinement; only reliable incorporated institution. 1632 Pine st.

MASSAGE—Magnetic treatment and baths. Mrs. Grey, 1003½ N. Broadway.

MASSAGE AND MAGNETIC treatment for rheumatism and nervousness. 1624 Pine st.

MASSAGE BATHS, with magnetic treatment. 2032 Chestnut st.

MEDICAL MASSAGE, scientifically administered, is the greatest boon to health. 1933 Franklin av.

MEN'S STRAW HATS CLEANED at Olive Straw Works, 619 Lucas av.

MRS. E. STARR, 711 N. Jefferson av.—Ladies in trouble call or write; very lowest terms.

MRS. BRIDGES, 1204 Chouteau av.—Ladies in trouble won't regret calling; terms reasonable.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, Midwife—Ladies can find help and board reasonable. Res. 919 Chouteau av.

MRS. FRICK, Midwife—20 years' successful practice; confidential; reliable treatment; charges reasonable. 423 S. 14th st.

MRS. RENNEKAMP—Best private home before and during confinement; all troubles carefully treated 2925 Franklin av.

MRS. DR. WILSON receives before and during confinement; special treatment by mail; confidential. Call or write, 912 Morgan st.

MRS. DR. HOGAN receives before and during confinement; homes for infants if desired; ladies call or write; confidential. 2329 Market st.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealings; information free; experience in diseases; ladies in trouble call. 2201 Olive st.

OLD DR. WARD, 1503 Washington av.—Lady or gent in trouble from any cause call or write; 40 years' experience; guarantee results.

RELIEF LADIES! You will find certain relief in Mrs. Dr. A. Dale's "Egyptian" Female Regulating Pills (Cotton-Root comp.)—remove all irregularities from any cause—10,000 ladies have said so—so will you. Your friends use them—guaranteed the best—never fail to regulate. PRICES REDUCED—till that promised wave of prosperity arrives—No. 3, $2.00; No. 2, $1.50. Dale Medicine Co., 914½A Olive st., city. On sale at 4966 Easton and 1731 S. Jefferson av.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE—Loofa, sponge and vapor baths. 1506 Olive st.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE WANTED—Send postal. S. Ehrlich, 708 O'Fallon st.

THE Golden Seal Female Regulator is the best on the market; it gives relief in 3 hours; never fails to remove any irregularities from any cause; beware of cheap imitations; thousands of ladies use it. Sent, secure from observation, for $1. Golden Seal Med. Co., P. O. Box 290, St. Louis.

$3.00 PROCURES you a dozen artistic photographs at Guerin's, 409 N. Broadway.

DIVORCE.

And all other forms of law business carefully conducted, on monthly payments if desired. Consultations free. ST. LOUIS LAW EXCHANGE, 1101 Chemical Building.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND MOVING CO., 2218 Olive—Moving, packing and shipping; storage in separate rooms. Tel. 1880. W. H. Langdale, President.

LUCAS PLACE STORAGE CO.—Cleanest warehouse in the city; money advanced on storage; padded vans. Telephone 996. 1822-24-26 Locust st.

STORAGE HOUSE—Clean, new, for storing household goods, etc.; lowest insurance in city; see us before contracting. Selkirk, 1808 Chouteau av.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable; clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; money loaned. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive st.

YANDELL BROS.—Moving, packing, shipping and storage; get our rates. Office, 2623 Franklin av.

FIDELITY STORAGE, PACKING & MOVING CO.,
1728-25-27 and 1729 Morgan St.
Branch office 1107 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PATENT AND TRADE MARK LAW, MORE & ADAMS, Chemical Building. E. C. More—Wellington Adams. Consultations in English, French, German and Spanish.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c (stamps) for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

14 words or less, 20c.

NOTES—For sale, notes; secured by double the amount on new furniture. Add. H 846, Post-Dispatch.

PARTIES with undoubted references as to their ability and character desiring positions, with fair salaries, outside of St. Louis, who are willing to invest a few hundred dollars in the stock of a company and remain stockholders, will learn something of interest by addressing K 844, Post-Dispatch.

MONEY WANTED.

14 words or less, 20c.

MONEY WANTED—$300 for 90 days; good security and big discount. Ad. A 848, Post-Dispatch.

MONEY WANTED—$42,000 3 to 5 years; 6 per cent; no commission; on city property worth over $100,000. Ad. G 849, Post-Dispatch.

MONEY WANTED—On gilt-edge farming security; can secure you 8 per cent on your money. Victor Wm. Reitz & Sons, room 20, 110 N. 8th st.

MONEY WANTED—Party would like to borrow money for furnished room flat; will pay back in installments, with interest; security. Add. L 851, Post-Dispatch.

WE HAVE for sale the following choice first deeds of trust, netting 6 per cent interest, on St. Louis real estate, in sums of $400, $450, $500, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,600, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $4,000, and other amounts daily.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
[illegible] Chestnut st.

CHOICE DWELLINGS.

In First-Class Condition.

4402 West Belle Place. $40.00

New, modern, 7 rooms, reception hall, furnace, cemented cellar, hot and cold water, beautifully decorated, excellent location, front yard; open for inspection to-day.

4319 Morgan Street. $40.00

7-room brick, front hall, in good condition, new paper and paint, furnace, cemented cellar; the lot is 30x195; large rear yard, fruit and flowers and shade; open to-day for inspection.

805 Clarkson Place. $40.00

7 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, central and convenient; will make any repairs needed to put house in first-class condition.

2815 Stoddard Street. $45.00

Large 3-story 10-room dwelling, with good brick stable; house just vacated; gas, bath, hot and cold water; furnace; cemented cellar; any repairs wanted will be made; open to-day for inspection.

4062 Morgan Street. $40.00

9-room dwelling, in good condition; in good location; gas, bath and water; rent reduced from $45.00 to $40.00 per month; open to-day for inspection.

3867 Delmar Avenue. $50.00

9-room dwelling, detached, newly papered, painted, modern plumbing, excellent location; rent cut from $60 to $50 per month; open to-day.

4120 West Belle Place. $50.00

10-room detached dwelling; modern plumbing, reception hall, furnace, cemented cellar; beautifully decorated, newly painted, fine location; open to-day for inspection.

4322 Delmar Avenue. $70.00

Lot 50x150; 10-room dwelling; reception hall, plate-glass windows, modern plumbing; in complete order from cellar to garret; newly papered and painted; beautiful front and rear yard; shade and flowers; open to-day for inspection.

4483 and 4561 Washington Avenue.

Elegant new 13-room dwellings; never been occupied; modern in every respect; hot water heat; open to-day; rent $1,000.00 each per annum; will decorate to suit tenant.

ALSO,

New flat, 4348 Laclede av., just completed, rent $30 00
Modern, 5 rooms, combination electric and gas fixtures.

ALSO,

3839 Windsor pl., 6 rooms	$27 50
3919A West Belle pl., 6 rooms	30 00
15 N. Garrison av., 6 rooms	25 00
4346 Olive st., 6 rooms	35 00
4269 Delmar av., 6 rooms	38 00

All the above in first-class condition, bath, hot and cold water; all open to-day for inspection.

Fisher & Co., 714 Chestnut.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.

811 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS.	
3419 Biddle st., 8 rooms	$20 00
3517 Chestnut st., 8 rooms	32 50
3882 Delmar av., 12 rooms	85 00
3866 Delmar av., 9 rooms	50 00
3426 Franklin av., 10 rooms	32 50
1411 Glasgow av., 6 rooms	17 00
1317 Grattan st., 8 rooms	25 00
4733 Greer av., 7 rooms	32 50
1618 Hickory st., 6 rooms	22 50
4384 Laclede av., 10 rooms	55 00
3229 Lucas av., 10 rooms	55 00
3806 Morgan st., 7 rooms	25 00
2429 O'Fallon st., 6 rooms	20 00
1604 Park av., 6 rooms	18 00
3200 Pine st., 12 rooms	65 00
3206 Pine st., 11 rooms	55 00
3329 Pine st., 10 rooms	47 50
3422 Pine st., 8 rooms	32 50
106 S. 11th st., 6 rooms	20 00
1102 S. 18th st., 8 rooms	30 00
2907 Sheridan av., 6 rooms	20 00
3209 Washington av., 8 rooms	40 00
4175 West Belle, 12 rooms	75 00
FLATS.	
819 Convent st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
821 Convent st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
716 N. Spring av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
728 N. Spring av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	20 00
726 N. Vandeventer av., 6 rooms	20 00
2915 N. 9th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
2917 N. 9th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1506 N. 8th st., 2 rooms 2d floor	6 00
1620 Olive st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	25 00
1402 Olive st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	18 00
1808 Park av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
1609 Park av., 7 rooms, second floor	20 00
1854 Park av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	16 50
1514 Park av., 8 rooms	15 00
1522 Park av., 8 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1508 Park av., 2 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
2936 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
1208 Dolman st., shop	5 00
216 Market st., store	....
812 N. 11th st., store	50 00
1102 N. 3d st., large store	45 00
720 N. Spring av., store	15 00
1500 N. 8th st., corner store	....
4256 Olive st., store	40 00
1017 Pine st., 3 floors, with elevator	....

D. J. HAYDEN & CO.,

211 N. Eighth St.

We solicit rent collections and make no charge for advertising or attending to repairs. We ask landlords to give us a trial.

DWELLINGS.	
4860 Cote Brilliante av., 7 rooms	$20 00
3220 St. Louis av., first-class; 6 rooms and bath	25 00
3110 Clifton place, 5 rooms	16 00
1407-09 N. 11th st., 6 rooms each	16 00
Rugby pl., on Aubert av., 6 rooms and bath	18 00
3617 Page av., 8 rooms; all convs	35 00
2728 Dayton st., stone-front, 8 rooms, bath, gas, laundry, etc.	30 00
1842 O'Fallon st., 6-room brick house; only	15 00
FLATS.	
2947 Gamble st., 6 rooms; all convs	20 00
2955 Gamble st., 6 rooms; all convs	20 00
4281 Cook av., 1st floor; 4 rooms and bath; rent low	
2521 Bacon st., 2d floor; 3 rooms	10 00
2417½ N. 10th st., 2d floor; 3 rooms	10 00
2428 Fall av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	9 00
2607 Olive st., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	25 00
2609 Olive st., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	25 00
2328 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
Two vacancies in rear 1835 N. Broadway; 2 rooms	5 00
4055-57 Fairfax av., 1st floor, 4 rooms	14 00
1721 Glasgow av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	10 00
4120 N. Grand av., 1st floor, 4 rooms, bath	16 50
3106 Clifton pl., 2d floor, 3 rooms, bath and closet	12 00
3511 Barrett st., 1st floor, 4 rooms, b. and c.	25 00
3511A Barrett st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	22 00
2504 Howard st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	10 00
STORES.	
1416 N. 7th st., choice store	15 00
COLORED.	
2221 Scott av., 6 rooms; rent	23 00

JOHN M. WILSON,

1010 Chestnut Street.

Rent Collections Solicited.

2932 Lucas av., 11 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.	$45 00
1123 N. Compton av., 12 rooms, bath, etc	30 00
2620 Stoddard st., 6 rooms, bath, etc	25 00
2711 Thomas st., 6 rooms, bath, etc	25 00
1406 Morgan st., 4 rooms, 2d floor (colored)	16 00
1107 N. Thirteenth st., 6 rooms, water (colored)	14 00
1124 N. Twentieth st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1126 N. Twentieth st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1007 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor	10 00
2030 Biddle st., 3 rooms, 1st floor (colored)	10 00
2007 Lambdin av., 3-room cottage	7 00
2022 Franklin av., store	35 00

1118 S. 13TH ST.—Six rooms; also laundry and cellar; front hall entrance; cheapest house in city; only $16.

John Maguire Real Estate Co., 107 N. 8th st.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

2 LET.

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN

103 N. Ninth St.

Telephone 859.

DWELLINGS.	
1428 S. 10th st., 7 rooms, bath	$25 00
2946 Thomas st., 9 rooms, bath, stable	35 00
1018 N. 21st st., 6 rooms, bath	25 00
3141 Sheridan av., 6 rooms, bath	20 00
2224 Sullivan av., 6 rooms, bath	....
4629 Margaretta av., 7 rooms; corner	....
1017 N. 18th st., 12 rooms, bath	45 00
3909 Evans av., 8 rooms, bath	....
1106 Rutger st., 8 rooms	28 00
2706 Stoddard st., 7 rooms	27 50
2223 Dodier st., 9 rooms, furnace and brick stable	....
2312 Scott av., 6 rooms	16 00
1516 Washington av., 8 rooms and brick stable	50 00
2218 Sullivan av., 6 rooms	25 00
Greenwood blvd., near Sutton av., 8 rooms, large grounds	18 00
FLATS WITH BATH.	
4680 Page (new), 5 rooms, 1st floor, bath	$22 50
4680 Page (new), 6 rooms, 2d floor, bath	25 00
1525 S. 11th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1714 Wagoner pl., 4 rooms, 1st floor	22 50
4026 Laclede av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	25 00
822 S. 18th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 50
916 S. 18th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	18 00
926 Hickory st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	20 00
1778 Mississippi av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	....
1435 S. 9th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	15 00
1440 S. 10th st., corner, 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
2351 Park av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	22 00
4549 Page av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	22 50
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
902 S. 3d st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	$6 00
2202 Howard st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	13 00
4257 Gano av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1619 S. 9th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, or 5 rooms, 2d floor, each	13 00
907 S. 9th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 50
913 S. 4th (corner), 1 or 2 rooms	....
4247 Blaine av., 4 rooms 1st or 5 rooms 2d floor; ready by about June 24	....
915 Franklin av., 6 rooms, 2d or 3d floor	....
3000 N. 9th st., (corner) 5 rooms	13 00
2304 Scott av., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	16 00
1434 S. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	13 00
2433 S. 18th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	14 00
4259 Gano av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
2851 Montgomery st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2247 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	14 00
2623 Adams st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1611 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	13 00
3846 St. Ferdinand av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
1729 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 3d floor	....
1105 Madison st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
2335 Warren st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
1433¼ N. 24th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
1527 S. 11th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
3806 Carter av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
1103 Ohio av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2924 Caroline st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
1849 Division st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
915 Franklin av., 12 rooms	....
3005 Kossuth av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
STORES.	
718 S. 4th st., store and 2 rooms	$15 00
1535-37 S. 3d st., store and 2 rooms	14 00
300 Chestnut st., corner, 3 floors	....
2157 Salisbury st., store and 4 rooms	....
3000 N. 9th st., corner store and 5 rooms	....
1206 S. Broadway, building; cheap	....
1307 Franklin av., large store; cheap	....
4003 Easton av., store	12 00
3327 Easton av., corner store	25 00
406 S. Levee, store and 3 rooms	....
2901 Market st., corner store, 4 rooms	....
1503 S. 7th st., store and 14 rooms	....
FOR COLORED PEOPLE.	
15 S. 14th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	$13 00
1433 Lucas av., 3 rooms 1st or 2d floor	....
1108 Franklin av., 1, 2 or 3 rooms	....
28 Targee st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, bath	10 00
27 S. 14th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2650 Lucas av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath	20 00
13 Center st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
15 Center st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
521 Spruce st., 4 rooms	....
2647 Lucas av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath	16 50
23 S. 14th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor, bath	14 00

Call at office for complete list.

JOHN S. BLAKE & BRO. 107

4206 Morgan, 8 rms., furnace, etc.	$37 50
717 Whittier, 8 rms. furnace, etc.	30 00
2827 Lucas, 8 rms.; reduced to	30 00
2929 Laclede, 8 rms.; reduced to	20 00
6650 Columbia, 8 rms.; cheap at	20 00
FLATS.	
907½ N. Compton, 5 rms., 2d flr.	$20 00
917½ N. Compton, 4 rms., 1st flr.	19 00
3012 Finney, 3 rms., 2d flr. Janitor with above flats.	
2917 Thomas, 6 rms.; reduced to	21 00
3039 St. Vincent, 5 rms., 2d flr., only	21 00

FOR RENT.

Castleman av., 4020-4022—Eight rooms, detached, new modern dwellings; all conveniences; $32.00; also 4059-4063-4065 Castleman av., 8 rooms, detached, new modern dwellings; all conveniences; only $35.00; open every day.
F. H. GRAY & BRO., 3425 Caroline st.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

RICE-DWYER

REAL ESTATE CO.

322 CHESTNUT ST. 322.

DWELLINGS.	
1826 Carr st., 9 rooms	$25 00
3045½ Dickson st., 6 rooms	20 00

FLATS.

909 N. 19th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	$14 00
2305 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
1720 Division st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1506 Chestnut st., 5 rooms, 2d floor, water, gas	20 00
2724 Howard st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
903 N. 19th st., 6 rooms, 3d floor	20 00
1720 Division st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
412 Sidney st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	6 00
2116 Eugenia st., 4 rooms, bath, 2d floor	18 00
2506 Coleman st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00

STORES.

824 N. 3d st., store, s. e. corner Locust	$75 00
1429 S. Compton av., store	10 00
837 S. Ewing av., corner store, with 3 rms.	35 00

Offices and Light Manufacturing

822 Chestnut st., 4th floor, with water	$12 00
824 N. 3d st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	25 00
824 N. 3d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	15 00
822 Chestnut st., 5th floor, with water	10 00
824 N. 3d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	10 00
824 N. 3d st., 2 rooms, 4th floor	8 00
824 N. 3d st., 1 room, 2d floor	8 00

For Colored.

204 Targee st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	$9 00
STABLES.	
1826 Carr st., stable	$7 00
2228 Biddle st., stable	5 00

FOR RENT.

John McMenamy,

3139 Easton Av.

1905 Bacon st., detached 6-room house; stable and every convenience	$25 00
1117 Leonard av., 6-room house, bath, etc	20 00
3752 Evans av., 6-room house, every convenience; corner	23 00
1413 Webster av., 6 rooms and bath, newly painted and papered	18 00
2949 Dayton st., elegant 10-room corner house	45 00
4285A Evans av., 4-room flat, bath	17 50
1419 Francis st., 4-room corner flat; all con.	18 00
1120 N. Compton av., 5-room flat; janitor, bath, etc	35 00
3021 Magazine st., 6 rooms and bath	18 00
4298G Cook av., elegant 8-room house, every convenience	40 00
1532 Warren, 6-room house; key next door	20 00
4215 Easton av., 6-room house, large yards	16 00
2828 Morgan st., 8-room house; every conv.	35 00
3171 Brantner pl., 6-room house, good order	13 00

WATLING-MURPHREE REALTY CO.

19 N. Eighth Street.

STORES.	
2901 Madison st., new store and flats	$50 00
DWELLINGS.	
1921 California av., 9 rooms; 50-ft. lot	35 00
4351 E. Prairie av., 6-room frame	13 00
FLATS.	
4300 Ashland av., 6-room flat; 2 car lines; bath	15 00
4855 Greer av., 4 rooms and bath	15 00
4857 Greer av., 4 rooms and bath	15 00
1444 Lucretia av., 3 rooms	11 00

Dyas Real Estate Co.,

107 N. 9TH ST.

FLATS.

4217-4219-4223 Olive st., modern 6-room flats, including gas fixtures, janitor service, steam heat in winter; $28.

6126 Ridge av., 5-room flat, new; $11.

Irma av., between Bartmer and Maple, 5 rooms and bath; new house; $12.50.

6153 Suburban av., 4 rooms and alcove; $13.

1614 and 1614A S. Compton av., 4 rooms, bath, etc.; $20.

STORES.

17 and 19 S. 9th st., 2 large stores, each $30.

Page boulevard and Blackstone, nice large store, suitable for meatshop or bakery; $15.

4118 DELMAR AV.

OPEN TO-DAY.

For rent, 10 rooms; newly papered and painted throughout; all modern improvements.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

WANTED—If you have any rents to collect, wish to buy, sell or exchange your property, you will do well to call on us; we can secure renters where others fail. Give us a call.
VICTOR WM. REITZ & SONS, Room 20, 110 N. 8th st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

Modern 6-Room Flat.

4530 Laclede av. has every convenience, including janitor service. Rent $35. Open to-day.
PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

RENT REDUCED.

1419 DOLMAN STREET.

4 rooms on either 1st or 2d floor; newly papered and painted; 1st floor, $14; 2d floor, $13; including water license.
MUELLER & FARIBAULT, 919 Chestnut st.

REDUCED RENT.

1419 Dolman st., 4 rooms on either 1st or 2d floor, newly papered and painted; 1st floor $14; 2d floor $13, including water license.
MUELLER & FARIBAULT, 919 Chestnut st.

OLIVE STREET FLATS.

For rent—2830 Olive st., 5 rooms, bath, etc.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut st.

Flat—Olive St. and Garrison.

5 large rooms, bath, etc.; will rent very cheap.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

14 words or less, 20c.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

5619 Cates av., 9 rooms; all modern convs.; large yard; pretty street; will rent furnished to good tenant at reasonable rate; look at it.
PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

14 words or less, 20c.

RENT FREE.

One month's rent free for that beautiful new store and flats at n. w. corner Madison and Glasgow. See us at once if you want cheap store, with a home.
WATLING-MURPHREE REALTY CO., 19 N. 8th st.

Doctors' Offices for Rent.

1st floor; 2 rooms; near Garrison av. and Olive st.
THOS. F. FARRELLY, 812 Chestnut st.

2D ST., 103 N.—For rent, 4-story building; $500 per annum.
622 S. 7th st., ground floor; $20.
1700 Austin st., corner; $5.

John Maguire Real Estate Co., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE.

14 words or less, 20c.

TO LEASE.

HOTEL PORTLAND, 1817 Market St.

Across from main entrance to Union Station.

Completely furnished. Artistic bar fixtures. Restaurant and twenty rooms. Brick building, solidly built three years ago. Will rent furnished at $275 per month or unfurnished at $250. Furniture and fixtures can be had at less than one-third its cost.

Apply to

GRIFFIN REAL ESTATE CO., 208-210 North Eleventh St.

MODERN HOMES $3,400 TO $3,750.

Handsome two-story bricks, with 7 rooms, reception hall, attic, cemented cellar, beautiful plan and extra well built; contain every modern convenience; handsome mantels, china closet in dining room; reception hall, parlor and dining room; have folding doors, and can all be thrown together; large reception hall, nicely finished; nice, wide lawn in front of house; lot 33 1-3 feet front; street made, water pipes through house; also cistern; located on the elevated ground in Mt. Auburn. Three of the houses being on Cote Brilliante av. and four on Theodosia, between Hamilton and Hodiamont. Mt. Auburn is a high, healthy and desirable residence locality. Take Suburban cars to Cote Brilliante av. and walk east one block, or Easton av. cars to Hamilton av. and go north one block; open for inspection to-day; owner on ground. Easy terms; monthly payments if desired. These houses are as complete in detail as $10,000 houses, and are the finest homes ever sold in St. Louis at the price.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO., Agts.

Eighth and Locust.

FOR SALE AT LINDENWOOD.

4-room frame, lot 50x150, good cellar; price **$1600**

6-room brick, lot 50x165, story and a half high, two cherry beveled mirror mantels, pump in kitchen; price **$2450**

6-room stone; lot 50x150, reception hall, bath room, good basement, cellar; price **$3750**

5-room brick, lot 50x165, all on one floor, 2 cherry hardwood mantels, pump in kitchen; price **$2400**

These prices will be discounted this week only.

We will sell the above houses on small cash and monthly payments. Go out and see them. Take 1 p. m. "Frisco" train from Union Station. City property. Electric line will soon be running to the property. Apply at office for free transportation.

SAM T. RATHELL REAL ESTATE CO., Agents, 108 N. Eighth Street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

FOR SALE.

EASY TERMS.

Following Beautiful New Homes.

4057 Castleman av.	$4,000
4059 Castleman av.	4,000
4063 Castleman av.	4,000
4065 Castleman av.	4,000
4020 Castleman av.	3,750
4022 Castleman av.	3,750
3862 Russell av.	4,500
3864 Russell av.	4,500
3866 Russell av.	4,500

Also, four detached dwellings on north side Russell, not yet completed, eight rooms; will finish to suit; just west of Spring av.; $4,600 each.

The above can be bought on monthly installments; small cash payment; do not lose the opportunity of a lifetime; come and see houses and be convinced. Open Sunday and every day.

Also, following rented property, paying high per cent; located at highest and best dwelling portion in St. Louis; will sell for investment or trade for vacant ground. Houses are detached, and will sell singly or otherwise:

3656 Blaine av.
3664 Blaine av.
3668 Blaine av.
3672 Blaine av.
3674 Blaine av.
3678 Blaine av.
3680 Blaine av.

This is one of the finest localities; high and healthy; street made; all improvements. Further information furnished by
F. H. GRAY & BRO., 1017 Chestnut st.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.

I offer for sale a modern 9-room house at 3530 Sidney st., only half block east of Grand av., and one block north of beautiful Tower Grove Park; house built of the very best material, and has 13-inch walls throughout; arranged for either hot air or steam heat; has beautiful tiled bathroom, with nickel-plated plumbing; all street and alley improvements made; will sell cheap and on monthly payments if desired; take Compton Heights or Grand av. electric cars to house. Open every day from 2 to 6 p. m.
H. W. MEPHAM, Builder, 1821 S. Jefferson av.

NOTHING NICER THAN CABANNE.

ELEGANT NINE-ROOM HOME. NEW AND DECORATED.

No. 5741 Vernon av., and No. 5742, one on the north and one on the south side; have 13-inch walls and 40-foot lots; salesman will show houses from 1 to 6 o'clock each day; cheapest houses in the city. Key in drug store.
NELSON & MERSMAN, 8th and Chestnut.

AT A SACRIFICE—ONLY $1,875.

No. 5404 Reber pl., beautiful house of 4 rooms on one floor; 7½-foot cellar, 13-inch brick walls all around, hardwood finish, elegant cabinet mantels, oxidized copper hardware, front and side porch; without a doubt a beautiful home; can make easy terms; open Sunday, 2 to 5 o'clock.
AIPLE & HEMMELMANN, 608 Chestnut st.

$4,400 WILL BUY

House and lot No. 5170 Page av., near Union av. and Chamberlain Park; brand-new, 2-story pressed-brick front house of 9 rooms, reception hall, bath and closet, hot water and furnace, cemented cellar and slate roof; lot 26x187½ feet to alley, with fine sewer.

Also, $4,500 will buy 5168 Page av., next door to above house; 9 rooms, etc.; lot 27x137½ feet to alley; sewered. Apply at house or to the exclusive agents,
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

BIG SACRIFICE.

$3,500 will buy 7318 Michigan av., an elegant 2-story 8-room brick residence; hall, city water, stable, carriage-house, sewer and street improvements made; convenient to schools and churches; California av. electric railway passes the property; 8 blocks of 6th st. electric (green cars).
HILL & HAMMEL, 6714 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE.

Garrison av., 2427—For sale, elegant 8-room detached brick house, with bath, gas, w. c., sewer, water, all inside; big bargain.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

6256 Florissant av., a fine road house, with stock and fixtures; lot 132x130, and all improvements; $8,000, one-half cash.
P. T. MADDEN & CO., 3203 Easton av.

A RARE BARGAIN!

1455 Stewart pl., 6-room residence; bath, hot and cold water, large reception hall, piped for furnace, beautiful yard, fruit and shade trees, carriage drive, streets and sidewalks made; modern in every respect. Go out to-day. Price $3,400.
JNO. R. LANIGAN, 324 Odd Fellows' Bldg.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

You can buy one of those elegant 9-room bricks and 40-foot lot on Vernon av., just east of Goodfellow, on monthly payments; beautifully decorated. Key at corner drug store, or salesman will show them from 1 to 6 daily.
NELSON & MERSMAN, 8th and Chestnut.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For sale—1334 Blackstone av., one block north of Page av.; brand-new 2-story pressed brick front house of 8 rooms; reception hall, bath and closet; furnace; lot 33 1-3x125 feet. Terms, $300 cash, balance $20 per month. For key and price see
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2850 RUSSELL AV.

For Sale—Brand new 2-story pressed-brick front house of 8 rooms; hall, bath, hot water, furnace; slate roof; lot 25x105 feet to alley. This house joins Compton Heights, and will be sold on easy terms. For particulars see
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR A DOCTOR.

FINNEY, N. E. CORNER WHITTIER.

7 rooms and bath; lot 27 feet front; fine place for a physician, as 3 lines of cars come down Finney from the west and north; taken under deed of trust; will be sold low.
NELSON & MERSMAN, N. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3002 and 3004 Park av., flat, two floors, 5 and 6 rooms; all convs.; separate cemented laundries; cabinet mantels; exchange equity of $2,500 for unimproved.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

$1,850.

6523 Odell st., 6-room frame; good cellar; lot 50x152. Call and inspect it.
M. R. CRAMER, 10½ N. 8th st.

$4,000.

A very substantial and desirable 2-story pressed-brick front house of 7 rooms; slate roof, cemented cellar, hall, bath, inside w. c., furnace; lot 50x140; 6320 Clifton av. Terms, $300 cash, balance monthly.
M. R. CRAMER, 10½ N. 8th st.

THE FLATS No. 2933, 2935 and 2937 Easton av. will be disposed of by the owner; persons wishing such kind of property will find this a very paying investment; would trade in part for other property. Call or address E. A. Peters, care of F. A. C. Macmanus, Attorney at Law, 104½ N. Broadway.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

MAKE US AN OFFER ON 1820 GOODE AV.

2-story frame, 6 rooms, summer kitchen, large stable, lot 75x130, all street improvements made, granitoid sidewalk, sewer in alley and connections made, water in house and hydrant in yard; owner has left the city and the place must be sold.

MUELLER & FARIBAULT, 919 Chestnut St.

Monthly Payments—Rent Money Only

Whittier st., 5 rooms, bath; modern	$2,400
Horton pl., 5-room brick; West End	2,500
Ashland av., 5-room frame; good lot	1,900
Fox pl., 6 rooms; modern; arranged 2 families	2,500
Kennerly av., 7 rooms, bath; everything	2,600

We have some cheap houses to sell on monthly payments. Will trade.
WATLING-MURPHREE, 19 N. 8th st.

THE OWNER of 4465 West Belle pl. desires to dispose of this valuable piece of property; persons desiring such a property either by purchase or trade please address or call. E. A. Peters, care of F. A. C. Macmanus, Attorney at Law, 104½ N. Broadway.

DWELLING—For sale, Benton Park, corner Crittenden st. and Indiana av., small 6-room dwelling, 25x125, with sewer, water, gas and all city improvements made; extra cheap.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

BROADWAY, S. E. CORNER OF POPLAR—For sale, 70 ft. front on Broadway by 128 ft. on Poplar st., with substantial improvements on same; Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to St. Louis Type Foundry, 211 N. Third st.

HOUSE—For sale, house and lot No. 2835 Benton st., brick cottage of 6 rooms; hydrant water; lot 25½x125 feet; this house is rented now to a good tenant. For price and terms see
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

PAGE BOULEVARD, 5356—For sale, splendid 10-room house; lot 50x145; nothing better for less money in the city; see it and make offer; would take vacant lot or smaller house in part pay. E. L. Wagner, 4139 Evans av.

SPRING AV., SOUTH OF GRAVOIS AV.—50x125, with 4-room brick house; stable; water and sewer inside; newly finished.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

GRAVOIS AV., NEAR SPRING AV.—For sale, South Side; 4-room brick house; 50-foot lot; large stable; sewer and water inside; newly finished; any terms. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 1822—For sale, 1-story brick cottage of 4 rooms; lot 25x125 feet to alley. For key and price see KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FLATS—For sale, flats now renting for over $200 per month; $7,000 cash; big bargain. Ad. L 849, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE—$800 buys my equity in that nice 6-room brick; all improvements. 1420 Hills Terrace, 4600 west on Easton av.

BELT AV., 1437—For sale, 7-room, new brick dwelling; modern conveniences; lot 25x125; a bargain.

HICKORY ST., 2817—Cosy, one-story, four-room brick; all improvements made; $19.75; house open.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

Elegant Home, 1½ acres, situated at Selma, now part of Webster; must be sold to close out an estate.

JOHN G. O'KEEFE,
1506 Chemical Building.

WHY INVEST YOUR MONEY

In property that has reached as high a price as it ever will? Put your money in property that has a future before it.

Richmond Heights

Offers all the advantages that could be desired either by the speculator or the housekeeper; $150,000 in improvements, consisting of telford streets and boulevards, granitoid sidewalks, shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, combined with city water and electric lights and an unsurpassed location is bringing this property to the front with a rush that will surprise you. Go out to-day and see for yourself. Take Kirkwood extension of Lindell direct to property or Webster division of Suburban to Vine avenue in Benton, walk three blocks north; $10 to $20 per foot buys a lot 100x180x300; $10 down and $10 per month; no interest or taxes for two years. Salesman on grounds every Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m. Phone 4012.
PICQUET BROS. & WOOD, Special Agents, 909 Chestnut st.

MERAMEC HEIGHTS.

$25 and up, cash or payments of $1 weekly, buys a lot at Beautiful Meramec Heights. Two railroads, electric line; fare 10c. Free excursions daily and Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:45 p. m. Every purchaser this week gets a solid gold watch free. Call at office, 213 N. 14th st.

OAKLAND TERRACE—Lots 100x200; streets and walks made; fine healthy location; 300 ft. from Sub. dbl. track road; 5 minutes' walk to Mo. P. Ry.; trains hourly; free transportation; cheapest ground in the county, at Oakland Station; will go out with you any time; make appointment. Heath, 207 Security building.

TUXEDO PARK—We have 2 modern frame dwellings of 8 rooms each on South Side Tuxedo boul. which we can offer at a sacrifice for quick sale. See us at once. Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Co.

COTTAGE—For sale, modern 5-room cottage, reception hall; very conv. for M. D.'s. 7075 Perned av., Lindenwood suburbs; take Frisco accommodation.

AUCTION! CENTRAL BUSINESS CORNER!

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 2:30 P. M.

Southwest Cor. Eighth and Walnut Streets,

LOT 63.9x127.6,

Known as the site of the Church of the Holy Ghost. This substantial brick and stone building can, at small expense, be changed to meet business requirements.

LOCATION CENTRAL AND ACCESSIBLE.

The connecting link between the retail and office-building district and the Cupples wholesale district.

TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF CUPPLES GROUP.
TWO BLOCKS SOUTH OF WAINWRIGHT BUILDING.
THREE BLOCKS WEST OF COURT-HOUSE.
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF CITY HALL.
CONVENIENT TO RAILWAY FREIGHT YARDS.

TERMS—ONE-FIFTH CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, 3, 4 YEARS, 6 PER CENT.

Call or send to office for plat and circular.

ANDERSON-WADE, EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

AUCTION SALES

14 words or less, 20c.

Gay & McCann

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES,

AT AUCTION

THIS BUSINESS, INVESTMENT AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY,

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

At 1 o'clock p. m., we will sell 3519 Laclede av., near Grand av., a modern 10-room house, with lot 37x128 feet. It is open for inspection daily from 10 to 5 o'clock.

At 1:30 p. m., we will sell 3402 West Chestnut st., a modern 10-room house and lot. Open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock p. m., we will sell the southwest corner Garrison av. and Chestnut; house and lot; store on first floor. Now leased for five years at $1,200 per year.

At 2:30 p. m., we will sell 2116 Olive st., a modern 10-room house and lot; good business property.

At 3 p. m., we will sell 1018 and 1020 N. 14th st., between Wash and Carr sts., double houses, on front and rear of lot; rent for $56 per month.

At 3:30 p. m., we will sell on the northeast corner 10th and Benton sts., two good two-story brick houses and lots; well rented; good stand for saloon and grocery store.

At 4 p. m., we will sell on the southwest corner 9th and Palm sts., five good 6-room brick houses and lots. They rent for $80 per month, and will be sold separately or together. This corner is a good stand for grocery and saloon, as it is surrounded by car works and manufactories.

At 4:30 p. m., 2328 Warren st., a double brick house and lot, arranged in four nice 3-room flats. It rents for $36 per month.

At 5 p. m., we will sell 3017 and 3019 North Market st., half block west of Garrison av., two good 8-room brick houses, arranged in 4-room flats; rent, $48 per month.

At 5:30 p. m., 3029 and 3031 Madison st., 2 modern brick houses, arranged in 4-room flats; rent for $56 per month.

The above property is all good real estate, with perfect titles. It will be sold on the premises, without limit or reserve, on easy terms, Monday afternoon, June 28, 1897. If you want bargains examine this property and come to the sale. Conveyances will be at our office to carry all who wish to attend it.

One hundred dollars earnest money must be paid the auctioneer when each piece of property is sold. For further particulars see

GAY & McCANN, Agents, 13 North Seventh st.
Telephone 3920.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

14 words or less, 20c.

SALE OR TRADE.

35 feet frontage, with 2 houses of 4 apartments, on Brooklyn st. and 11th st., offered in trade for South End property; now rented for $30 per month.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

LOT—For sale, Olive st. lot, 75x152, to alley; east of Sarah; lies well; for quick sale, owner will sell at a bargain.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

14 words or less, 20c.

TO LOAN

$1,000.00
$2,000.00
$3,000.00
$4,000.00
$5,500.00
$6,000.00
$7,500.00
$9,000.00

WATLING-MURPHREE, 19 N. EIGHTH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate Security.

WM. BOOTH & CO., 617 Chestnut St.

5-Per-Cent Money.

To Loan—We have $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, $50,000, $100,000, $150,000, $200,000, $250,000 and $300,000 to loan at 5 per cent on St. Louis business real estate.

ALSO

Have $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 to loan at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. Call on or address
KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

Money to Loan

In sums to suit on city real estate security. Money ready; no delay. No charge for drawing papers.
MUELLER & FARIBAULT, 919 Chestnut st.

WE LOAN MONEY

On real estate in all parts of town; borrowers can count on liberal valuations; quick service; confidential treatment and the lowest rates.

HAYDEL & SON

Established in 1840. 109 N. 7th st.

BORROWING MADE EASY.

On St. Louis real estate; charges the lowest. Don't fail to see us before placing or renewing your loan.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 Chestnut st.

MONEY to loan on city real estate in sums to suit. Special rates on business property.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO., 107 N. 8th st.

MONEY to lend on St. Louis real estate (vacant and improved); building loans made; lowest rates; no delay.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.

MONEY loaned on real estate in all parts of town; quick answers; liberal valuations; lowest rates.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

$3,000 TO LOAN at 6 per cent; no commission; real estate security. Ad. W 844, Post-Dispatch.

IT TELLS ONE WHERE HE'S "AT."

THE P.-D. OWL CAR TIME TABLE.

—Made to Fit the Vest Pocket.—Call for One.—

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

14 words or less, 20c.

ARE YOU temporarily embarrassed? If so, will loan you money on pianos, furniture, etc., without removal or any inconvenience to you; strictly confidential; no mortgages recorded. Call and see me before you close loans elsewhere. I can and will save you money. Private party. 810 Security Building, cor. 4th and Locust sts.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture and pianos; payments arranged in any manner desired by borrower. Guarantee Storage Co., Royal Building, 2d floor, 110 N. 8th st.

HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., loans money on furniture, pianos, etc. 1223 Franklin av., 2d floor.

MONEY—$400 to loan for short time on good personal note. Add. N 832, Post-Dispatch.

MONEY—$10 to $100 to loan for short periods on collateral security; private party. Ad. A 845, Post-Dispatch.

MONEY LOANED—On furniture, pianos, sewing machines, bicycles; confidential. Eagle Loan Co., 1238 Franklin av.

MONEY ON EASY TERMS—A gentleman having some surplus funds will lend $10 and upwards on furniture, pianos, bicycles, etc. Call or address 1015 Morgan st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture and pianos; any amount you desire, without removal from house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; money given same day applied for. John C. King, 1303 Washington av. Business private.

MONEY—Those temporarily embarrassed can secure money on any approved collateral at lowest rates; also on pianos, furniture, etc., without removal; no mortgages recorded; payments can be made weekly or monthly to suit your convenience; no publicity; our business indorsed by leading merchants and bankers as a legitimate organization, from whom all classes can borrow money. New York Finance Co., 207-208-209 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY through the Fidelity Brokerage Co., 502 Chestnut st., room 1, on your furniture, piano or bicycle at lowest possible rates; easy payments; no extra charges; you get the full amount you borrow.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1103 Pine st.

Easy Terms and Low Rates

On furniture, pianos and other personal property; business strictly confidential; private room, No. 210, adjoining main office. Call or address A. D. Anderson, rooms 210 and 211 n. w. cor. 10th and Pine sts.

SPECIAL SALE.

We have just put in stock a large lot of tailor misfit and uncalled-for garments, seasonable goods, at prices that should interest you.

FILLED CASE WATCHES.

We are also overstocked on ladies' and gentlemen's filled case watches. All the standard makes of movements and cases. See the prices we will make for you.

LARGEST LINE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES IN THE CITY.

THOS. DUNN LOAN, STORAGE AND MERCANTILE CO.
912 FRANKLIN AV.

Money loaned on Personal Property. Lowest Rates of Interest.

PONDS ARE PERMISSIBLE.

Owners Are Not Responsible for Outsiders Drowned Therein.

Judge Klein yesterday dismissed the $12,000 damage suit of Jacob and Hattie Arnold against the City of St. Louis and Isabella Dawson.

The two children of the plaintiffs went skating on a pond on the premises of Isabella Dawson, on Taylor avenue, between Margaretta and Kossuth avenues, on Jan. 12. The ice broke and the boy and girl were drowned. The damage suit resulted.

The suit was dismissed on the defendants' demurrer, the court holding property owners have a legal right to maintain ponds on their own premises.

LOST MONEY AND GUNS.

John and Bill Starr Robbed of $140 and Their Revolvers.

John and Bill Starr, of the famous Starr family of Denison, Tex., reported to the police last night that while in the Harlem Club rooms at 109 South Tenth street they had been robbed of $140 and their two revolvers. They said that about twenty negroes surrounded them and before they knew it they had been robbed and thrown out of the place.

VISITORS IN THE CITY.

W. C. Bowles of Chicago is at the Lindell.

C. J. Babcock of New York is at the Lindell.

S. W. Roberts of Chicago is at the St. James.

J. H. Laing of Chicago is at the St. Nicholas.

C. H. Ball of Kansas City is at the Laclede.

G. McCartney of Chicago is at the St. Nicholas.

W. L. Morsey of Lexington, Ky., is at the Southern.

G. M. Goodrich of New York is at the St. Nicholas.

George Van Horne of Chicago is at the Planters'.

Leslie Courtney of New York is at the Lindell.

J. F. Cook and wife of Webb City are at the Laclede.

A. C. Major of Paducah, Ky., is at the St. James.

S. B. Ewing of Leavenworth, Kan., is at the Laclede.

J. N. Bohannon of Nashville, Tenn., is at the Lindell.

C. J. Babcock of New York is at the St. Nicholas.

G. M. Castle of Springfield, Mass., is at the Planters'.

W. E. Stewart of Trenton, N. J., is at the Planters'.

W. G. McClellan of Philadelphia is at the Planters'.

George B. Gifford of Newark, N. J., is at the Planters'.

Sanford Lynne of Lexington, Ky., is at the Southern.

A. C. Ridgway of Florence, Colo., is at the Southern.

W. V. Galbreath of Dallas, Tex., is at the Southern.

M. D. Richardson of Lexington, Ky., is at the Southern.

Frank B. Chapese of Kansas City is at the Southern.

Col. Henry Newman of Huntsville, Mo., is at the Laclede.

J. C. Floyd and wife of Waterloo, Ia., are at the St. James.

Charles H. Haskell of the St. Joseph Herald is at the Laclede.

Go East Via the Wabash, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence River and the White Mountains.

WARDEN STARKE MAKES DENIAL.

DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

THE LASH IS NECESSARY,

But It Is Never Resorted To Except in the Worst Cases and After a Hearing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.—Warden Starke, when asked what his opinion was in regard to the numerous articles published in the newspapers about the re-establishment of the whipping post and his alleged cruelty to the convicts, said:

"In these articles it is alleged that I am tolerating excessive and cruel abuses, in the way of punishments, inflicted on the insubordinate prisoners. As the annoying statements are going the rounds of State press I feel it my duty to myself and the administration, to make a flat denial, and give the facts in the case. In the first place the public should remember that these charges of cruelty to prisoners have, to a large extent, come from those who have been made to pay the penalty of their crimes—thieving, highway robbery, forgery and murder—by serving out a sentence in the Missouri Penitentiary; parties whose word for truth and veracity is certainly questionable under such circumstances; parties who can easily be made willing tools of by jealous and designing politicians, whose political aspirations override their better judgment.

"This fact has a great deal to do with the falsehoods now being spread broadcast concerning the management of this great penal institution. The facts are the lash is seldom used here, and then only in cases where the prisoners can be subdued by no other means.

"When a prisoner is reported for the first time he is simply reprimanded, and even after being reported time after time, every effort is made to reason with and show him the benefit he will derive by complying with the rules.

Some prisoners are so desperate that they constantly menace their cell-mates and fellow-workmen, and were it not for fear of corporeal punishment, would no doubt inflict serious and perhaps fatal injuries upon them.

"The statement recently published that punishment was meted out by guards is not only false but ridiculous. The Deputy Warden, Capt. Thomas Bradbury, a truly Christian gentleman, with as much sympathy and feeling for his fellow-man as any man living, is the only official who is permitted to use the lash, and then only by my authority. I am the judge at all times, and I must say that to enforce this discipline is the most unpleasant duty of my life; yet there is no way to avoid the lash in some cases; all other means to subdue and make the prisoner do his duty and conform with the rules have been exhausted, and as a last resort he is brought to the whipping post; not to degrade his manhood, not to lacerate his quivering flesh, not with the intention to inflict any barbarous or inhumane punishment upon him, but to tame the ferociousness of his spirit and to unmistakably convince him that the prison rules must and shall be obeyed. It is an easy matter for any one so disposed to comply with all the rules of this institution. Since taking charge of this institution I have observed that the mind of the average criminal is in a very crude state of development; the more savage and brutal he is the lesser the development. He may be likened to a very bad child; he becomes angry and dangerous when he is placed under restraint; he wishes to do and act as he pleases. Such prisoners only laugh when subjected to ordinary punishment, of confinement in a dark cell, and go straightway and commit the same infractions of the rules again.

"The rod is used in the school-room and in the family, yet who says it is brutality? Solomon, the Wise, said: 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' A great many convicts are children in moral intelligence, consequently must be so disciplined as to leave a dread of punishment in their minds.

"Of course, it is a painful duty to punish or witness the punishment of men, but I feel it is my duty, and nothing but a sense of such duty compels me to have the lash applied. Capt. Bradbury is fully as sensitive upon this duty as myself, and I know he actually at times feels more acutely the pain he inflicts than the person feels upon whom it is inflicted. But we realize that such punishment cannot possibly be avoided; that it is for the benefit of the convict. Whipping, as I said before, is never inflicted except after every other method of punishment has failed.

"Upon taking charge of the institution I was astonished at the number of men coming up each evening for punishment. I at once held a consultation with my subordinates, and it was decided that all prisoners should be given to understand that corporal punishment would be resorted to when milder methods failed to have the desired effect. The number of reports diminished at once, and from 40 to 50 the number has dropped down to from 6 to 10, hence it is plainly seen that the result is satisfactory. There is now less trouble in the management of prisoners, less complaint from contractors, guards, and foremen; the institution is running more smoothly than for years, and there are more men at work to-day, earning 50 cents each, for the State, than ever before in the history of the institution. In recent charges made through the columns of the papers, it was said that punishment was inflicted, in the absence of the warden, and that prisoners could not lay in complaints of cruelty before him. These charges are absolutely false. No official from the Deputy Warden down is allowed to punish any man until his case has been fully investigated. No guard is allowed to strike a prisoner under any circumstances, unless in defense of his life. Immediate dismissal is the penalty for disobeying this rule.

"As to the charges made by ex-Convict Ed Martin, I have nothing to say, further than that the matter of which he complains occurred, if it occurred at all, under the administration of Col. Pace, and I know nothing about it.

"The cruel treatment of which he speaks, so far as my administration is concerned, is wholly imaginary with him, and undoubtedly had its birth in a diseased brain, made so by continued criminal practices.

"The whipping post has never been abolished here, not even under the Pace administration, as so claimed. There are bulletin orders to-day upon the walls, signed by Col. Pace, setting forth punishment by whipping, for various offenses.

"Upon assuming the duties of Warden of the largest penal institution in the world, I surrounded myself with men in whom I could place implicit confidence; cool-headed men, men of experience, and broad sympathies, yet determined men who never evade their duty, and are constantly aiding me in my efforts to make the management of this great penal institution a perfect success. So far, I am well pleased and have every reason to believe that my administration is giving entire satisfaction to the public.

"The contractors tell me they are well pleased with my management and discipline; in fact, they say it has never been better. At the present I have 1,230 prisoners at work, for which the State is receiving 50 cents per day for each man, making a total of $615 derived from prison labor. I hope in a short time to have the institution self-supporting, thereby assisting greatly in raising the heavy burden from the shoulders of the taxpayers of Missouri. I fully realize the responsibility placed upon me by the people, and shall at all times use my best endeavors to make a record for the institution, of which the grand old Democratic party may well feel proud.

"I fear not the rays of the searchlight of investigation at any time. I invite criticism and impartial investigation and feel sure that when the press, as well as the people, fathom my motives and feelings they will one and all uphold me in my present course. I extend a standing invitation to one and all, and especially the newspaper men of the State, to come at any time and investigate. They are always welcome to enter in and cast the calcium light wherever they may choose within the prison walls."

GOV. STEPHENS' STATEMENT.

He Thinks the Penitentiary Is Well and Humanely Managed.

To the Post-Dispatch reporter Gov. Stephens said:

"Yes, I have seen the interview with the ex-convict, Mr. Ed Martin, relative to the inhumane treatment of the convicts at the Missouri Penitentiary by the officers.

"For seven years prior to my election to the Governorship I was Treasurer of Missouri, and by virtue of this office was a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors and Chairman of the board. It was my duty to make frequent visits to the penitentiary, which I did.

"Since my inauguration as Governor I have visited the penitentiary on an average of four times a month, and I take great pleasure in stating that I am satisfied the penitentiary was never better managed than it is at this time.

"To my certain knowledge the officers of the prison, from warden down to the humblest guard, are kind-hearted and sympathetic and treat the prisoners, good and bad, at all times humanely. The guards have not authority at any time to punish the prisoners under their charge. When refractory and unruly their duty is to report the facts to the Deputy Warden. They are not allowed to strike a prisoner under any circumstances, unless to prevent his escape, or unless it has to be done in self-defense. The reports made to the Deputy Warden daily are thoroughly investigated by the head officers, and I take it not over one man reported in three receives any sort of punishment. He is brought before the 'court' and a thorough investigation is made. The prisoner is given a chance to defend himself. Frequently when guilty he is only reprimanded and dismissed with kindly words of warning, especially if it is his first offense. The punishment is inflicted only by the Deputy Warden, Mr. Thomas Bradbury, who is a Christian gentleman and has great sympathy for the unfortunate men, as is manifest to those who have heard him in a fatherly manner lecture them when brought before him. And Warden Starke himself is on hand almost daily at the 'court' and sees personally that no punishment is inflicted unless deserved.

"Mr. Martin seems to feel especially resentful toward Warden Starke and his present efficient officers. He refers to several suicides which have taken place in the prison, brought about, as he says, because of inhumane treatment. But in no instance did any of these suicides occur under the administration of the present Warden.

"I have been to what they call the court-room on several occasions in my desire to keep thoroughly informed, and have seen Deputy Warden Bradbury inflict punishment upon the convicts, from that of whipping them down to 'putting them to the post.' No convict is ever punished unless he merits it, and no one is ever whipped except as a last resort. During the six months of Warden Starke's administration I am told that but few men have been whipped, and, from the offenses they committed, I am satisfied they got what they deserved. The discipline at the prison was never better than it is at the present time.

"The business of the institution was never better conducted than now, in my judgment. The strictest economy is practiced. In every contract the warden has made he has saved money to the State. In furnishing the new building with cells, by refusing an old contract and advertising for other bids, he has, he informs me, saved the State about $18,000. It was estimated that a new building, which is soon to be erected, would cost the State $50,000. This amount was appropriated by the last Legislature. The warden tells me by close figuring he can erect the proposed building and return to the treasury something like $20,000.

"Hardly a week passes but that I visit the prisoners in their cells and in the hospital and call for them to meet me in the reception room, and I know personally that they are fond of the present officers. They have never filed with me a single complaint, but have kind words for all. The contractors are also pleased with the management of the prison. At this time there are 1,230 prisoners at work, for which the State is receiving fifty cents per man, or $615 a day. The warden thinks unless he meets with some unforeseen calamity the institution will during his administration be self-supporting."

JUST WALKED OUT.

An Escaped Convict Tells How He Got Out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Two of the Central Office detectives have arrested an ex-convict, who escaped from the prison at Portland, Ore., on Jluy 4 last year. He is John H. Gimbral, and was serving an eight months' term for robbery. Gimbral was arrested in Chicago on May 8, 1890, for a robbery with George W. Brown, and for which Gimbral got four years in Joliet prison. He served this sentence and then went to Portland.

Gimbral says of his escape: "I was the only man in jail and not anxious to stay there, as I had a sweetheart and wanted to see her. Then they got a new Sheriff and on the 4th of July as there was nobody to prevent me, I walked out of the jail and came to New York."

INJUNCTION DENIED.

Belleville Deep Water Company May Erect Waterworks.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—In the Federal Courrt the petition for an injunction by the complainants in the suit brought by Samuel E. Eastman and others against the Belleville Deep Water Co. was denied. The complainants asked that an injunction be granted restraining the defendants from erecting waterworks and a reservoir in Belleville They claimed that the city of Belleville had given them an exclusive franchise for 25 years, and that the defendants were infringing on the right. The injunction was denied, the court holding that the franchise held was not exclusive.

Prostrated by Heat.

Matthias Kausen, aged 73 years, a laborer, residing at 7416 Pennsylvania avenue, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock at the corner of Virginia avenue and Walsh street. He was taken to the City Dispensary and revived sufficiently to go home unattended.

VON BOETTCHER IS TO RETIRE.

GENERAL SHAKING UP OF THE GERMAN CABINET.

MIQUEL TO BE PROMOTED.

Prince Hohenlohe Will Hold on Till Autumn, but Von Bieberstein Will Be Superseded.

BERLIN, June 19.—In spite of semi-official denials, there is no doubt that a new shuffling of the Cabinet has been decided upon by the Emperor. Dr. Von Boettcher, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, the Vice-Chancellor and Prince Hohenlohe's mouthpiece in the Reichstag and Diet, has intensely dissatisfied his Majesty by repeated recent failures to vigorously represent the Government in the parliamentary debates.

Emperor William is especially incensed at the failure of Von Boettcher to reply to Herr Richter's terrible arraignment of his majesty's policy and acts in the Reichstag, May 18. Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, will replace Dr. Von Boettcher with increased prerogatives and functions, not only in the Prussian, but in the Imperial Cabinet, which will cause him to be intrusted with the task of advocating the important measures of the Government, especially the navy schemes, associations bill, etc., he being a plausible and eloquent speaker, which the Chancellor is not.

Prince Hohenlohe will retain the Chancellorship, although he is anxious to retire to private life, but he has permitted himself to be persuaded to stick to his post until the autumn or until the pressing government measures are disposed of, Dr. Miquel taking most of the burden of the office upon himself.

Dr. Miquel's sphere of duty will also be enlarged by the creation of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with similar scope and influence to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, remains in office for awhile longer, for at least until a suitable successor can be found. It is an open secret that he has lost the favor and to some extent the confidence of the Emperor. It is understood that the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs had been offered to Count von Eulenburg, the German Ambassador to Vienna, and Count von Hatsfeldt Wildemberg, the German Ambassador at London, and that both declined.

TALKED IN HIS SLEEP.

And This Led to the Arrest of Three Runaway Boys.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Because one of them talked in his sleep, three runaway boys were captured in Williamsburg to-day. They ran away on Monday and their parents had been looking for them. The boys were Robert Goetserg, George Schuman and Max Liebold. While Policeman McGlynn was passing a grocer's wagon on Hopkins street he heard a fretful voice exclaim: "Oh, mamma, I will never do it no more." He looked in the wagon and found the boys sleeping there.

When the boys were arraigned in court they said they had started for the Nashville Exposition. They had spent their capital of only 11 cents for "sinkers" and coffee before they got to the ferry, and they could not even get out of the city. The boys were discharged on promising to go home.

A SEVERE BLOW.

The Kentucky Appellate Court Decides Against Building Associations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—By a decision of the Appellate Court, rendered at Franklin to-day, all the building and loan associations in the State are more or less crippled. The court holds that the remedial law enacted by the Legislature in 1893, and which authorized these associations to charge not exceeding 12 per cent interest, including dues and the legal rate, is unconstitutional. It holds that all the interest and dues in excess of 6 per cent is usurious and cannot be charged. It is also held that even the dues are "interest," and that the borrowers who have been paying from 12 to 17 per cent in dues and interest are entitled to recover or be credited by all in excess of a 6 per cent interest they have paid. The decision will work a great hardship on thousands of people, who have their all wrapped up in building and loan associations.

ANTI-FOREIGNER RIOTS.

Christians in China in Peril of Their Lives.

SHANGHAI, June 19.—Anti-foreign riots have broken out in the Province of Kian-Si. The English Mission at Wuchen has been destroyed and the refuges have arrived at Kin Kiang. The Catholic Mission was saved by the intervention of troops.

OHIO POLITICS.

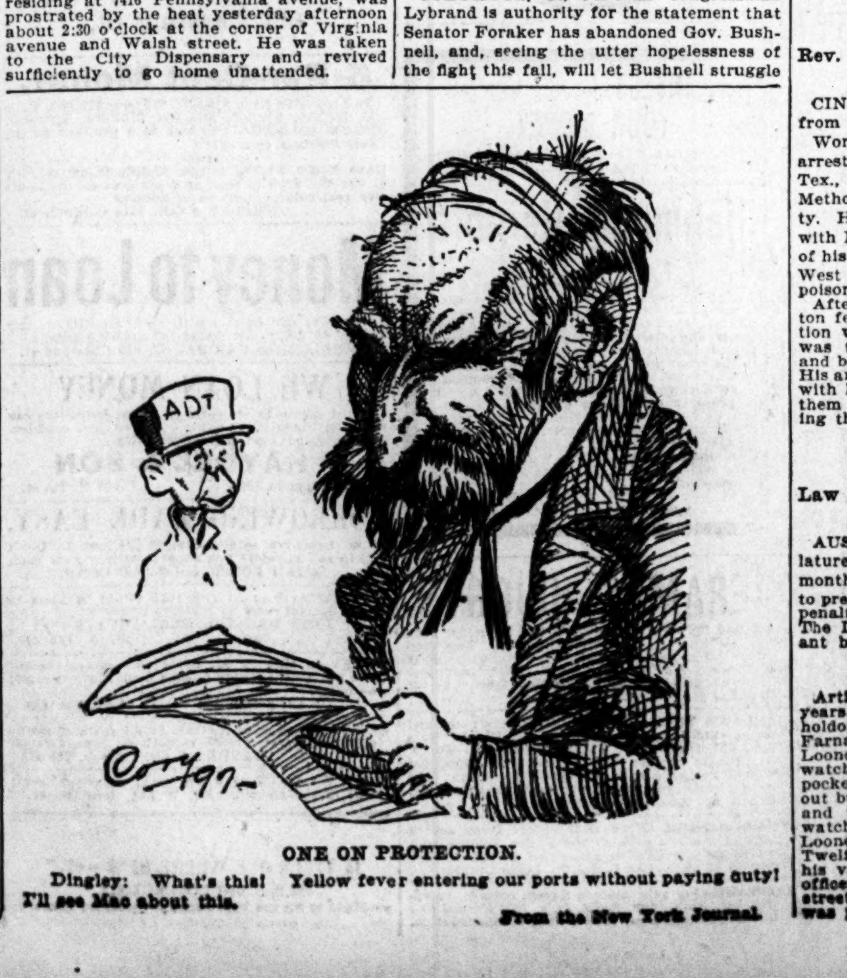
Senator Foraker Will Abandon Bushnell to His Inevitable Fate.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—Congressman Lybrand is authority for the statement that Senator Foraker has abandoned Gov. Bushnell, and, seeing the utter hopelessness of the fight this fall, will let Bushnell struggle alone during the coming campaign. Mr. Foraker said of the Urbana lynching:

"When a lynching is threatened it is no time to try to make peace by telephone."

The latter utterance is distinctly a Foraker expression and his friends here say it means a severing of political ties. If Mr. Kurtz is eliminated from Ohio politics, as threatened by Hanna, and an antagonistic chairman is forced on the Governor, his chance of success in the coming combat will be something less than splendor.



ONE ON PROTECTION.

Dingley: What's this! Yellow fever entering our ports without paying duty! I'll see Mac about this.

From the New York Journal.

ALL PREPARED.

Settlement Treaty Between Greece and Turkey Drafted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The draft of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey is likely to be submitted to the powers next week. The amount of the indemnity which Greece will pay, it is believed, will be 5,000,000 Turkish pounds, the largest amount the Greeks could pay. It has also been conceded for some time past that the Turkish Government has given up the idea of the retention of Thessaly, and it is understood that the changes in the frontier line will be slight.

JUDGE MURPHY HAD A VISITOR.

WAS AS POLITE AS HOSPITALITY REQUIRED.

WILL GO TO WORK MONDAY.

The Iron Judge Refuses to Tell Where He Has Put in His Time.

Judge David Murphy of the Court of Criminal Correction had a visitor last night. The Judge resides at 4974 Lotus avenue, a locality that may truthfully be said to be "way out yonder." Most men would be flattered to have a caller journey so far to see them.

If Judge Murphy was pleased he did not show it. Not that the Judge was downright sore. He never could forget that he was under his own roof. But there was something lacking in his hospitality. It had the metallic ring of the invitation of the man who asks you to "drop around sometime and go out to luncheon."

It was just 8:30 o'clock when the visitor rang the Judge's door bell. The Judge opened the front door and pressing his frame against the screen door simply said: "Well?"

"You do look well indeed, Judge Murphy. You answered the question before I spoke, though."

"What makes you so effusive?" asked the Judge, "I haven't been away."

"That is just the point, Judge. Nobody knows where on earth you have been, and everybody wants to know how about it."

"Come in."

The Judge was not dressed for company. But he was togged out for comfort for further orders. Trousers, alpaca coat, whiskers and white socks were some of the things he wore. Collar, shoes, necktie and waistcoat were some of the things he didn't wear.

"Sit down," said His Honor. "Who are you? I never saw you before."

"A reporter."

"Umph! What paper?"

"Post-Dispatch."

"Umph; I thought so. What do you want?"

"To know where you've been all this week and why you were not on the bench in your court."

"I decline to answer that question."

"Objection overruled."

"What's that?"

"I mean, sir, I should like to have you reconsider and tell me where you've been and why you were not in court. We have missed you."

"I shall tell you no such thing. It's nobody's business why I laid off for a week or ten days. I am entitled to a rest of this sort under the law if I want it. I have often taken it before and I shall continue to take it again when I feel like it."

"Then you won't answer my question?"

"No, sir."

"It is said around the Four Courts that —"

"I don't care what they say. I'm here, ain't I?"

"Yes, sir."

"And I haven't been in court, have I?"

"No, sir, you have not."

"Well, then, that settles it."

"How about that other rumor, Judge?"

"What other rumor?"

"That you have resigned."

"What's that?"

"Yes, sir, resigned. They say that by now your resignation is in the hands of Gov. Stephens."

"Umph; resigned, eh? Well, it's not true. You can tell everybody that I didn't resign."

"Why didn't you?"

"Because I didn't feel as if—but, you look here, young man; I'm not on any witness stand, and you haven't any right to be questioning me like this. I've already told you I didn't propose explaining my actions to anybody."

"Judge Murphy, please, sir, tell me when you will resume your duties on the bench."

"Monday."

"Sure?"

"I said Monday."

"That's what you said before."

"What of it?"

"Nothing, only you haven't been there yet."

"Well, I'll be there Monday."

After a pause of half a minute Judge Murphy said deliberately "Umph."

Another pause and the Judge said "Well." As he said "well" he opened the front door.

"Good night and thank you, Judge Murphy." This from the visitor.

Judge Murphy said "Umph."

MURDER WILL OUT.

Rev. West Arrested for a Crime Committed in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—A special from Valparaiso, Ind., says:

Word was received here to-day of the arrest of Rev. William West, at Sequin, Tex., Ten years ago West was pastor of the Methodist Church at Chesterton, this county. He deserted his family, running away with Miss Usie Beck, a young lady member of his church. They fled to St. Louis where West murdered the girl, by administering poison.

After her burial he returned to Chesterton feigning insanity. When an investigation was started he fled the country. He was traced to Canada, then to England and back to Salt Lake City, and to Mexico. His arrest was caused by his having trouble with his wife's sister, who was living with them and who revenged herself by informing the officers of his crime.

A HANGING OFFENSE.

Law Passed by the Texas Legislature Concerning Mobs.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—The Texas Legislature, after being in session nearly six months, has adjourned. It passed a law to prevent mob violence, providing the same penalty as for murder in the first degree. The Legislature also passed a fellow-servant bill.

Suspected of Stealing.

Artie Looney, a young man about 20 years old, no home, was locked up in the holdover last night on suspicion. Frank Farnard of Washington, Ind., charges Looney with having stolen a lady's gold watch valued at $32, and $7 in cash from the pockets of his coat. Farnard was in an out building in the rear of 1216 Pine street, and threw his coat over the door. The watch and chain were in plain sight. Looney and Farnard walked together down Twelfth street to Pine, and Farnard missed his valuables. He suspected Looney and officers arrested him upstairs in 1217 Pine street. The booty was not found, but he was placed in the holdover.

HULDA DUESTROW SAYS SHE'S BROKE.

WANTS $10,000 FROM THE UNION TRUST CO.

NEEDS IT TO PAY HER DEBTS.

Liabilities Incurred Through the Tornado Leave the Richest Girl in St. Louis Absolutely Penniless.

Hulda Duestrow, the richest young woman in St. Louis, is broke.

Though sole heir to an estate worth millions she has been forced to appeal to the Circuit Court for a little pocket change.

Miss Duestrow only wants $10,000, a good sized fortune to most people, but a mere bagatelle to one of her vast inheritance.

Miss Duestrow has always been of a retiring nature. She became more so of necessity following the terrible blight her brother brought upon the family name.

Following this execution last February for the murder of his wife and child, she has lived in greater retirement than ever. Since the excitement incident to the hanging subsided, but little has been heard of the murderer's sister. It has been generally presumed that she was well supplied with available cash.

The petition filed by Miss Duestrow yesterday afternoon through her attorneys, Seddon & Blair, reveals a startling state of affairs—that Hulda Duestrow is actually in want, yet living in the lap of luxury.

The suit is brought against the Union Trust Co., and the prayer of the petitioner is that the court instruct the defendant to pay to the plaintiff $10,000 out of the residuary estate left by Louis Duestrow, father of Hulda and the late Arthur Duestrow.

There is no objection on the part of the defendant trust company, and if the court so orders, Miss Duestrow will receive her $10,000 without further preliminaries.

As is generally known to newspaper readers, the late Louis Duestrow left an immense estate to his wife and two children—Arthur and Hulda. Mrs. Duestrow, wife of the deceased, died about a year ago. Arthur was hanged last February. Hulda still lives. The Union Trust Co. figures in the case as executor of the will.

The will left by Louis Duestrow differed from the ordinary document in many respects. One of the exceptions is section 7, which provides that "if at any time during the lifetime of the wife, son or daughter, either of them should need money to meet unexpected embarrassment, not due to extravagance, neglect or fault of the person so in need, the trustee shall have the power to exercise its discretion and may pay from the residuary estate a sum or sums not to exceed $10,000."

It is on the foregoing clause in the will of her father that Hulda Duestrow bases her claim.

She sets forth in her petition that she is in need of money with which to meet the every day demands of living.

The tornado of last year, she declares, had much to do in bringing about her impoverished condition. Her residence property on Lafayette avenue, inherited from her father was practically ruined by the great storm. At least it was rendered uninhabitable and extensive repairs had to be made. This caused an outlay of $15,000. Household furniture, wearing apparel and other personal property was carried away by the wind, thus causing another $1,000 to be expended.

Then came the funeral of Arthur Duestrow, who met death on the gallows. This expense was borne by the murderer's sister, notwithstanding her apparent indifference to his fate while he lived.

In the aggregate expense vouchers for $26,450 are filed with the petition, thus seeking to show that the conditions are such as to come within the stipulations of section 7 of the will.

In support of the argument for relief in the sum of $10,000, a precedent is cited. When Arthur Duestrow was engaged in a legal battle for his life—trying to escape the hangman's rope—he applied to the Circuit Court for $10,000 from the residuary portion of the estate as previously outlined.

The court held that it was a matter for the Union Trust Co. to determine—simply a question of judgment. If the trust company believed that, under the provisions of the Duestrow will, it would be justified in granting the request, there could be no legal objection to it, the court ruled.

On this advice, the trust company complied with the demand made by the murderer. His plea was that being under indictment for murder in the first degree, constituted an embarrassment coming clearly within the meaning of the will.

After her home on Lafayette avenue was destroyed by the cyclone, Miss Duestrow leased the premises at 4153 Washington boulevard. That was additional expense and altogether, she declares that she is reduced to want, so far as ready money is concerned. She had no insurance on the property destroyed, and in general she has suffered ill luck.

The petitioner further sets forth that unless she is relieved by the Union Trust Company, which holds her father's estate, she will be subjected to distressing privation, as she has nothing else upon which she can realize just at this time.

Miss Duestrow's income under her father's will is $10,000 a year. Even the granting of her request for the $10,000 emergency fund will not enable her to clear off her indebtedness for some time to come.

WERE MARRIED SECRETLY.

East St. Louis Couple Had Their Relatives Hoodwinked.

Charles E. Felter and Miss Margaret Morrison, only daughter of C. D. Morrison, a prominent politician of East St. Louis, have been married since March last, and kept it secret until yesterday.

The wedding took place at Nashville, Ill. There probably would have been no objection to the union by the parents, but the principals preferred getting the knot tied first and asking the parental blessing afterward.

The bride is a handsome and petite brunette, just 18. Her father is President of the Morrison Express Co., running between St. Louis and East St. Louis. He has served several terms as a member of the City Council, and has been mentioned as a good man to make Mayor.

The groom is 24 and conducts a feed store on East Missouri avenue, and is quite well-to-do. His parents are wealthy and live in Jerseyville, Ill.

Mr. Felter was asked the object in keeping the marriage quiet so long, and said it was because of a death in the family about the time of the wedding.

The Morrisons would not discuss the affair, but it is understood that the wedding is satisfactory to all concerned.

NOW ASSERTS HIMSELF.

Jerry Slack, Who Has Been in Subjection Forty Years, Makes a Stand.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—Mrs. Sarah J. Slack, who died yesterday, left an estate of about $200,000. She had been married forty years, and had been the business head of the family during all of that time. Last August, she brought suit for divorce, alleging desertion. Jerry, her husband, fought the suit and secured a delay and then took a change of venue.

Under a law passed by the Legislature of 1895, when a wife dies intestate without children or parents, her husband can inherit half of the estate. Slack consequently says he is entitled to $100,000 in money and land, and that he will make a fight for it.

Accidentally Shot.

ERIE, Pa., June 19.—George Lytle, an Empire Line clerk, was fatally shot by his father-in-law, John Hooker, by the accidental discharge of a gun while Hooker was explaining how he had missed a rat. The bullet penetrated Lytle's brain and his death is only a question of a few hours. The father-in-law is almost crazy over the tragedy.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Boston Steam Dental Rooms

HAVE REMOVED TO

415 N. Broadway, Between Locust and St. Charles, Fourth Floor—Take Elevator.

Where you can get a $20.00 or $15.00 Set of Teeth for $7.00

No charge for extracting. Pure Gold Crowns, $5.00—the same that all other offices charge $8.00 and $10.00.

Bridge Work, Per Tooth, $3.00. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES. Gold Fillings, $1.50 to $2.00 Platina Fillings, 75c—No More.

Composition Fillings....50c | Painless Extraction....25c

Our Prices Are the Lowest in the City for High-Grade Work and Material.

We run no infirmary or free extracting rooms. All of our work is first-class and warranted.

Office open till 8 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 3 p. m. Lady in attendance.

DR. J. H. CASE, Prop.

DENTISTS.
14 words or less, 20c.

RELIABILITY!

We will give $10.00 for any tooth we cannot extract without pain.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

UNTIL JUNE 27th

We will make a $10 set of teeth for $3.00

Gold Crowns, 22k....$4.00
Bridgework, per tooth....$4.00
Silver Fillings....
Gold Fillings....

A guarantee given with all work for ten years.

NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS, 720 OLIVE.

Lady attendants. OPEN DAILY TILL 9 P. M., SUNDAYS 9 to 4. Take elevator.

Until June 27th A FULL SET OF TEETH $2.00

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

Teeth extracted without pain by Erestahl system, freezing the gums.

Gold Crowns....$3.00 Silver Fillings....25c
Gold Bridge Work, per tooth 2.60 Gold Fillings....

Union Dental Parlors, 411 N. BROADWAY, Second Floor.

Lady attendants. Open daily till 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1.

DR. E. C. CHASE DENTIST, Sixth and Locust, Oriel Bldg.

Largest and best equipped office in the city. Modern methods. Moderate prices. Material and work the very best. Painless extracting.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATE. Bridge Work, per Tooth....$3.00 Gold Crowns, 22K....$4.00 Gold Fillings, $1 to $2

Teeth Extracted Absolutely Painless....25c

ALBANY DENTAL CO., 215 N. 7th St., S. W. Corner Olive St.

DR. J. A. SHOBEF, Manager.

PARKS & BRAWNER... Dentists OF KNOWN ABILITY, EXPERIENCE and REPUTATION.

904 Olive St. Formerly with DR. CHASE. Prices Moderate.

GREAT REDUCTION New York Dental Rooms, 509 Olive st.

Beautiful Sets of Teeth....$5.00
Gold Filling....$1.00
Platina Filling....50c

Extracting free when Teeth are ordered.

EMPTY CARS ON A TEAR.

Small Boys Start Them and They Demolish a House.

Four freight cars of the Wabash Railroad are lying wrecked amid the ruins of the houses 523 and 525 Manchester avenue, as the result of the playfulness of some unknown boys.

The damage will amount to $500, but it would have been greater had the cars continued on the tracks until they collided with some of the other trains standing on the siding. As it was the cars jumped the tracks and rolled into the two houses mentioned. The accident occurred about 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Several small boys had been playing around the yards, but no notice was taken of them. The four empty cars stood on the siding opposite Hawk avenue. Some of the lads must have climbed on the cars and loosened the brakes. At any rate the cars started to move. Their velocity kept increasing with every turn of the wheels, until they were opposite 523 Manchester avenue. An obstruction at this point threw them off the track. They rolled with terrific force against the house, a one-story frame structure, and demolished it.

William and Fred Simon of 4121 Clayton avenue, who were working in the interior of the house had a miraculous escape, but managed to get out of the way before the crash came. The force of the impact pushed the house against the building at 525 Manchester avenue, knocking out the sides and front. It was occupied by Lorenz Lawrence, a barber, and John O'Brien, who roomed in the rear. Neither was hurt.

No one saw the cars start on their destructive journey, and when it was noticed it was too late to avert the accident. The cars were empty.

HE CARRIED AN AX.

Fireman John Irwin Hurt at a Chestnut Street Fire.

In extinguishing a small blaze in the basement of the vacated Grand Hotel, at Ninth and Chestnut streets at 9 o'clock last night, Fireman John Irvin of Truck No. 3, Seventh and Olive streets, sustained a severe injury.

While helping other firemen to carry a hose into the building, Irvin carried an ax in one hand. Some one pulled on the hose and sent the blade of the ax through Irvin's thigh.

At the City Dispensary the wound was dressed and said not to be dangerous, and Irvin was sent to his home at 1423 Sarsfield place. He will be disabled some time.

The fire was confined to a lot of rags and rubbish in the basement, ignited by sparks from an elevator engine.

10 Days' Stopover at Niagara Falls Allowed on Wabash tickets.

CLAIRVOYANTS.
14 words or less, 30c.

PROF. W. J. MARTIN,

The World's Greatest Medium and Clairvoyant Has Located Permanently In His Own Home at 2342A Olive Street.

"TRUTHFUL IN HIS PREDICTIONS, RELIABLE IN HIS ADVICE."

No matter what troubles you may have with yourself or others, come and he will guide you. He advises you with a certainty higher than human power.

PROF. MARTIN IS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESS.

Medical fraternity and scientists generally as the foremost medium in the country, and should not be classed with card readers, fortune tellers, palmists, astrologers and similar humbugs.

Prof. Martin, the brilliant star of his profession, acknowledged by the press and public of two continents as the most remarkable medium and clairvoyant, is permanently located in St. Louis and may be consulted from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Prof. Martin's past record and strictly honorable dealings are sufficient guarantee for his future work, and have won him the good will of the press and people.

HONEST, FEARLESS AND CAPABLE.

He is the foremost medium of the day. He fully understands the responsible position he is placed in by the remarkable gift he is endowed with, and he will try his best to help those who need help, and advise those who need advice, and do all in his power to show all his honest callers plainly and in forcible language how to gain happiness and prosperity.

HIS REVELATIONS ARE MOST WONDERFUL and acknowledged to be of the highest order, not made to satisfy idle curiosity only, but intended to give those who seek the truth a permanent benefit. He does not cater to the superstition of the ignorant, credulous people. If you are in doubt that he can and will perform all he claims, feel yourself invited to call, and he will give you a more substantial proof of his marvelous power than you have ever before received from mortal.

If marriage, sickness, deaths, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business transactions, wills, deeds, mortgages, lost or absent friends interest you, if you desire to be more successful, if you desire to have your domestic troubles removed, your lost love returned, your bitterest enemies converted into stanch friends—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions or desires,

CALL ON THIS GIFTED MAN

And he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before.

HOURS—9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. DAILY AND SUNDAY.

N. B.—Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.
All business sacred and confidential.
Parlors so arranged that you meet no strangers.
Maid in attendance.
AT HOME ALL DAY SUNDAY.
Positively no attention paid to letters unless $1 is inclosed.
FEE, $1 AND $2.

PROFESSOR W. J. MARTIN,
2342A Olive st., third door east of Jefferson av.

PROF. MARTIN is the only medium in this city who has appeared before the London Psychic Research Society, as well as Boston and Detroit branches of same, and indorsed by all three. Testimonials and Diplomas are on file in his office.

MRS. LA FELL,
910 NORTH 20TH ST.

Reveals your entire life and gives truthful advice on business, health, love, marriage, changes, journeys, lawsuits, etc.; tells in what business and place you will be successful; unites separated; causes speedy marriages; removes evil influences, spells, habits, etc. Remember she succeeds in all cases where others fail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fee, 50 cents. Residence, 910 North Twentieth st., between Franklin avenue and Wash street. No sign.

PROF. J. C. FAY, Trance Medium, is prepared to take more cases; locates lost or hidden treasures. 1805 Washington av.

MRS. CURLEY, clairvoyant, gives advice in business, love, marriage, lawsuits and divorce; settles lovers' quarrels, brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages; locates buried treasure, removes evil influences and gives luck; ladies, 50c; gentlemen, $1. 2007 Morgan st.

PROF. MERRETT, medium, gives your name, tells your past and future, sells the magic wish belts and charms, guaranteed to be the best made; no more trouble in the family or with lovers by consulting him; satisfaction guaranteed; mail orders answered. 1201 Washington av.

MRS. GRAY, fortune teller from the West, tells everything; finds the lost; will tell 10 free on Monday. Call and be convinced. 923 N. High st.

MRS. B., 1011 N. 6th, foretells the future; love, marriage, business, sickness; one price, 25c. Gilt horseshoe in window.

MR. AND MRS. LUCILE, mediums; past and future; 25c and 50c; secrets revealed. 804 N. Jefferson av.

MRS. SCOTT, clairvoyant, past, present and future; satisfaction guaranteed. 2311 Market st.

MME. ANNA, the well-known fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st. Established 1851.

MRS. E. B. REYNOLDS, fortune teller, 13 S. 13th st.

The World's Coal Output.

The average output of coal in the United States for the years 1893-96 was 162,000,000 tons, and for the United Kingdom 181,000,000 tons. With regard to the British colonies and possessions, New South Wales is at present first with nearly 4,000,000 tons. Canada produces about 3,000,000 tons annually, and imports largely from the United States. In Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania the quantity produced is small, but that of New Zealand amounts to over three-quarters of a million tons annually. Here, as in the case of New South Wales, the production during 1896 shows a distinct increase. British India produced 3,800,000 tons in 1896, against only 1,314,000 tons in 1882.

Tortoises Live Long.

Tortoises have been known to live 300 years.

TWO AMERICAN GIRLS MAKE A TOUR OF NORWAY

The Scenery Grand Beyond Description and an Ever-Changing Panorama—The Inhabitants Simple, Honest and Interesting.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Our first experience of Norway was gained in the quaint old city of Stavanger, "where canned fish grows," and from the time we landed, at 12:30 p. m. in broad daylight, every moment was a delight. The streets so narrow that the foot passengers sought refuge in doorways when a carriage came rattling over the cobble-stone pavements; the highly colored wood carvings hundreds of years old in their cathedral, the beautiful cemetery; the graves covered with ivy and surrounded by rose trees—not bushes; the pretty white and gold jardineres in every window; the days which never ended; the unique experience of going to bed in daylight, although it was the "wee sma' hours;" the heavy, heavy shoes of the Norwegian people who gazed at our tan-colored footgear with as much amusement as we bestowed upon their square, short vamped clumsy affairs. The beautiful complexions of the girls, especially the domestics, and the novelty of having our morning slumbers broken by a maid with a most dainty coffee equipage and a most delicious cup of coffee.

We left it all, knowing that nothing hereafter could give us the same delight, and started for Bergen. We went by water to Sand. The fjord during the first part of the trip reminded me very much of Lake George. The mountains were no higher, and while it was beautiful, it was not impressive.

Further north they rose higher and higher, but still no snow. Before we reached Sand we made arrangements with a man on board to supply us with a conveyance to take us to the village of Osen, where we intended to spend the night. When we reached Sand, however, and saw the very primitive affair waiting for us we rebelled. Knowing we had a two or three hours' journey before us over roads constantly ascending, we thought it behooved us to exercise care in the selection of our carriage and driver. He completely ignored the arrangements we had made, and proceeded to select from about fifty carriages, some holding one, some two, and some four—the one we thought would be most comfortable. We were surrounded by what seemed to me at least a hundred males of all ages and sizes. There is no competition as far as prices are concerned, as the "tariff," as they call it, is regulated by law, so they laud their horses and their own skill.

My companion, understanding their remarks, was indulging in silent mirth, but I pursued the even tenor of my way and threw my cloak into a "stolkjaerra" (pronounced stool charra), and with a sigh of relief called for the driver and proceeded to climb up. The driver beaming with joy presented himself, but with a sigh, not of relief, I gained terra firma and resumed my search. He could not have been more than 10 years old, and small for his age. The others, understanding the situation, laughed, and a boy about 14 forged to the front and said something in Norwegian, which being translated meant that he had been confirmed and could be trusted. I wondered what on earth the fact of his being confirmed had to do with his ability as a driver and asked if it was equal to a certificate of good horsemanship.

They informed that confirmation did not take place until 14, and after that a boy was supposed to have attained considerable stability of character. We at length succeeded in finding the combination of a presentable stolkjaerra, a quiet looking horse and a driver of about the mature age of 20. He told us his horse was 5 years old and had the good old reliable Norwegian character, but afterwards we came to the conclusion that every horse in Norway must have been born about the same time, as none of them were under 5 or over 2.

At times during this first drive it seemed to us that we were like Mohammet's coffin—half way between heaven and earth. The mountains towered above us and below was a roaring torrent. The road seemed wide enough for but one vehicle and every time a turn in the road was hidden by the mountains we almost fainted thinking of what the possibilities were if another party should come upon us unexpectedly. In all our rides we never quite overcame that fear, although we tried to console ourselves by remembering we were not the first tourists who had gone over Norwegian roads, and that in all probability our boy was as anxious to preserve his life and property as we were to preserve ours. In quiet, comparatively level places these thoughts would come sweetly to us, but they were never on hand when we really might be benefited by them.

There were two other parties in front of us, and when we reached a steeper ascent than ordinary, the drivers would climb down from their small perches back of the seats and walk sociably together. We had nothing with us in the way of baggage, excepting our hand satchels and the other drivers were making comments upon the lightness of our baggage much to the embarassment of our man, who, knowing one of us spoke Norwegian, tried his best to divert the conversation into another channel. It is impossible to carry a trunk over these roads, so we sent ours on to the different places at which we intended to make a pause. In America it would cost us a small fortune to do that, but the most we paid for both trunks was about $1.75, and that was for a four days' water trip, during which they were transferred, and included also the price for telegraphing and telephoning necessitated by an incorrect address, and also carrying to the hotel.

Clinging to the sides of the mountains were patches of grain about three by four feet. The people who planted them and harvested the small crops must have defied the laws of gravitation, and I could readily believe the stories they told us of children and goats being tied to prevent them from falling into the valley below. The patches of potatoes no larger than the space in front of a tenement house in the crowded districts, at first filled us with amusement and then with pity, when we thought that those carefully tended little places meant bread and butter to these people. Even the roofs had a "crop" on them.

There is no variety in the architecture of the farm houses in Norway. One room, contains the bunks in which they sleep, the loom upon which their clothes are woven, the table and the fire place. They are no believers in ventilation, and I wondered when I saw the hardy men and women who sleep in rooms hermetically sealed almost, and compared them with the delicate American whose gospel is fresh air, if perhaps they and not we were following the right path. The women of course work in the fields with the men and it was no uncommon sight to see one bent almost double with the weight of the load of hay she was carrying. Their red "Eaton jackets," as we would call them, looked very pretty against the background of green in the distance. If the climate was warmer the red would probably produce an uncomfortable feeling of heat; but the days were like October days in Chicago, so the color seemed exactly the right thing. Wherever there was a chance for it a flower was blooming and the mountains looked most beautiful with their covering of wild flowers of nearly every color. The Blue Bells of Scotland danced and nodded in the crannies between the rocks. Pink fox glove, white bridal veil and a flower which looked exactly like a dandelion grew abundantly. The hay was dried on what looked to us like clothes lines. Everything, except the substantials, seemed to thrive. At times the roar of the water below us overpowered our voices and we were reminded of Niagara, not by the size but the sound. We gazed in ecstasy at a mere thread of a waterfall, but soon found that waterfalls were a drug in the market here, and after a while we hardly deigned to glance at one, which, at home, we would go miles to see. Some one has said that the sound of falling water is always to be heard in Norway, and after a time, if it ceased for even a few minutes, we were conscious of a lack and vaguely wondered what it could be until we were again within reach of it, and we then realized what we had missed.

I closed my eyes occasionally to test my memory of the beautiful scenes I was passing, but every time I opened them the aspect of things had changed, and I gave up in despair and thought if I was to carry any pictures on memory's wall I must adopt another method.

We reached Osen, a village of perhaps six houses at the head of Suldal's Lake, about 7 p. m. and were told the hotel was full. We looked at the story and a half structure and I remarked with what I supposed to be cutting sarcasm that "I judged it might accommodate three persons;" but was very gravely corrected by an English speaking Norwegian who said, "It holds five." We were lodged in a house at the end of the street with the understanding that we were to take our meals at the "hotel." We were ushered into a room exactly the size of our cabin on the Umbria, with a bed on each side of the door. We draped the walls with our wraps, such a thing as a closet being unknown in Norway, and proceeded to our boarding house for supper. We found the table set with its goat milk cheese, the color of chocolate, and made into a cubical shape and always were exactly the same size on every table, leading one to suppose it was never bricked or was mysteriously replenished some way, an Edam cheese and the Norwegian Limburger which is something dreadful beyond description to an American taste, but is considered a great delicacy by the natives. I never sat down to a meal in which these three kinds were not on the table and usually two or three others. Smoked salmon, sardines, cold fish and eggs were served.

There was a very great mixture of nationalities around that festive board. Four Germans, four Norwegians and four Americans. The Germans having no hope of making themselves intelligible to the servants or guests solved the difficulty of getting food by circulating around the table and helping themselves. We had decided that two of the people were English and so were most agreeably disappointed when in the entry the lady said, "When people who belong under the stars and stripes see each other they should become acquainted, should they not?'" We cheerfully agreed to that and we all spent a very pleasant evening.

The mountains here rise up perfectly straight from the edge of the water and made us all think of the palisades of the Hudson, only of course, here they rise to a much greater height. We saw a very small girl knitting a very large stocking and we stopped to have a chat with the mother, a very bright-faced, pretty little woman, but dreadfully untidy, who sat outside the house. She told us she wore all the cloth used for their clothing and asked us to examine the little girl's dress. It was very firm and looked substantial, and the small wearer assured us with the air of a matron of forty that "It was very good stuff." Of course, all this conversation was carried on with the aid of my companion as interpreter. The woman brought out her spinning wheel and spun a little for us. She seemed very reluctant to have us go into her house, so she evidently knew the right way, but didn't follow it, as far as cleanliness was concerned. She finished up the interview by telling us it was very hard for them to get along, to which gentle hint we responded by bestowing upon the children some very small coin. This, with one exception, was the only approach to begging we found in Norway. They haven't learned that yet, and it is to be hoped they never will. We were thanked all around by each child shaking hands with each one of us and making the prettiest little "curtsey."

Next day we boarded a very small fjord steamer. We secured camp chairs and stationed ourselves in the bow of the boat. We were informed that only second-class passengers sat there, but we replied if they did they had the best view and there we were going to stay. Nearly all the tourists who could find room soon followed suit, but we had to pay first-class prices just the same, as it is a rule that no tourists are allowed to go second-class. In order to economize one must put a shawl on her head and carry her clothing in a handkerchief. The traveling by water is very cheap. We usually paid about a kroner (28 cents) for an hour's journey. The water was like glass and the mountains were reflected so perfectly that the whole effect was indescribable. We would go straight ahead with no opening to be seen on either side and with nothing but the possibility of the boat's climbing the mountain left. We would lay wagers as to which side we would go, and before we knew where we were a broad opening would suddenly appear through which we would ride, only to find that it had closed after us and the problem as to where we could possibly go this time would repeat itself. We asked our American acquaintances if Norway came up to their expectations. They said far beyond; they had expected grandeur, but had not looked for so much beauty.

We went through Suldal's Gate, which is an opening between two immense mountains which approach each other very closely. Reached Naes after a morning of the most exquisite enjoyment and bade adieu to our Americans, who were hurrying on toward St. Petersburg.

When we went into the hotel for dinner we found them there. They had found it impossible to make arrangements to go on and with the hope we might choose the same hotel to dine (there were but two in the place) had secured a couple of seats for us. They drove off in the afternoon and we stayed to recuperate for a couple of hours. We found the landlady of the hotel spoke English very well and upon inquiry discovered she had spent some time in Chicago. It seemed that every Norwegian we met had some relative here or in Minnesota. We never heard of one who knew anything about New York, except as a stopping place on the way to Chicago. She was interested in us immediately and to her we confided the selection of a driver for our next journey and we had reason to bless the hour we did so. He was a hunchback, with the gentlest, most beautiful face and a character to correspond. He took us through the Bratlandsdal, and I think if our driver's looks had not inspired confidence we would have preferred to walk.

How nature can combine water and land to make so many varieties is a marvel. In some places the scenery was awful and the stories in which the giants hurl thunderbolts at each other was recalled as we saw the immense boulders lying in the valley. All the roads follow the course of the mountain streams and are kept in the most perfect condition. The edge is guarded by immense pieces of rock placed at equal distances and at some places they are very cheerful reminders of tombstones. I was figuring out the possibility of a horse knocking one down in a moment of undue excitement and wondering if a wagon could fall between a pin the gap made. I insisted upon knowing the history of every fallen one I saw, and was never quite easy about them, feeling that sometimes the horses must act badly or the stones would not be there until I was told their chief use was the marking of the road in winter. Immense poles were also placed at intervals and it required a stretch of imagination to think of the snow sometimes reaching above these poles. Our driver walked nearly the whole distance to save his horse, a most beautiful, intelligent animal. We walked up nearly all the steepest ascents and were plodding along past a hotel which we had been told was overflowing, intending to stop at one not so popular about half a mile away.

Above the noise of the immense "Horre waterfall" we heard from half a mile above our heads, "Chicago." We looked up in the utmost surprise and saw two arms waving like mill wheels. My friend looked dazed and I remarked that surely no one at that distance could have seen our feet and besides if they had from contrast with the Norwegian feet they looked very small.

At last we made out the American gentleman whom we had left at Naes and never expected to meet again. We had not exchanged cards and simply knew they came from Cleveland and they knew we were from Chicago. He trumpeted down to us that there was a room, and he and his wife met us half way up. It was one of the most agreeable incidents of our trip, and the warmth of their welcome made us feel that we were not such strangers as we had felt in that strange country.

"Mr. Cleveland," as we called him before we knew his name, was of an investigating turn of mind. His Norwegian vocabulary being extremely limited, he was in the aggravating position of a man who knows there are heaps of interesting items of information lying all about him, so to speak, and owing to a defect in his education he was unable to get at them. Meeting my friend whose knowledge of the language unlocked these stores of wisdom was to him a direct interposition of Providence.

Before the evening was over he knew the age, social position and wages of every man, woman and child we met; had a look into an extremely dark, untidy house and enriched the children in the neighborhood with all his small change just to have them shake hands and make their funny little courtesies. My friend received courteous answers to all her inquiries. I shudder to think what the consequences of asking the same questions would have been if the individual questioned had been a free born American and the questioner a Norwegian.

They showed us the instruments they used for cutting grass. They looked like very large butcher knives to me. Such a thing as an agricultural instrument is unknown and indeed there would be no room for them. We remarked that the houses in the neighborhood of the hotels were more miserable looking than anywhere else. Each hotel had a case of Norwegian goods for sale, but we found very few places outside the hotel where anything could be bought. A most pleasing contrast to Switzerland in that respect.

The "Clevelands" left us next day and we had not the pleasure of meeting them again, although I think we both cherished a faint hope at each new station of seeing their pleasant faces and hearing their experiences, out of which they always extracted a great deal of fun.

We were at the Breifond Hotel three days. It is in the Roldal Valley. The valley was more fertile than any we had seen thus far and at a short distance from the hotel the houses seemed of a better character and there were evidences of prosperity which cheered us up a bit. We could not help thinking if there was less scenery perhaps there would be more in the way of food and shelter.

In some of these mountainous districts if a person dies in the winter he can not receive burial until the snow and ice are melted sufficiently to allow a descent into the valley and the corpse is kept sometimes for six months.

There is a church here which has a crucifix fished up by a blind fisherman and said to possess miraculous powers. The hotel is at the interesection of three roads, one coming from the south, one from the east and one from the north, so we had an opportunity to exchange opinions with people from all directions. It speaks well for the grandeur and impressiveness of all of the country when each traveler assured the others that the best was yet to be seen, feeling confident that nothing could equal what he had passed. Here we had our first taste of reindeer, which I took to be roast beef exceedingly well done; and here also we discovered that our driver thought more of giving satisfaction than he did of making money. He would make no bargain with us for further services until we were assured that he and his horse would be entirely satisfactory. We shook our heads dubiously at that, thinking something must be wrong somewhere, but if there was we never discovered it; instead of that we constantly found new virtues, but of our further trip up to Saeter I must write another time.

MARY E. FITZGERALD.

Cholera in Europe.

During the cholera plague of 1865 the greatest mortality at Rome and Madrid was on Sundays; at London and Berlin on Wednesdays; at Paris, on Saturdays.

Old Men's Celebrations.

A meeting of 2,000 persons over 70 years of age is annually held in Leicester, England, and of these over 400 die before the next anniversary.

THE NEW STATE PAROLE LAW.

PENITENTIARY CONVICT POINTS OUT WHAT HE CONSIDERS ITS WEAK POINTS.

The following was written by a convict in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson. It criticises the new parole law, showing, from the standpoint of the convict, its objectionable features:

A great deal of discussion has appeared in the newspapers as to the merits and demerits of this law, which becomes operative on June 20th. That the measure was intended to fill a long felt want and framed by a man with humanitarian ideas regarding the reformation of criminals, no person can doubt. Also with a view of reducing costs of criminal prosecution. The measure clearly shows a lacking of that close "inside" study of conditions which call for such a law and fails to contain protective measures for a period after release, so necessary to prevent a lapse into crime.

Regarding the reduction of criminal costs, I will say: The same expense will be incurred while prisoners are awaiting indictment and trial; the same expense for prosecution, if convictions and sentences follow, and if, instead of being sent to the penitentiary, where all prisoners able to work more than earn their keep, they are paroled. I fail to see any saving of expense here. It is true there may be a small saving in paroling prisoners sentenced to fines and jail sentences. A law that will do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people is a law which the people want. There is too much class legislation in our country. This law gives to judges an almost unlimited power and the office of judge being elective they must yield to the pressure of "politicians," ward bosses and "shyster lawyers."

Every city of any size in the country has an army of this class who demand and receive favors in return for political support at the polls. Many have thus become rich by using their "pulls" for a money consideration. Kansas City is not far behind Chicago and New York in this respect.

It would be well to make my meaning a little plainer for the benefit of the honest and unsophisticated people who have never had a chance to view the "inside" working of the machinery of a large city. About a year and a half ago, two young fellows, Moore and Scott by name, were caught in the act of burglarizing a drug store in Kansas City; both were inside of the store when arrested, and both were known in police circles. They did not hesitate to declare their "pull" would keep them from the penitentiary. The prosecuting witness, hearing of their talk determined they should receive the same punishment as other law-breakers. The battle commenced; three times they were taken into court and each time their prosecuting witness was present, only to be remanded. Two of Kansas City's prominent people made repeated trips to see them and one was heard to say on leaving, "If you fellows go to the pen, I will never turn another card in Kansas City," and they didn't go, receiving a sentence of nine months in jail. It is hardly necessary to add that the prosecuting witness, at present doing business in Kansas City, was not present.

Some forty or fifty whom the writer could name as belonging to this same class infest Kansas City, stealing continually, and seldom getting farther than the jail or work-house, because they are under protection of certain officers. This class abound in every city and are known as "locals" or "home talent," receiving protection for tipping "outsiders" off, and are known as "stool pigeons." Each detective has several of this class on his "staff," and of course they are declared in on any good stuff that comes off. If any of this class are arrested by "chump coppers," as they sometimes are, it is generally fixed up by their friends. That a man holding so responsible a job as detective could be dishonest is discredited by some people. If the doubters could have seen detectives of recognized ability and supposed integrity and honesty following a "tool mob"—pickpockets—in cities at large gatherings for the purpose of giving protection by making "fake pinches" in case of a victim getting next, and making a "holler," as it is termed, and, after a successful tour of giving them what they need, "robbing people," all retire to some back room in a saloon and "skin the books and bit up," the detectives getting "a square bit," they would then change their mind regarding the honesty of all people holding official positions.

This local class of criminals, the worst preyers upon society, and hardest to contend with, are given greater security from punishment under this parole law, for if arrested and convicted they can easily furnish the "bond" necessary to a release on parole, and thus be free again to continue their depredations. Who is to look after them and report progress or the reverse? The detectives, the ward bosses and shyster lawyers? Hardly! Surely the Judge cannot? The law makes no provision in this respect by having some responsible person appointed for this purpose, nor has it made it necessary that some kind of employment be found for every paroled prisoner before being released, and report of conduct furnished to the trial Judge by the employer. It simply turns them out, as has been stated, to continue stealing, and they will continue as long as politics are allowed to intermingle in the carrying out of the laws and dispensation of justice, and while ward bosses, bum politicians and shyster lawyers are recognized and assisted to live through their "pulls" from the proceeds of crime.

A close study of the court records in most cities will show the larger the proceeds from a crime committed by this class the lighter the sentence. How is it that two persons are arrested for committing a similar crime; one is known in the city and has a pull; the other a stranger without any acquaintances or money. The stranger probably stole to live, the other living only to steal. The general result is that the stranger is invariably landed in the penitentiary for a good long term. Why should this be?

In the spring of '96, out of thirty-three indictments for burglary, larceny, robbery and forgery, there were twenty-three convictions, and out of twelve persons given penitentiary sentences only one was a resident of Kansas City; the rest strangers. The reason for the existence of this state of affairs is, the stranger was without friends or money to buy influence of a political nature; he could not get next to the "right" people, the ones with their "pulls." This is the class that are in the majority in our penal institutions. Seventy-five out of every hundred convicts in Jefferson City are non-residents of the State. I have reference to those convicted of crimes which are embodied in the parole law.

Now let us see how this class is benefited by this law. We will call them the "floating population," as a good many would "float" out of the State if they had a chance. If one of this floating population is convicted, a perfect stranger in the city where conviction takes place, no friends, or money, how can he give the bond required by parole law in order to gain his liberty? Or if fortunate enough to be able to pay some bondsman to go on his bond, what or who is to prevent him from taking his parole or again committing crime? If not furnished work, and out of money, he is surrounded by the same combination of circumstances which caused him to commit his previous crime. Apropos, the per cent of this class who are professional criminals are small. The professional always makes it a point to have money, as he knows its value, consequently if arrested he has all kinds of "friends," secures a good lawyer, and, if convicted at all only after a stubborn fight, and even then receiving a very light sentence.

Surely, some provision is made for the locating, and expenses of officers in going after and bringing back parole breakers—"and there will be plenty of them." As the majority of city officers do not allow their conscientious scruples regarding honesty to predominate when making out an expense account payable by the State, his cost will largely outweigh the small saving that would accrue from the parole of prisoners sentenced to jails on fines or sentences. People are quick to analyze a new law, and quick to see, as well as take advantage of, any benefits in a monetary sense, and none more so than those directly interested in the administration of the laws. An instance of this was shown by the passage of a law in Iowa some three years ago, allowing the City Marshal, or Sheriff, so much for an arrest of a "drunk," the "Justice of the Peace" so much for every conviction, and providing 50 cents a day per head for board of prisoners. One cunning Sheriff devised the scheme of letting seven or eight prisoners go before the expiration of their time; then giving them enough money to buy alcohol with, all became drunk, were again arrested and returned, the Justice of the Peace and Sheriff standing in. This scheme was soon made known to the "tramp fraternity," and all along the line of the Burlington Road in Iowa the jails of the small towns that winter were crowded, the Sheriffs vieing with one another in the matter of quality and quantity of food furnished, even going so far as to send out "runners" along the line. The towns where they were kept the shortest length of time before being let out, and given money to get drunk on and returned, did the most business. One man informed the writer that he was arrested and sentenced to ten days in jail thirteen times in ten weeks, each time by the same Justice of the Peace. This is probably an exceptional case, as this "Justice" was afflicted with "strabismus," which accounts for his not recognizing the man. Clothes were also furnished under this law, and immediately sold for money to buy drink with. A stiff price was charged for clothes by the local merchants, who did a land office business by a system of rebating to the Sheriff. Ninety per cent of the people interested in this scheme of "legitimate robbery," so-called, were taxpayers. Did they scruple to rob other taxpayers of the State? No; and they continued until the people awoke to the fact that their county treasuries were almost depleted, discovered the cause and demanded the repeal of this law, thus putting an end to this legalized form of robbery, known as the Iowa boodle law.

The security given by the present laws to people who are compelled to employ persons in positions of trust is practically eliminated, as it is possible for such people possessing a certain amount of influence and always able to command a small sum of money, at least, to commit crimes with little fear of punishment. This law certainly opens up the way for an epidemic of embezzlement, grand larceny, breach of trust and other crimes.

It may possibly prove a reformatory measure to a certain extent in the smaller country towns, where the officers are more honest, less subject to corruptible influences, who strive to do their duty as nearly as possible and who are possessed of a spirit to help a fallen one up instead of keeping him down, and, where the prisoners' behavior can easily be watched, this class seldom transgress the second time, having friends and relatives to assist them and help to guide them back to the path of rectitude, and to regain their lost place in society.

The crimes of bookkeepers, embezzling from employes, agents misappropriating moneys, in fact all stealings by people in positions of trust, always were the favored class. This class is seldom driven to commit crime through the want of the necessities of life, but through the want of an over-abundance of the luxuries of life. Still this class always receives light sentences and pardons through influence. A two-year sentence was recently given in Kansas City for the embezzlement of $23,000! What a contrast between this and a seven-year sentence given in the same court to a poor devil of a law-breaker who had reached through a blacksmith's window and stolen tools worth at the outside but $2. He disposed of them to a second-hand store on Main street for 35 cents and was caught in a restaurant buying something to eat with the proceeds. This man was a bold, bad, burglar, so the police claimed, though they knew nothing of his past life, they must make some kind of a showing to the guileless public to make up for the light sentences of the local talent. Is it to be wondered at that so many men are returned to prison the second time under a system of this kind? They leave prison smarting under a sense of having been wronged by an unjustly heavy sentence, with not enough money in many instances to carry them out of the State. The consequence is a relapse into crime in a couple of days or as soon as their money gives out. And yet in the face of this, Missourians wonder why they have a larger prison population than any State in the Union, and the taxpayers, some of whom pay one-third of the real assessable valuation on their property, continue to groan under the heavy burden of criminal costs.

The cause of this state of affairs must be found and vigorously attacked. The successful physician of to-day studies cause and attacks it instead of the malady, and if the proper remedies are used the effects are beneficial and lasting. So the legislator, in order to be enabled to frame a measure with the intention of its becoming a law, to remedy or cure existing evils and crimes against society, should aim to strike at the cause, uproot that and the evil itself will become eliminated and as invisible as the Republican party's promised prosperity.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

This telegram from the million-dollar factory tells the story. The cyclists of St. Louis get another chance to buy strictly high-grade $100 wheels at factory cost:

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.
HYNSON HARDWARE CO., St. Louis:
Check for $9,400.00, payment 250 Norwoods, rec'd. Additional shipments to-day; continue sale while stock lasts; under our absolute guarantee; money back if any imperfection found in any wheel we make.
SCHLEUTER CYCLE MFG. CO.

Who Are Buying These Wheels?

Best people in St. Louis—editors of big daily newspapers—the members of the Merchants' Exchange—the crack wheelmen, who know a good machine when they see it—wholesale and retail merchants—men who can write their checks for a million dollars. The good people of Portland, Westminster and Vandeventer Places are buying from one to three Norwoods. Why not? Regular $100 wheels; overproduction of a high-class factory; best tires, saddles, pedals and handle bars; '97 models—going at this sale for $42.50, $37.50 and $32.50

Our Guarantee—strong as we can make it—goes with every wheel we sell.

Hynson Hardware Co.
Established 1851.
TEMPORARY SALESROOM COR.
Sixth and Olive.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOE REDUCTIONS

In every department throughout our big store this week. A word to the wise is sufficient; 75c and $1.00 Tennis Shoes go at.............. 39C

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

The Summer Resorts of Michigan

Are quickly and easily reached via the Wabash.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The editor sent for the member of his staff who was employed to pass on all jokes printed, to prevent publishing anything old or plagiarized.

"I see, Mr. Chestnutcatcher," said the editor, "that you have allowed this old joke about the angry father booting his daughter's suitor out of the front door to get into the paper. You must be more watchful."

"I O K'd the manuscript," said Mr. Chestnutcatcher, "and I did so with the decided opinion that it is the most original and unique humorous sketch in the issue. You will observe that the old man's shoes are not once referred to as No. 11's; in fact, the startlingly novel statement is made that they were No. 10's. The author of this joke, it seems to me, shows the genius of a creator in thus abandoning old traditions and boldly laying himself open to the charge of bizarrerie and eccentricity."

"I believe you are right, Mr. Chestnutcatcher," said the editor, "but the writer is taking desperate chances with the reading public."

Special Announcement.

John H. Woodbury's special New York surgeon will be at his Chicago office, 163 State st., cor. Monroe, July 5th, for one week, to perform operations for changing and correcting featural irregularities and deformities of the face and body of every nature. Appointments for this special work must be made at once.

Every one can be good-looking now. If you don't like your face it can be changed very easily. The operations are painless. There is hardly a face that cannot be improved. It is no longer necessary to go through life with the face and features nature gave you.

If you don't like your nose it can be changed to suit you, and if your ears, mouth or other features are not satisfactory, they

FLAT NOSES CORRECTED.

too, can be improved. In short, there is no blemish, mark or deformity in, on or under the skin that cannot be painlessly and permanently eradicated. The place where these remarkable improvements upon nature are performed is at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 163 State street, Chicago.

OUTSTANDING EARS IMPROVED.

Dermatologist Woodbury has had over twenty-six years' successful experience in curing skin diseases and eradicating facial blemishes.

At the main establishment and at each branch there is a fine static electric ma-

WRINKLES ERADICATED.

chine. Treatments from these machines are very beneficial in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and soreness and nervous disease. There is no shock or disrobing.

John H. Woodbury also manufactures Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream. His [illegible] years' experience treating the skin and complexion gives him a practical knowledge of the requirements necessary to obtain or protect a good complexion, and his grand toilet

PIMPLES REMOVED.

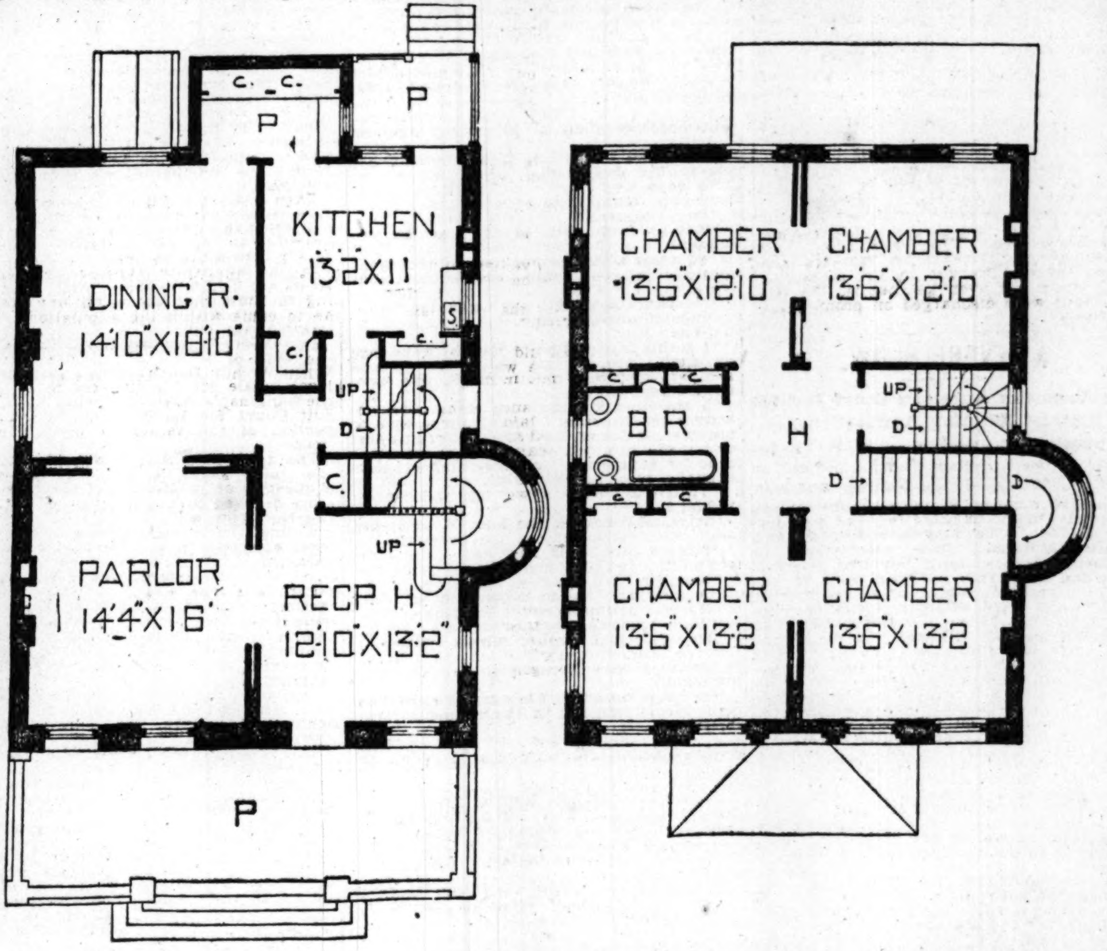
combination should be on the toilet table of everyone who values these marks of beauty. For 20 cents we will mail you a sample of each of these articles (sufficient for two weeks' use), and an illustrated book on Dermatology, and how to improve the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

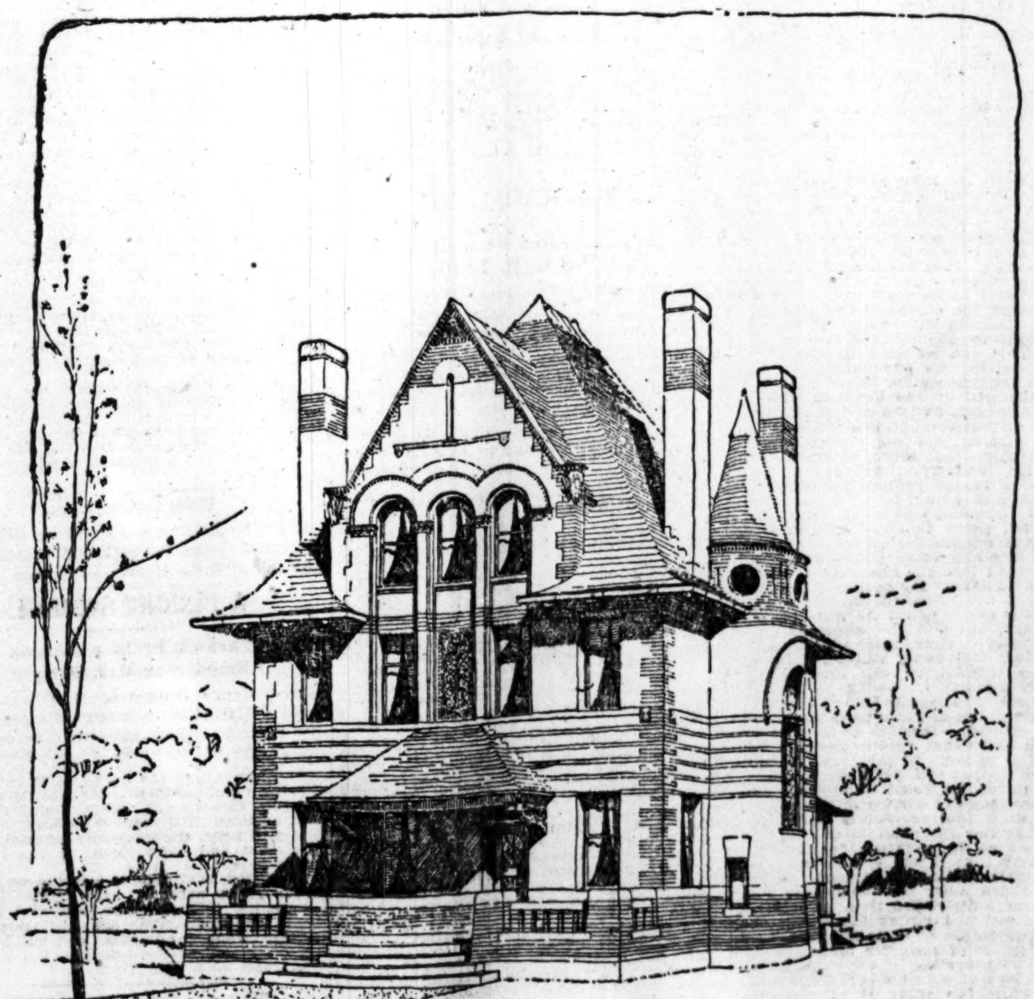
SUBURBAN ARCHITECTURE

BY HERBERT C. CHIVERS.

The design of a $4,200 brick residence is arranged very compact, being but 30.6x38.02 in size. The first floor is arranged with a combined side entrance and cellar stairs. The kitchen is wainscoted with cement plaster, and is well provided with closets. The reception hall and dining room are floored with polished white oak, with ornamental inlaid borders.

The second floor has a square central hall 8.6x8.6 in size, with convenient and direct openings into all rooms. The third floor is an 8.6 full story, with no cut-off ceilings to any room. Copyright 1897.





DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

REUNION OF LOCAL DEMOCRATS AT THE JEFFERSON CLUB.

THE FACTIONS GOT TOGETHER.

Speeches by Ex-Gov. Stone, Judge Estes, Lee Meriwether and Others —Gov. Stephens Sends a Letter.

Out at the Jefferson Club last night the Democrats had harmony "to burn."

It surrounded and permeated everything and everybody, like the refulgent sunshine that tinted the storm-clouds of Saturday afternoon.

The meeting had been advertised as a "harmony gathering." It was more than that. It was an additional step forward in the movement recently inaugurated to form the twenty-eight wards of the city into a league of clubs, and incidentally to arouse the enthusiasm of silver Democrats to a point that would carry them successfully through the next campaign.

Never before in the history of this country have ward clubs and school districts been organized into campaign soldiery and marshaled on a political battlefield three months after the beginning of a new presidential administration at Washington. Never before has the Democratic party or any other political organization been so enthusiastic and so completely recovered the day after a defeat.

Jefferson Club Hall was crowded last night. There were Harrison Democrats and Meriwether Democrats, and all shook hands and stood together on the Chicago platform of Democracy.

The leaders who had figured in the divisions and strifes of the recent municipal canvass, and the rank and file who followed their favorites and shot one another instead of the common enemy in the darkness of separation, shouted in unison and applauded altogether.

The occasion was the "smoker" night of the Twentieth Ward Democratic Club. Perhaps it had more significance than common by reason of the fact that more distinguished speakers were advertised to be there and because the rival candidates for the Mayoralty had their friends there. It had attracted the attention of the State, and the presence of Gov. Stone as the orator helped to draw out a larger and possibly more enthusiastic crowd than is commonly gathered.

In any event it was the most interesting and cheerful love feast St. Louis Democracy has known in many years.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Daniel Hatton called the meeting to order. He welcomed the visitors and introduced Walter F. McEntire of the Twenty-eighth Ward as the Chairman. Mr. McEntire spoke briefly of the purposes of the assemblage, and then announced Gov. Stone as the orator of the evening.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, member of the National Democratic Committee for Missouri, was received with applause of a long-continued and vociferous character.

He said party organization was a necessity of politics, and might be discussed from the standpoint of seeking by intelligent work along legitimate lines to bring principles into practical force in government.

A political party, he said, is an aggregation of electors, associated for a certain purpose, who are agreed upon certain principles to act together in the enforcement of their views. Every man in this or any country should have the utmost freedom of opinion and be permitted to act without fear. In this country he ought, certainly, to be connected with some party organization and contribute of his means to its success.

"Moreover," said he, "every citizen should have the undoubted right to change his opinions. No matter what we may think of another man's views, no matter whether we believe he is not moved by sincere convictions or influenced by selfish or unworthy motives, he has the right to speak freely, and every man should be allowed and have the courage of his convictions.

"I am a party man. I am an earnest partisan. I believe in party organization and party discipline. I believe in having party tests and adhering to them. But party ties cannot set so heavily upon me, or to keep me inside of it when I come to believe my party will bring harm and disaster to the country. When its leading principles are such as I cannot patriotically subscribe to, it will be my duty to myself to retire from it.

"A party is not like a king. It is not always right. And if the time should come when the principles I now advocate as being those of my party and for the best interests of the people no longer meet with my approval, I am not an honest man if I remain in my party, participating in its management and pretending to be with it. The man who is false to himself is false to everything. There must be some test. Now, what is it? As I view it, the party platforms constitute the highest, chiefest test. All the expressions of the platform contain the aims and objects of the party; after that, and as illustrative of it, the men who have been chosen by the party to represent it. What, according to this test, decides whether a man is or is not a Democrat? As I view it, that man who, no matter how deserving his life or party services, does not subscribe to and indorse without reservation the doctrines enunciated in the Chicago platform is not a Democrat.

"There have been some occurrances of late that have changed the relations of a large number of persons to party attachment. That was a magnificent struggle at Chicago; a battle fought out in the States leading up to the convention. The contest was to decide whether a national Democratic convention should be controlled by plutocracy or Wall street power, or whether we should give expression to the heart hopes of the people. There is nothing new in the Chicago platform, yet some men drew away from it, organized another party and went abroad in the land denouncing the Chicago platform as something new and dangerous. But it was neither new nor dangerous.

"I have heard the platform thus assailed in New York and in St. Louis as an echo. But these men know better. I defy any man to put his finger on any declaration in the platform which contradicts any expression in any preceding Democratic platform.

"Now, I have no right to help drive any man out of the party, but there is not a man who has not the right to leave the party if he wants to. The man who draws his sword and goes about seeking the blood of his fellows is better outside the party, and I believe it would be wrong to allow such a man to remain in the party. So far as I am concerned I would make the Chicago platform the absolute test of Democracy.

"You cannot have parties without organization. You cannot have men coming in and out as they please. You cannot have one coming one day as a white plumed leader and the next as a skulking savage, else party discipline will go to the winds.

"This battle of ours must be fought again. We were right in November; we are right now and every day makes it more apparent we are right.

"Somebody has said the bite of a mosquito is good for malaria. If our present experience of conditions is all that will come of Republican prosperity, then in heaven's name give us a little bit of Democratic disaster. I would rather be a middle-of-the-road Populist than a Hanna Republican.

"There is much in Populism I indorse, because it was Democratic before the Populist party was born. All we want now is to agree. There are Populists and there are Republicans I cannot go with practically, because I do not believe they are sincere. They are playing a game of pretense. I cannot understand, so help me God, how a man can be sincere who says he believes in William J. Bryan and yet will not affiliate with the party of Bryan.

"Whenever we can get what was declared in the Chicago platform crystallized into law and enforced in government, we will have done all that needs to be accomplished for this generation. Last year we came out of a party conflict at Chicago, and went into the field with our nominations without the semblance of an organization. Our enemies, always organized, secured treasures untold for success. And yet, with a mob of Democrats against a disciplined army of Hanna-Republicans, we came near the summit of triumph for the people. Now let us organize. Begin at once and I believe before twelve months we can have an organization in every precinct in this State. The work must begin somewhere. Let it begin at home, and all the other States will follow. We want to fill all these Western and Southern States with Democratic clubs. We must do it. Then we will have a great army to do battle for industrial liberty and equip our committees with the munitions that will be necessary to win the great fight of 1900.

"Now, we had a little brush here in town the other day. I mean your municipal controversy. I have no hesitancy in saying I voted for Edwin Harrison, because I deemed it my duty to do so, but I never saw a moment in that strife when I did not see how easily adjustment could be made. That is all over now. Let us fight together hereafter, shoulder to shoulder, and win the grand battle of the future."

Chairman McEntire, at the close of the ex-Governor's brilliant speech, read a letter of regret and encouragement from Gov. Lon V. Stephens, which was as follows:

Executive Department, State of Missouri, Jefferson City, June 19, 1897.—Messrs. Daniel L. Hatton and Ben J. Selkirk, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen—I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your cordial invitation to be with you Saturday evening, June 19, when "the first big battery for the campaign of 1900 will be fired," but as I cannot possibly leave the capital on that day I beg, with regrets, to send greetings, a message of encouragement and a word of cheer to the St. Louis Democracy in mass-meeting assembled.

The convention at Pertle Springs on Aug. 5, 1895, which was composed of stalwart Democrats, brave, true, honest and determined—who loved Democracy and humanity and their country, who hated Plutocracy and Republicanism—gave us a new organization, redeemed Missouri by 40,000 majority, relegated barnacles and hypocrites to the rear and inspired in our then discouraged hearts new hope and faith.

The Sedalia Convention, April 15, 1896, and "its solid delegation" to the National Democratic Convention, with its unequivocal declaration for free silver, and with elements of iron and rock in its every act, gave to the free silver Democrats of the Union, in my candid judgment, the Chicago platform—the second declaration of independence, which rallied 6,500,000 votes to our support.

As Missouri led in the late memorable campaign let us lead again. Every blow we strike for right and justice and our fathers' money will be heard in every State in the Union. Our good work will prove contagious, it will be taken up everywhere and an organization will be early effected which will prove invincible in 1900.

You will, I am sure, not fail to indorse the Chicago platform at your meeting. Let it be your platform, without the change of a line or word. Do not recognize as a Democrat any man who does not stand on that platform with you. And remember, a "Cleveland Democrat" is not better politically than a "Hanna Republican," and he should be treated accordingly. There must be no compromise at any point. "He who dallies is a dastard. He who doubts is damned."

I congratulate you upon your auspicious opening of the campaign. With Stone, Given Campbell, John A. Lee, Meriwether, C. H. Jones, Joe Graham, Ed Noonan and others to lead us we need not fear.

Let us profit by the experiences of the past and begin early upon the all-important work of reorganization. The Democrats made gains in, or carried, every State in the Union last year when they were properly organized. They lost only where our people were over-confident and disorganized. We need only organization to win a decisive victory in 1900, because the masses are with us, because our fight is the people's fight.

* * * * * * * * *

The time is fast approaching when Democrats must determine whether Democracy will adhere to or recede from the declarations of its last platform. It has been charged that those declarations contain the doctrines of paternalism, communism and anarchy. If this charge be true, then manifestly the party should abandon that platform.

Democracy has always been and always must be opposed to every form of paternalism. The Government should not constitute the curator of the citizen, but leave every man to be the architect of his own fortune, free from all governmental superintendence, or control, save, that in pursuing his own rights he shall be required to have due respect for the rights of others.

Democracy always has and always must advocate and defend the individual rights and liberties. Every citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor, is entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and the full enjoyment of all that he has or may honestly acquire. It is not the policy of the Democratic party to discriminate against thrift by taking from those who have, to give to those who have not. The right to lawfully acquire, hold and enjoy private property is one of the natural rights of man which no government has the right to take away or abridge.

And Democracy always has and always must demand that the strong arm of the State shall defend every right of every citizen and uphold to the uttermost the majesty of the law. The charges of paternalism and anarchy which have been made against the Democratic platform have been based solely upon three sections of it, one of which is:

> Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any further agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government.

This part of the platform brought down upon the Chicago Convention the vituperation of the opposition. It was assumed to be a great crime for a convention to criticise the conduct or motives of the judges of the Supreme Court. Whoever dared to do it was condemned as an anarchist. There seems to be no reason why the action of a judge should not be criticised, if liable to criticism, as well as the action of a Senator, a Congressman or a Constable. Judges who would not be criticised must keep themselves above criticism. They should be as accountable to enlightened public opinion for their conduct as other officers. There was no excuse for the income tax decision, and the convention would have been unfaithful to the people had that decision been permitted to pass unnoticed. It is not the first time in the history of this country that the people have been warned against the dangerous tendencies of the Supreme Court. Thomas Jefferson said of it:

> "It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the Constitution of the Federal Judiciary: an irresponsible body, working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States and the Government of all be consolidated into one."

At another time he said:

> I cannot lay down my pen without recurring to one of the subjects of my former letter, for in truth there is no danger I apprehend so much as the consolidation of our Government by the noiseless and therefore unalarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court.

And again:

> At the establishment of our constitution the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most harmless members of the Government. Experience, however, soon showed in what they were to become the most dangerous; that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a freehold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, passed silently and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions nevertheless became law by precedent, sapping by little and little the foundations of the constitution, and working its change by construction, before anyone has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed consuming its substance. In truth man is not to be trusted for life, if secured against all liability to account.

Many more such passages could be found in the writings of Jefferson, as well as those of Jackson, Benton, Lincoln, Sumner and other patriotic American statesmen. If it was anarchy in them to utter such sentiments why should the same sentiments more moderately expressed be imputed as anarchy to the Chicago convention?

Another section of the platform which has brought down upon it the anathemas of the opposition is this:

> We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a crime against free institutions.

The Democratic party has always been the advocate of local self-government. In his first inaugural address Mr. Jefferson laid down what he deemed the essential principles of government, and among them this:

> The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concern and surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies.

Whenever that principle is lost sight of this Government will pass from a republic to a despotism. Still another section which is charged to be rabid anarchy is:

> We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners.

The occasion of this utterance was the action of some of the Federal judges who had issued orders of injunction forbidding men to quit work upon some of the railroads as well as from advising others to quit. Whoever did quit or advised others to quit work under such circumstances was liable to imprisonment by order of the judge without trial by jury. Such an order is so flagrantly opposed to justice, reason and the spirit of liberty that the above clause of the platform would seem to require no defense. It may be passed without further notice than the citation of some comments of Judge Thompson, himself a Republican. He said:

> But certain principles must control the question, of so plain a nature, that every lawyer, not ignorant of the fundamental principles of our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, ought to understand them. * * * We may add that they are fundamental principles of the jurisprudence of a country claiming to be free and that every lawyer worthy of a position on the Federal bench ought to understand them, applying them to the case of the employes of a railroad company, it will undoubtedly appear that these employes are merely so many slaves of a corporation—so many human cattle, crowding forward from some human breeding ground to solicit form a corporation the means whereby to live; that they have no contract with the corporation whereby they have any tenure of the right to labor for any stated length of time; but that they are mere tenants of will of this right to labor and are liable to be kicked out separately or collectively without a day's notice of their masters.

The last section of the platform which is charged to paternalism and communism is this:

> We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

It is urged that the free coinage of silver would be an attempt to confer prosperity upon the people by legislation. That it would be an attempt to legislate an increase of value into property. That it would also be a species of communism in that it would be taking from the creditor classes by compelling them to accept payment in money of less value than that which is now due them. Such a view, however, is a misconception of the principle and purpose of bimetallism. It is not intended by the free coinage of silver to take away any value which rightly belongs to gold, but to restore to silver the value which is now wrongfully withheld from it and to take away from gold the monopoly which is now wrongfully given to it by unwise, unjust and discriminating laws. It is not intended by the free coinage of silver to take away from the rich and give to the poor, but to permit to the producer the enjoyment of what he produces by keeping the volume of money large enough to sustain the prices of products. This can be done by the Government exercising its govenmental functions of coining money for the use of the people as required by the Constitution.

So much has been written and spoken on the subject of free coinage that little more remains to be said. The people were told in the last campaign that there was plenty of money in the country, but that it was hoarded up in money centers because the holders of it were afraid to let it out—that if the people would say by their votes that they were not going to force creditors to accept 53-cent dollars confidence would be restored at once and this plethora of money immediately put into the channels of trade and distributed among the people. The vote went against the so-called 53-cent dollar, the world was notified that we were on the gold standard, but still the money is congested in money centers, while poverty and wretchedness inhabit every hilltop and haunt every valley throughout this unfortunate and distressed country. Owing to the accidental causes of famine abroad and a short crop at home prices of grain have advanced somewhat. But the farmers have little or none to sell and hence receive none of the benefits. The present wheat crop will not be sufficient to pay off past indebtedness, much less to meet current necessities, and when the people go to borrow money to tide them over until another crop is made they will find that the appreciation of the gold standard had so depreciated the value of their property that it will not serve as security on which to obtain a loan. It results that times must become harder and the people more distressed than at present. Men in straitened circumstances in the course of liquidation of their liabilities and the falling prices of property must lose all they have. The increase of the value of the money standard on a single gold basis must continue, while the value of all property must correspondingly decrease. This process of destruction, unless checked by a wise readjustment of our coinage system, must continue until all production and industry is destroyed and civilization itself melts away into barbaric darkness.

There seems to be nothing in the Chicago platform justifying the charges brought against it. It is a frank, comprehensive and bold statement of the doctrines of the party as taught by Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and other Democratic fathers. It contains nothing essential which could be taken from it without to that extent emasculating it of its Democratic virility. Those who do not accept that platform do not believe in the principles of Democracy. They should part from us in peace and go to the Republican party, where they can hear openly taught their doctrines of monometallism, immunity of judges and courts from criticism, Federal interference in local affairs and government by injunction. Respectfully,

LON V. STEPHENS.

Mr. Frank M. Estes made a spirited speech, during which he said:

"I am always pleased at an opportunity to face the unbeaten and unterrified Democracy. It was my pleasure to make the last speech of the last campaign in this very hall. We were just then about to vote for the great principles of the Chicago platform, and we just as cordially indorse those sentiments now."

Mr. Estes recalled the Tammany banner of to-day, which contains the word Republican and showed that Tammany was true to the Jeffersonian idea, which in those days was known as the Republican idea. The Republican idea of those days is the Democratic idea of to-day. The speaker further extolled the loyalty of Tammany to the party in first assailing Mr. Cleveland for the nomination and then when defeated, loyally supporting and electing him. Again in 1892, Tammany fought Mr. Cleveland, yet when he was again nominated, it turned in and loyally supported him.

"It is this fealty to party which Tammany has made heroic," said he. "We Democrats of the West must imitate it. We ought to follow the teachings of Jefferson upon the question of State right to repel Federal interference. That portion of the Chicago platform, of which our enemies have made so much of relating to Government by injunction, has the highest precedent in justification. Jefferson fought it one hundred years ago. He declaimed against the invasion of any State by Federal troops, and once threatened a Federal judge with impeachment for overstepping his powers.

"The Chicago platform only reasserts the Jeffersonian idea, and we have as Democrats nothing to be ashamed of. We must continue to assert the doctrine of Jefferson, Jackson and our peerless young leader, William J. Bryan. (Great applause.) Let, as Gov. Stone says; let the test of Democracy be adherence to the Chicago platform."

Mr. Estes closed with a stirring appeal to rally for Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1900.

Mr. Meriwether had an oration. He said, among other things:

"The press has unintentionally made a mistake with regard to this meeting. It is the regular smoker of the Regular Democratic Club of the Twentieth Ward. The newspapers have not learned apparently that organization has already begun; but we have a league of ward clubs organized in twenty-three wards, and will shortly have the list finished. It is the purpose of our organization to keep the wards together, instead of having each independent of the other, as formerly. This gathering, therefore, is not an extraordinary mass meeting, nor a gun-firing occasion. It is merely a smoker of one of the big wards of our league."

Mr. Meriwether proceeded then to explain the purposes of the League, which he said included a monthly meeting in each ward, with more refreshments than were apparent last night. He also described the diploma of honor that will be presented to the person who brings in the largest number of members in each ward club between now and Sept. 15. He said, further, that a picnic would shortly be given by the League at Montesano Springs, with Mr. Bryan as the orator. There are now, he said, 1,800 members of the League.

"There is only one kind of Democrat today," said Mr. Meriwether, "and that is the Chicago platform kind. Gov. Stone was frank enough to say he voted for Edwin Harrison, and I will be equally frank to say that I voted for Mr. Meriwether. Now, don't suppose I am going to run the spring campaign on forever. I am not. But I want to say that 99 per cent of the Harrison men and 100 per cent of the Meriwether men were fighting for a principle against 1 per cent of professional politicians, who wanted to foist upon a Democratic convention a chairman not wanted, and who called in 300 policemen to accomplish it. And I say here, as a final word on this point, that the City Committee will never undertake to do that sort of work again."

Mr. Meriwether then read the following letter from Mr. Edwin Harrison:

Let me assure you that I am with you in spirit and in full accord with the object of the meeting. I shall be only too glad to do whatever may lie in my power to assist in promoting, in the Democratic rank and file, that harmony which will be indispensible to Democratic success at the next national election.

With the Chicago platform for a creed, no Democrat can plead any excuse for misunderstanding his rule of action. All Democrats can unite upon that platform to help carry the election in November, 1900. He who cannot or will not is no Democrat.

Mr. J. A. Graham, managing editor of the Republic, spoke, he said, as a private in the ranks. Upon this question of organization he had no opinion, for all organizations were good which had good men and good purposes, while all organizations were bad which had bad men in control. Speaking as a private, he said, any platform would please him as a Democrat if it did not declare for protective tariff and the gold standard. He wanted harmony in the ranks, and believed organization would shortly and surely effect that and eventual success. Mr. Graham was well received and created much enthusiasm.

John A. Lee, Chairman of the City Democratic Committee, said:

"I want to apologize for appearing in this somewhat cheap garb. This suit of toil was originally a Bland suit, and it was washed in my tears. But it was refurbished a few hours later, and I wore it with pride and almost tore it to pieces in my enthusiasm for William J. Bryan." (Laughter. Applause.)

Referring to the recent spring election Mr. Lee said he voted for Mr. Harrison, but he was not particularly a Harrison man today, nor a Meriwether man, nor any other man's man, but a Democrat and quite willing to bide his time.

Mr. Lee predicted that the next Congressional election would result in an overwhelming Democratic House. Already inroads had been made, notably in Missouri, where Mr. Lloyd was elected by a majority of 1,800.

He made a stirring appeal for organization and for the perfection of Mr. Meriwether's system of clubs. He further promised that all future Democratic conventions in St. Louis, so long as he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, should be presided over by the man whom the party had chosen. (Great applause.)

Mr. Lee closed with an enthusiastic appeal for organization for the campaign of 1900. "It seems a long way off, but it is none too soon to begin."

Sterling P. Bond exhibited a fine colored engraving of Andrew Jackson, which had been presented to the League of Democratic Clubs. "We will have no opportunity to make a fight for bimetallism before 1900," said he, "but we will have a campaign in Missouri soon, and then we shall be able to accomplish something for our local interests."

Mr. Bond made an appeal for the election of United States Senators by the vote of the people.

Joseph W. Polk, an ex-Republican, but now a good silver Democrat, offered a resolution pledging the meeting to the unqualified support of the Chicago platform, which was adopted.

William F. Smith, president of the West End Jackson Club, announced a picnic and fish fry at Spanish Lake on July 5, at which ex-Gov. Stone, John A. Lee and other party leaders would be present.

The chair introduced Hon. R. L. Owen of the Indian Territory, who made a few remarks, in which he said that the Democratic party had never done a more noble or a better thing than it did when it purged itself in Chicago.

The following letters of regret were received:

MEXICO, Mo., June 16.

Col. John A. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.:

I regret that absence from the State will prevent me from being with you Saturday. Thorough organization and an aggressive campaign on the Chicago platform is what we must have next year.
S. B. COOK.
Chairman State Democratic Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18, 1897.

Benjamin J. Selkirk, Esq., care of the Jefferson Club, City:

Dear Sir—I have been hoping and expecting that I should have the pleasure of accepting the invitation to address the meeting of the Twentieth Ward Democratic League, on Saturday night. I regret to say, however, that illness in my family will prevent my being present.

Hoping that the meeting may be a successful one, and that its success will lead to others that will furnish a new inspiration to the party, I am Yours very truly,
C. H. JONES,
Editor the Post-Dispatch.

Charles R. Gregory sent a letter from the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, addressed to Lee Meriwether, in which he said: "There is no difference of opinion among the Democrats who voted for you and those who voted for Mr. Harrison in April, and I see no reason why we should not have a united Democracy. As for the goldbug Democrats, if they are convinced of the error of their way and want to join our party as privates, of course we will accept them, but they must stand squarely and fairly upon the platform enunciated by the National Democratic party at Chicago last July. If they do not understand that this is the only condition upon which we can accept them it is much better for them to remain with the Republican party."

Mrs. G. L. Werth, President of the Woman's Bryan League, wrote: "May the full chord of Democratic harmony sound from ocean to ocean in 1900 and like the trumpets before Jericho crush and crumble the walls of the enemy of an honest government for the people.

"We also desire to remind the patriotic Democrats that no chord can be completely harmonious without the "treble" note. The treble is to the bass what the fife is to the drum. May the drum and the fife in harmonious accord lead the brave in the battle of 1900."

How to Get Rich.

Begin by getting one of those elegant $15 suits The Globe, Seventh and Franklin avenue sell at $7.45. Beauties they are.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Being Thrown From a Wagon Didn't Embarrass Mrs. Ringer.

Mrs. Henry Ringer of Manchester, Mo., started Saturday morning to market with her husband. They had a two-horse wagon and drove to town on the old Manchester road.

At Cheltenham the horse shied and rolled down an embankment. Mr. and Mrs. Ringer were thrown out, Ringer being rendered unconscious. The team ran away.

Mrs. Ringer, though badly bruised, caught the team and led it back to the scene of the accident.

She lifted her husband into the wagon and drove eight miles to the City Hospital, where her husband was revived. He was badly cut about the face and body. Mrs. Ringer went to market and on her way back stopped at the hospital, got her husband and took him home.

Wabash Summer Excursion

Tickets now on sale to all point.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Thomas Bolan, 35 years old, a laborer living at 822 North Twenty-second street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon at Leffingwell avenue and Wash street. He was revived in a drug store and taken to his home in an ambulance.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

George M. Mell, a painter, living in "Waddingham Flats," knocked his wife down, choked her unmercifully and threatened to kill her in the presence of his three children Saturday. The cries of the children brought the neighbors to the Mell domicile and saved the woman's life. Mell then took his overcoat to a second-hand store and traded it for a huge revolver and razor, but before he could carry out his bloody threat he was arrested by Sergt. Brown. Justice Oehler fined the prisoner $200 and costs for carrying concealed weapons and sent him to the Belleville Work-house. Mell is a worthless individual and has failed to support his family for nearly a year, forcing his wife to take in washing to keep the wolf from the door. The family came from Rolla, Mo., about a year ago.

Carpenters' Union No. 169 will give a picnic at Gross Park to-day. Ex-Fire Chief George O. Purdy will be the orator of the day.

A class of seventy-three children, forty-three girls and thirty boys, will take their first communion at St. Patrick's Church at 7 a. m. to-day. Nellie Walsh will be queen and Harry Griffin king. There will also be first communion mass for a large class at St. Mary's and St. Elizabeth Churches. Nellie George, the little girl who was reported stricken blind Friday while rehearsing at the altar of St. Patrick's Church, will be in her place in the class at the latter church. The case is not so severe as at first reported, though the child has not fully recovered her sight.

The Consumers' nine of St. Louis and the East St. Louis team will play ball at Denverside Park to-day. The game will be called at 3 p. m.

A mass meeting will be held at the Public Library next Tuesday evening to arrange preliminaries for the entertainment of the Brigade Encampment of Knights of Pythias next August. The exact location of the encampment will be settled at this meeting. Brig.-Gen. James Bartley of Springfield is expected to be present and it is likely the date of the encampment will also be fixed. The local Knights and business men guaranteed a fund of $5,000 to secure the tournament.

Daniel Welker of 616 St. Louis avenue, who is suffering with a nervous attack that causes him to imagine he is a dog, was removed to St. Mary's Hospital Saturday. The attending physicians say Welker will be all right in a few days. Welker's condition is due to a scare by dog-catchers last Monday. The dog-catchers failed to secure Welker's dog and playfully threw a wire over his neck and dragged him half a block. The shock brought on a fever and a nervous strain that all but cost Welker's life.

A recount of ballots in the Reece-Smith contest for Supervisor will be begun at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners Monday morning, before County Judge E. C. Rhoads.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

In the United States Circuit Court at Springfield Saturday afternoon the petition of the City Water Works Co. to enjoin the Leschen Deep Water Co. from building their works was not granted. The City Water Co. claimed to have an exclusive right to furnish the city with water, but their franchise was revoked by the City Council November 17, 1890, because the water at that time had given out.

Philip Himmighoefer and family, who had been visiting here, returned to their home in St. Louis.

Brewer Lake Fishing Club will give a picnic at Huff's Hall to-day.

At the teachers' meeting Saturday Messrs. Hook, Peters and Lengfelder were appointed a committee to devise ways and means to induce the pupils of the public schools to use the German books of the public library more than heretofore.

Mrs. John Thomas bought the property of George Eisenberg, deceased, on North High street, for $2,300.

Supervisor Charles Knefelkamp was fined $3 and costs by Justice Guentz for using offensive language toward Al Schirmer, the saloon keeper, and Officer Wasem.

Henry Dintelmann, a farmer, living two miles south of Belleville, was overcome by the heat Saturday.

Mrs. Adam Gintz, wife of the retired brewer, received a letter from her husband Saturday, in which he states that he has arrived at Obermoschel, Germany.

Messrs. Cook and Pendleton of New York, stockholders of the city water company, arrived Saturday.

The ladies of the German M. E. Church will give an ice cream festival at the residence of Miss Pustmueller on Mascoutah avenue next Wednesday evening.

The case of Elizabeth Stafford vs. the estate of John Thomas, deceased, was thrown out of court by County Judge Rhoads.

The American Brewing Co. of St. Louis awarded to William Ehinger and Ed Seifert of this city the contract to construct a good and boat houses at the brewing company's contemplated park at Lenz Station.

The picnic of the ladies' section of the St. Louis Turner Society takes place to-day at the Star Brewery Park.

The Highland Addition Improvement Association adopted resolution condemning the action of Councilman Chris Kuebelkamp, for having opposed the improvement of Portland avenue.

ALTON NEWS.

Commencement exercises of the Alton High School were held Friday evening at Temple Theater. The Temple was beautifully decorated with flowers, and was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the graduates. On the stage were seated the eighteen members of the class of '97, with the teachers of the High School, members of the Board of Education, the City Council and the Mayor. The invocation was offered by Rev. H. K. Sanborne, and was followed by a sextette, "Lead, Kindly Light," by Misses Maupin, Watson, Dickson and McAdams and Messrs. Haight and Richardson. Miss Nellie Alt read the salutatory. Dr. W. E. Simmons of Knox College was the speaker of the evening and delivered an interesting address, his subject being, "Master and Man." Miss Maud Harris delivered the valedictory, and received quite an ovation. President Adolph Finke conferred diplomas upon the following: Nellie M. Alt, Wm. Bissinger, Edith Brenhalt, Caroline Cunningham, Charles Davis, Lucie Davis, Charles Degenhardt, Ella Dixon, Charles Flagg, Ralph Flynn, Edward Haight, Ruth Hanna, Maud Harris, Minnie Hunter, Mamie Kenney, Emelia Kuhn, Iva Maupin and Stella Yager.

John F. McGinnis of this city has been appointed Master in Chancery for Madison County by Judge Benjamin R. Burroughs. Mr. McGinnis will take charge the 1st of October.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Blaisdell occurred Saturday morning from the family home on Grove and Franklin streets. Rev. J. H. J. Rice of the Congregational Church conducted the services and the interment was at the Alton City Cemetery.

Master-in-Chancery W. M. Warnoch sold the Crawford farm, located near Godfrey, Saturday morning to Henrietta D. Edwards for $2,506.61.

The colored people of this city will hold their annual Lovejoy memorial exercises to-day and have made preparations for a big celebration. Special trains from the surrounding towns will be run, and a large crowd is expected. The nearing completion of the monument will tend to make this anniversary of more interest than usual. Rev. J. M. Gaiser of the colored people's church will deliver the address at the cemetery.

Superintendent J. E. May of the Alton Bridge is in Chicago on business.

E. A. Haight of Kirkwood, Mo., is the guest of his [illegible], Prof. H. A. Haight.

Mr. George E. Hopkins is confined to his home in [illegible] by a sprained ankle.

BRANDT'S This Week

Hot-Weather Shoes at HOT PRICES!

Child's Tan and White Canvas Oxfords, sizes 5 to 8, at $1.00
Child's Tan and White Canvas Oxford's, sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.15
Misses' Tan and White Canvas Oxfords, sizes 11 to 2, at $1.25
Child's Tan, Black, Oxblood, one strap, beaded bow, sizes 5 to 8, at $1.15
Child's Tan, Black, Oxblood, one strap, beaded bow, sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.35
Misses' Tan, Black, Oxblood, one strap, beaded bow, sizes 11 to 2, at $1.50
Ladies' Oxblood, Tan and Black Turn-Sole Oxfords, sizes 2½ to 8, at $1.50
Ladies' Nobby Green Oxfords, needle toe, sizes 2½ to 7, cut from $2.50 to $1.75
Ladies' Tan Oxide Oxfords (new goods), 2½ to 8, at $3.00; cut to only $2.00

BARGAINS IN MEN'S LOW-CUT SHOES.
Less Than Manufacturer's Cost.

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.

Tornadoes and Windstorms

Have created a disturbance in Illinois. Our Reduction Sale of Pants from now until the Fourth of July is creating almost as much excitement.

JUST THINK OF IT!

Strictly All-Wool Trousers (over 5,000 styles to select from), TO ORDER .... $2.50 UP
Strictly All-Wool Suits (over 5,000 styles to select from), TO ORDER .... $10.00 UP
Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

MESRITZ TAILORING CO. 219 N. EIGHTH ST. Cor. OLIVE (2d Floor)

WABASH

Wabash Railroad

"The Cool Northern Route"

To the Seashore and the Great Lakes.

Immediately on leaving St. Louis we head north and at once leave the heated belt. Lowest Rates! Quickest Time! Dining Cars! The only line with its own rails to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Only line with Through Sleeping Cars to New York and Boston via Niagara Falls. Free Reclining Chair Cars to Buffalo.

A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE ENTIRE stock just about explains the situation; this week will wind up 600 prs of Infants' Tan and Black Ankle Ties at.... 39C
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

SEE THAT THE NAME IS STAMPED ON EACH CIGAR.
Having Purchased and Imported a large quantity of Havana Tobacco before Weyler's order forbidding the export of tobacco from Cuba,
THE QUALITY OF THE
MERCANTILE
WILL BE KEPT UP TO THE STANDARD.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING GOODS.

OUR SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THIS WEEK ARE:

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS—Canvas Covered, Hardwood Strips, Steel Clamps, Brass Combination Lock, Deep Tray, all covered. A Sensible Trunk.
28-inch, $3.25; 30-inch, $3.50; 32-inch, $3.75; 34-inch, $4.00; 36-inch, $4.25
SAME AS ABOVE—With two heavy leather straps all around; extra Dress Tray:
28-inch, $4.25; 30-inch, $4.50; 32-inch, $4.75; 34-inch, $5.00; 36-inch, $5.25
ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

We make and have constantly on hand everything used by travelers, the finest and most complete line of Dress, Skirt and Steamer Trunks; also Willow and Lightweight Basket Trunks for foreign travel. We have the exclusive right in St. Louis for the sale of Hawley's Patent Removable Hat and Bonnet Carriers, which can be put in any trunk or hat box.

Sole Leather Suit Cases, 24-Inch, linen lined $4.25
Sole Leather Suit Cases, 24-Inch, leather lined, steel frame $5.00
HERKERT & MEISEL TRUNK CO., 514-516 Washington Avenue.

EVERY Department crisp with the crispest things in the shoe line. Just think—a lot of Misses' Tan, Black, Oxblood or Green Vici Kid Shoes; $1.75 values, at.... $1.19
C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6th and Franklin av.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE —TO— Kansas City St. Joseph.

ART
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LITERATURE
ADVENTURE
HUMOR
SPORTS

The Post-Dispatch's SUNDAY MAGAZINE

EVERY SUNDAY THE POST-DISPATCH CONTAINS MORE READING MATTER THAN ANY 35-CENT MAGAZINE.

PART FOUR. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1897. PAGES 1–8.

MAIDS AND MATRONS WHO HANDLE THE RIBBONS.

Many Expert Drivers Who Are Seen on the Boulevards and Park Drives in Stylish Rigs.

In the early spring months, through the heat of summer and late into the fall, no more imposing spectacle in St. Louis greets the eye than that presented by her parks and boulevards in the still hours of midday and the cooling evenings.

Over the gravel roads, through the fitful shadows of the trees, accompanied by the clatter of horses' hoofs and the crushing of gravel under wheels, gaily dressed matrons and smart tailor-made girls roll in and out among the crowd in their stately equipages and swell traps.

Since the days of long ago, when colonial dames drove in their lumbering coaches an appropriate equipage has been considered a necessary adjunct to every woman of fashion, and to-day St. Louis can boast of as many stylish turn-outs and well-groomed women as any city in the West.

In point of style she follows no particular place, and is distinctively original. Her women would no more think of catering to New York tastes in matters of driving than would that city come West for its ideas.

There is an individuality about the equipages in use by the ultra-fashionable that is noticeable at every summer resort where St. Louis people take their carriages, traps and horses.

St. Louis is fairly represented every summer at the most stylish resorts, and her young women handle the ribbons with admirable ease and grace.

The delay of summer caused the leaders of the season's exodus to tarry until now, and the past few weeks has been made memorable by the constant streaming in and out of Lindell boulevard of the most fashionable traps, and the ever-changing panorama of color and beauty.

There is scarcely a young society girl or matron here who does not own a stylish rig, and who is not somewhat of a whip.

There is probably no one seen on the boulevards who is more conspicuous as a crack whip than Mrs. Georgie Meyers Church, who is at present at her country home at Glendale. She is one of the best groomed women in society, and is equally at home in the saddle as in the whip seat.

Another handsome woman who is a familiar figure to all admirers of the horsewoman is Mrs. W. B. Doddridge of Westminster Place, who is the equal, in handling the ribbons, of any woman in St. Louis.

Mrs. Doddridge acquired the art of riding and driving well when a child at her home in Montana. The well-deserved compliment of winning one of the prizes at the horse show was bestowed upon her last fall.

Mrs. Doddridge tells an amusing story of a lady who was an enthusiast on the subject of horseback riding. She asked Mrs. Doddridge if she could learn to handle a horse in five years as well as Mrs. Doddridge.

"No, indeed, Madam," she replied; "if you should begin now and ride until you are twenty-five years older you would not ride so well as I for the reason that I grew up with horses from childhood and what you are pleased to term 'my accomplishment' was simply a natural result."

Mrs. Doddridge drives a splendid stanhope drawn by a Kentucky bay horse and has no rival in point of style and dexterity as a whip.

The stanhope, by the way, is the latest thing in New York. A few of them are seen here. There are more spiders driven in St. Louis by fashionable folks than anything else. The new spiders are somewhat higher than those formerly used, and are drifting towards the stanhope. The stanhope has the same top as the spider, but has a closed back, and only one horse is used.

Mr. H. L. Watkins, who formerly lived in Boston, is always the first to introduce an innovation in the styles of traps. He imports them for his own use, and after being seen often in the parks with them, the 400 become initiated and follow suit. This gentleman drove the first tandem team, with three bay cobs, in St. Louis. In speaking of the streets here, he says those of St. Louis and Boston are harder on rubber-tired vehicles than those of any other cities in the country.

The St. Louisians are not quick to adopt any new fad in the driving line, and a strikingly new turnout never fails to elicit comment. Not infrequently the owner of a new swell trap finds himself or herself surrounded by a gaping crowd when out for a drive.

Rubber tires have not been favorably received here so far. There are only two Victorias and a few more spiders which are rubber tired in the city.

Miss Thompson of Westminster drives a rubber-tired spider drawn by a brown cob.

Mrs. George D. Crawford of 4251 West Pine boulevard drives a very stylish rubber-tired runabout.

The rubber-tired spider and bay cob driven by Mrs. F. D. Gardner is one of the swellest seen any afternoon among the crowds that throng the West End thoroughfares. Mrs. Gardner handles the ribbons well, and is a fearless whip.

Miss Florence Hill of West Morgan street is a prominent figure among the attractive young ladies who is often seen in her spider in the afternoons.

Miss Marie Turner, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John W. Turner, is a very fine whip, but unfortunately she drives mostly in Arcadia, where her parents have a delightful home, and it is seldom her trap is seen here.

Her favorite horse is called Daisy, and is a very spirited animal despite the gentle name. In Arcadia Miss Turner is a familiar figure on horseback, and thoroughly enjoys cantering on the hills.

A young woman who has more than local fame as a graceful equestrienne and skilled whip is Miss Mary Thomson, daughter of William H. Thomson of 3805 Lindell boulevard. Miss Thomson is also a summer resident of Arcadia, and received the first prize for driving at the Blue Ribbon Fair at that place.

Mrs. Longstreth, formerly Miss Leida Bevis, is also noted for her expert driving, and is one of the handsomely dressed women frequently seen on the boulevards.

St. Louis has a number of young and strikingly handsome women in society, admired for their driving and riding, who are of old Kentucky families, and who have inherited the native horsewoman's taste and grace in these matters. One of the most attractive girls for her gracious and queenly bearing is Miss Maud Burwell Stockton, residing at Hotel Beers at present with her mother. Riding is more agreeable to Miss Stockton than driving, and since the former has been revived to such an extent this spring she is frequently seen in the saddle. She is also popular in musical circles, and has a beautiful voice.

Sunday mornings seem to be the most in favor for a canter in the park, and it is to be hoped the fad will not expire with the last roses of the summer.

To be seen in the smart and gaily dressed throngs any afternoon are Miss Chaplin of Vandeventer place, Mrs. Dr. Paquin, who drives a single trap, and an iron gray cob, and who is one of the most graceful women in the saddle; Miss Carlin of the West End Hotel, who drives a French trap; Miss Alice Pim of West Pine, Miss Aby Platt of Washington boulevard; Miss Sproule in her high cart; Mrs. Leroy Hutchinson, 2900 Lucas; Miss Girardi, Grand Avenue Hotel; Miss Anderson, Lindell boulevard, Mrs. Julius S. Walsh, 3628 Delmar boulevard, and Mrs. J. B. Lucas, 4495 West Pine.

Miss Carrie Howerd of Vandeventer Place is an expert driver and has splendid nerve in managing a spirited horse.

Mrs. W. F. Calvert of Maryland avenue drives a handsome high-lined stanhope and bay cob. Miss Isabel Wells, now in Europe, is a crack whip. Mrs. Eben Richards is noted for managing horses in harness.

Others often seen on the boulevards are Mrs. Irene Catlin of Vandeventer Place, Mrs. Francescus, Mrs. Henry Hughes, Mrs. Alex Vest, Mrs. Joseph Miller, Miss Cora Sippey of West Bell Place, Mrs. Charles E. Clark, Miss Nellie McCormack, Miss Louise McCreery, Mrs. Charles Van Studdiford, who drives the only real run-about in St. Louis for summer and country use; Miss Pauline Gelmer, run-about and heavy cob harness; Mrs. Cullen Battle, Mrs. Franklin P. Seltzer, high one-seated trap; Mrs. Will Walters, spanking span, grey and bay, four-seated trap; Mrs. Henry Siegrest, high English brake.

Mrs. Nat Pierce, Cabanne place, pretty spider phaeton and large horse. The Misses Rockwood, black horse and black trap.

Mrs. August Luyties drives a stylish green and red run-about, tan body and black horse. Mrs. Luyties is a good whip and wears exquisite gowns.

Miss Ella Beers, who strikingly resembles the late Adelaide Neilson, is the fortunate possessor of the only high Ben Hur Stanhope in town, the body of which is a light tan color. The upholstering is of the same color and the gearings are blue. In preference to the popular brass harness, Miss Beers has hers of solid silver, decorated with her coat of arms. Her horse is a beautiful colt of genuine "Mark Diamond" stock, from which he derives his name. At the Kansas City horse show he won the first prize under the title of "Bonnie Dundee." He is of saddle stock and one of the finest combinations—what the English term "toppy"—and is both gentle and spirited.

Miss Beers is a very skillful whip, and rides equally well. She has ridden and driven in almost every part of the world. In the Paris Bois, London's Rotten Row, Thier Garden, Berlin; in Old Mexico and at the Fox Hunt in Rome. She was the winner of "three brushes" in Ashville, N. C.

Miss Beers wears this season most beautiful gowns, one of which is an imported English driving coat of ashes of roses broadcloth, decorated with large pearl buttons.

The Misses Leulie, Corinne and Adele Keller of 4446 West Pine are three charming young ladies, who drive well, and are seen on the boulevard every afternoon.

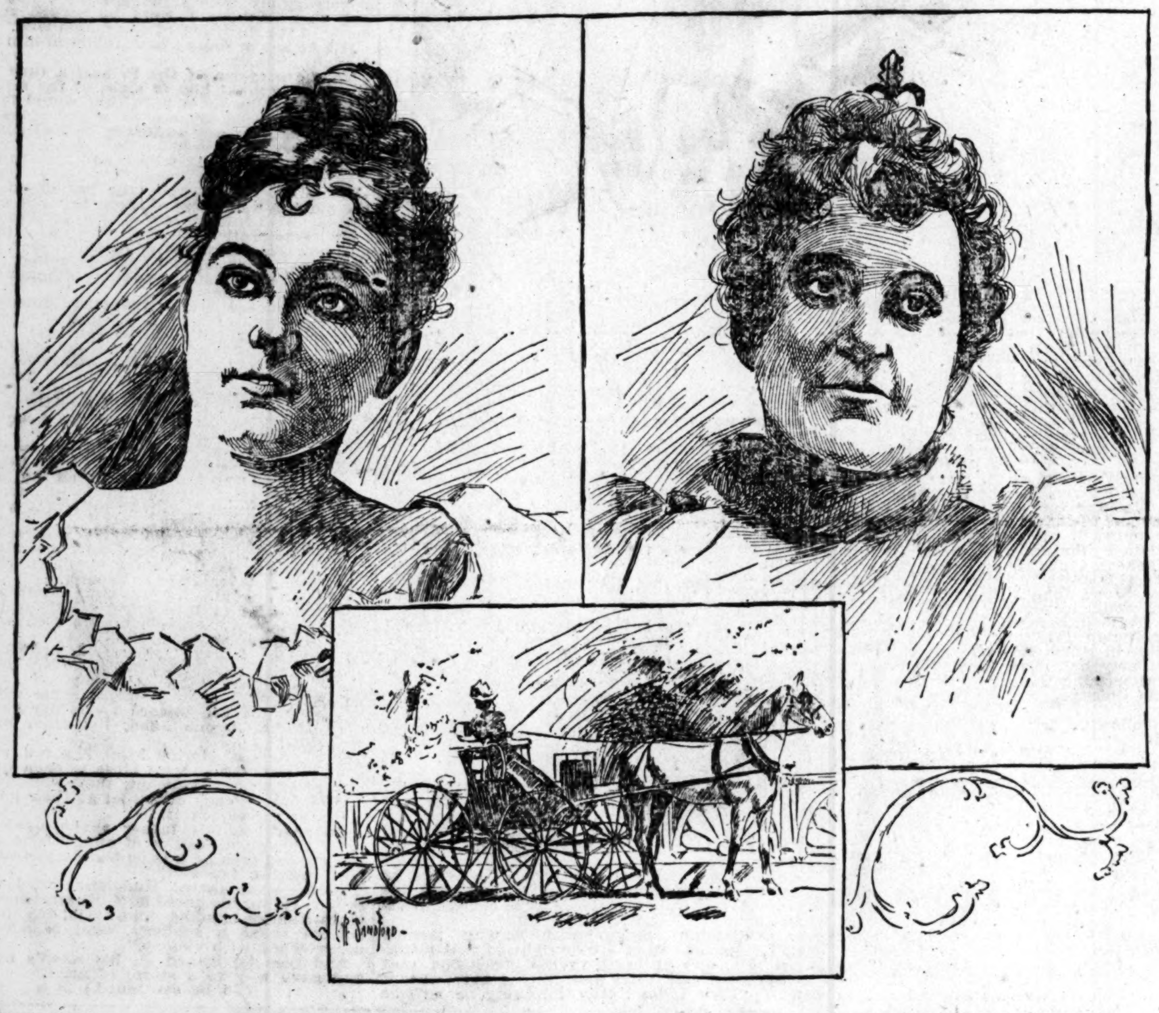
A faultless driver is Miss Belle Loader of Lindell boulevard.

Miss Minnette Gelber of Finney avenue, a beautiful girl of the French Creole type, is at ease holding the ribbons over her fiery pet horse, "Patterson," a Kentucky animal, of a fine pedigree, and who travels in 2:40. He is a handsome cherry bay and it is a pretty sight to see his fair owner feeding him his favorite dainty, green peas. He will often poke his nose into the paper bag and help himself. For fast driving Miss Geibert uses her storm buggy. Recently her father presented her with a massive trap, in two shades of blue, upholstered in dark blue. She is seen daily driving to Tower Grove, Forest Park or Normandy, always accompanied by an escort or young lady friend.

Tandem driving is done by a number of men in St. Louis, but, as yet, none of the ladies have taken it up. They are rather conservative in matters of taste regarding driving and anything so conspicuous as a tandem does not find ready favor. In matters of dress St. Louis women who drive are strictly up-to-date, and an hour's drive in the West End will convince one that no better dressed women are to be found in the West.

MINNIE A. UNDERWOOD.

THREE SOCIETY LADIES WHO ARE EXPERT WHIPS.



MISS MAUDE BURWELL STOCKTON.

MRS. W. B. DODDRIDGE.

THE BEN-HUR STANHOPE OF MISS ELLA BEERS, THE ONLY ONE IN THE CITY.

CHINESE DETECTIVES.

Curious Examples of the Barbarous Police System of the Celestial Empire.

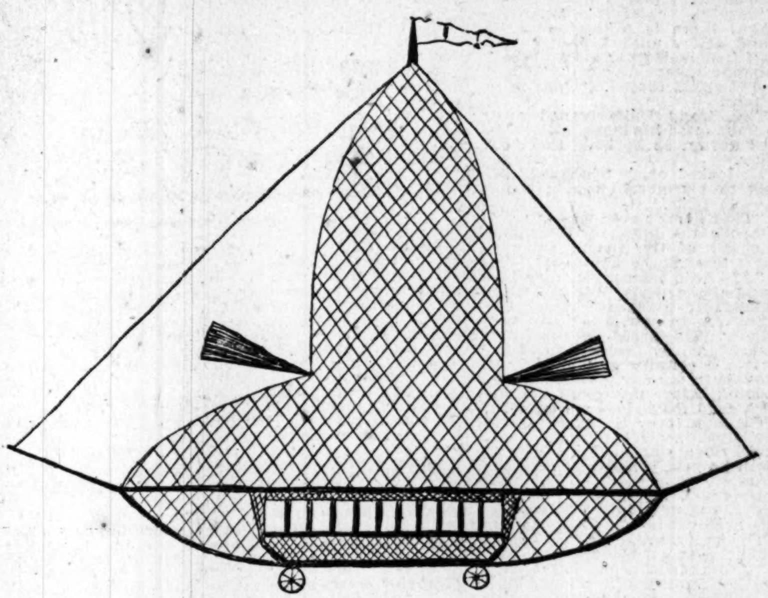
The North China Herald publishes the following report from its Newchwang correspondent: "A notable arrest was made in the native town some days ago by the Government detectives. The criminal, who goes under the name of Kang, was a resident of some years in Pekin, where he lived in good style. Unfortunately, however, being of a quarrelsome disposition, he during that time knifed forty men, and such was his skill that none of the victims was ever known to recover, death as a rule being instantaneous. Two hundred of his sect were pressed into Government service and sent to scour the country round disguised as cake vendors; dispatches were also forwarded to all the district officials, the Taotai of this port among others, to the effect that should it be proved that Kang had been in their town or district without capture having been effected the consequences to themselves would be unpleasant, and a special band of Pekin detectives were set on his track.

"In spite of all Kang would have eluded them had not the detectives come across a friend of his by name Lieu, whom they prevailed upon to act as a decoy. Lieu, in whom Kang had the utmost confidence, being in fact his own especial comrade, agreed to invite his friend to dinner, and as Kang entered the door bowing the usual salutation he was seized from behind, thrown on his face and ironed. A man of idomintable pluck and powerful physique, the detectives, with a brutality essentially Chinese, further secured him by fixing iron rings through each shoulder and proceeded to Shanhaikuan, thence by rail to Pekin. With the then bad state of the roads the journey by cart to Shanhaikuan means hard traveling for six days, and the unfortunate man's suffering must have been extreme. Nevertheless when a temporary halt was made before leaving the port's East Gate he regaled the crowd with a comic song."

THIS AIR SHIP HAS WHEELS.

AND THE INVENTOR SAYS HE IS FLIGHTY—THE LATEST SUCCESS—ON PAPER.

The only honest airship inventor has been discovered. In fact he has discovered himself. He is the only one of his kind who is honest enough to acknowledge that his airship is not a foregone success before it has been tested. With refreshing frankness he admits that his airship may not fly at all, and that if it does it will, just as likely as not, explode with a loud report, and send its occupants hurling through the air. He gives his airship idea for what it is worth, and, disdaining patents and copyrights, bids anybody welcome to appropriate it. Following is his letter, which was accompanied by the illustration:



THE WONDERFUL AIRSHIP—THE ONLY ONE NOT GUARANTEED TO FLY.

I see that every Tom, Dick and Harry, and some of the Jims and Bobs, are making pictures of airships and getting them put in the papers and as I am somewhat flighty myself, I thought I would give you the benefit of it.

At a glance you will see that no one has ever made a picture of an airship like mine. It may not be drawn on scientific principles and it may not be an aerial success, but, I think, it looks as well on paper as any of them and far more beautiful than that miserable kidney-shaped thing that appeared in a morning paper last Wednesday.

I will not try to tell how it works, for I fear and believe the ordinary mind would not understand it (and most minds are ordinary), but men and women with great minds, who are in the business, will understand her at a glance. I am not familiar with the big words and scientific expressions of educated and skilled mechanics. I do not know whether the centripetal motion will rip her up the back or whether the centrifugal will tear her to "smithereens," or, in fact, whether those opposing motions will have anything at all to do with her aerial flight (inclining to the belief that the aeronaut will be just as safe without them), but one thing I am confident of, and that is, if we can ever get her on the wing, she will not kill any more people when she explodes in the air, a mile from the tremendous crowd that witnesses her beautiful ascent, than most of the other air ships have already killed. The report of the explosion, perhaps, cannot be heard to earth, but the effect on those in the car when they strike the ground will be the same as if they had fallen from an ordinary balloon.

I have made no provision for aeroplanes, for I do not quite understand their uses (unless they are things for the wind to break off so the aeronauts will fall that much sooner), but I have provided a fine pneumatic chair (patent applied for) that may lessen the force of the fall, if the aeronaut does not get excited and leave his seat before it comes in contact with terra firma. To get the full benefit of the chair it will be necessary for him to keep cool and remain perfectly quiet.

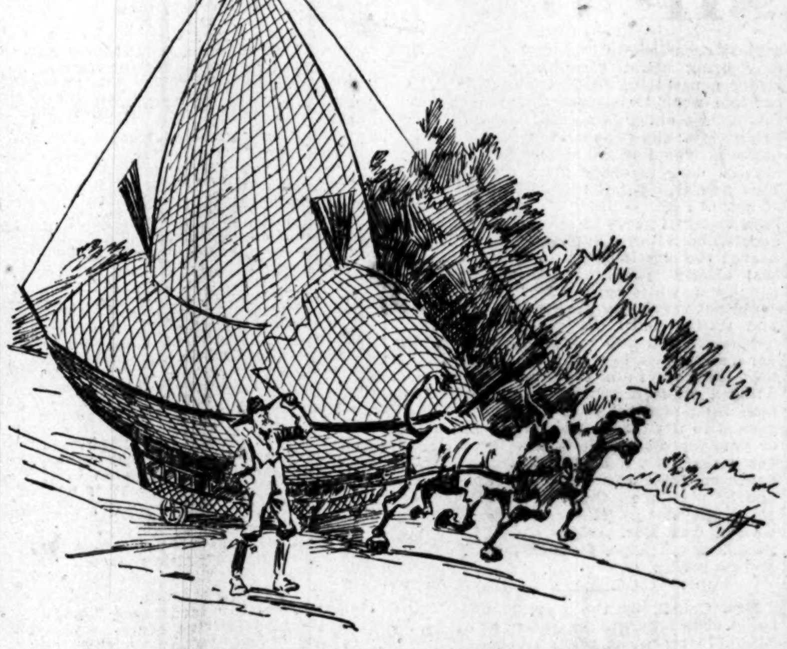
I am a poor but honest inventor and cannot furnish the money necessary to build one of these beautiful vessels (and if I had the wealth of Rockefeller or owned the sugar combine, I doubt if I would be willing to invest much in this machine), but if any wealthy and scientific gentleman wishes to invest and get a patent on it, I will be satisfied with half the profits that may accrue.

Then, if my mind does not get too heavy for me to carry, I will try to study out something else for the good of mankind. You, Mr. Editor, are welcome to what profits you can get out of this. I claim no copyright, but in the future if I add anything to your income I will have to claim something to repair my great mental waste. By the way, I would like to make a deal with you for since the little Major's wave of prosperity has struck my present business I am almost out of a job. The wise man you know "casts an anchor to windward" before it is everlastingly and eternally too late. I hope I will not be late. Yours with great respect.

A. S. INVENTOR.

P. S.—You see the wheels I have put on my ship. These are for the benefit of those miserable and misguided aeronauts who go to the country fair and places where they have no gas. You know they sometimes come to the ground a long way from railroads and telegraphs. Then is when my wheels do their work. All that is necessary is to hitch on a pair of steers or a mule and a steer and "yank" her over to the next town. No need to pump the gas out of her. Those country fellows will haul it to the next town cheaper than back to the one from which the ascent was made, then wait until the next day and see her go up again.

A. S. I.



HOW THE WHEEL ATTACHMENT WORKS.

WHAT AMUSED THEM.

The Smart Young Girl Had Omitted to Quite Finish Her Toilet.

She got on the Northern Central car last Tuesday at Magazine street and Garrison avenue, and every man on the car looked up and kept looking. She was not very large and not very tall, but what she lacked in proportions she made up in personal attractiveness. In the language of one of her stanchest admirers, a bicycle crank, "she's as pretty as a new green wheel." This has gained her some enemies among the young lady passengers on the line, but she is superior to that, in fact she rather glories in it, for which she can hardly be blamed.

Hence it was that when half the women on the car began to grin at her she paid no more attention to them than if they were not grinning. She attributed it all to the fact that they were jealous of her superior attractions.

Then she glanced at the bicycle crank and found him grinning, too. This made her somewhat uneasy for his usual expression when looking at her was one of vacuous adoration.

Then she glanced over at the shoe clerk, another one of her silent admirers. He, too, was wearing a grin that he tried to stifle when he caught her looking in his direction. This discovery brought much apprehension to her mind and she began to look over her attire to see what might be wrong.

Then she looked at the newspaper man who was wearing an "I've-got-a-good-story-look" on his face as he glanced at the brim of her hat.

That settled it. Up went her hand to her head and before the other passengers could realize what she was about she had bounced to the rear door and stepped off without waiting for the car to stop.

She had discovered that she had not taken the curl papers out of her hair.

Treasure Ships.

Some of the famous treasure ships which lie at the bottom of the sea include L'Orient, sunk by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, with $3,000,000 aboard; the Latune, sunk in the Zuyder Zee with $7,000,000 in her hold; the De Brake, lost off Delaware Bay with Spanish bullion, and the ship Golden Gate, which went down off Cape Hatteras while returning from California in the '50s loaded with gold. Official statistics show that 2,000 vessels are sunk annually, the vessels and cargoes being valued at $100,000,000. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are strewn with old and new wrecks, many laden with valuable cargoes.

SOME MISADVENTURES OF A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.

How Major Eugene Collier Jones' Hat Was Impounded for the Drinks and the Sad Sequel of the Pork and Beans

This is a story of the recent misadventures of Major Eugene Collier Jones, once a well to do Southern gentleman, and who still in his days of decadence makes pathetic efforts to maintain the dignity of former days. And there are men of this type who, while practically mendicants, living on charity, retain the appearance and manners of gentlemen. The Major does not beg. That is where he and his kind differ from the mendicant.

The Major "borrows" a quarter at a time, from any old time friend or casual acquaintance who comes along. When it is loaned the friend bids the coin a long farewell. But if the loan is refused, it is not refused as one refuses the beggar, either by passing by in silence, or swearing at the impecunious one. This again establishes the difference between the beggar and the chronic borrower, who neither intends nor expects to pay back. Nay, not so harsh! Who shall say what intentions or expectations the Major and his kind have?

They are the Col. Sellerses of the day, who are not confined to the humor of Mark Twain, but, like the other poor, are always with us. The Major asks for the loan of a quarter, as a man addressing his social and financial equal. Often he gets it. When he does not, the refusal is couched in polite terms, and with the usual polite prevarication so as not to hurt his feelings. "No small change, old man, sorry, really," or "I have only got car fare in my pocket or you know I would gladly let you have it," or some other stereotyped chestnut the borrower is so familiar with.

The Major is a familiar figure around the hotel lobbies. He talks of the war and of the days before the war. He speaks of his friend—General This and Colonel That and Governor So-and-so, and impresses you as a man of affairs by his acquaintance, past or present, with distinguished citizens. After a time he strikes you for a quarter. Perhaps if he knows you well he will link him arm in yours and say, "I believe I'll take a drink with you." If you take a drink occasionally, and it is about your time of day, you lead the way to the bar without a protest. Only a churl drinks alone anyway. You always feel you are getting the worst of it, anyway, when you pay 15 cents for a single drink, when two can be had for a quarter—and when the social feature can be added by the increased expenditure of ten cents the Major's company is dirt cheap.

THE MAJOR LOSES HIS HAT.

The Major was born in Kentucky; he has circulated around considerably since then; he fought with credit in the war, even if he is shy on credit these days; he takes his whisky straight, and although he is a judge of good stuff, he is not above tackling any kind of fire water which offers, whether over a swell thirst parlor bar or from a barrel house.

One day last week the Major made the acquaintance of another Southern gentleman, Col. Walden. The Colonel had business in East St. Louis and the Major went with him for company. The Colonel had set them up once and the prospects for further irrigation were promising. The business in East St. Louis was soon transacted and the Colonel led the way to a thirst-quenching emporium. They took a drink at the Colonel's expense.

By all the laws of hospitality it was the Major's turn to treat. He called boldly for the drinks and they were consumed. The Major searched his pockets in vain. They were empty. When Col. Sellers explained that he had left his pocketbook at home his new friend paid the bill and relieved his embarrassment. Col. Walden would doubtless have done so for the Major, but unfortunately the Colonel had blown his last quarter on the last round. As a matter of fact the Colonel and the Major were two of a kind, but neither knew it. Both had failed to recognize his image reflected in the other. Each one thought the other had money.

HE IS OFFERED A JOB.

The East St. Louis barkeeper has no soul. The explanatory, "That's all right, I'll call in to-morrow," was not all right at all. He reached over and denuded the Major of his head covering, and calmly announced that he would keep it for him till the drinks were paid for. The Major was righteously indignant. The Colonel denounced the outrage, but the barkeeper kept the hat.

There was no hope of succor on the east side of the river. It developed that the Colonel's mission was to "touch" an old friend, but he had failed. The Major knew one friend who was surely good for a quarter, but to reach him entailed a walk across the bridge and to the Laclede Hotel. They did not have bridge fare between them. The barkeeper was appealed to. He refused to throw good money after bad without more security. The Colonel offered his watch chain—it was anchored to the lining of the vest pocket, the watch being long gone.

HE EATS HIS SAMPLES.

The barkeeper produced 10 cents and the Major began his walk, the Colonel remaining to await his return. To redeem the hat and pay bridge toll for both required a 50-cent touch. Fortune favored the Major and he obtained that sum.

On the way back he met a spruce stranger on the bridge. The stranger asked him if he wanted a job. It was a blow to the Major's dignity to be thus accosted. Did he look like a man who wanted a job? If the stranger had said "position" or "situation" even it would have been more tolerable. But the proposition was a novelty and the Major inqured as to the manner of job it was. It was to canvas the trade for a new brand of canned pork and beans. The Major thought this would not be in utter discord with his dignity and he accepted, making a date later on to be furnished with samples, and duly initiated into the mysteries of the art of canvassing.

Then the Major proceeded to redeem his hat, and the Colonel's chain. The return of the Major with the wherewithal so impressed the barkeeper that with strange inconsistency in view of his previous churlishness he "set 'em up" twice in succession. The Major and the Colonel swallowed their resentment and the drinks. They had been fairly earned.

KNOCKED OUT.

Leaving the Colonel the Major sought the stranger and was given his job. He started out gaily with several sample cans of various sizes, containing pork and beans. He canvassed the corner grocery trade. He met with wonderful success. He did not take an order, but he had great success. How? He differed from the average city drummer. His aristocratic air, his Chesterfieldian politeness, his lordly dignity made the proper impression on every grocery. They did not give him orders for canned pork and beans, but everyone asked him to take a drink. It was a wonderful graft. Never was such an easy way of getting drinks invented. By and by the Major got mixed and did not know whether he was trying to sell pork and beans or canister shot.

And then the Major made the mistake of his life. Even Falstaff in his fondness for sack, and his wonderful capacity, had to eat, as was shown by the item for bread on the bill. The Major grew hungry. He had worked faithfully, but without making a sale, hence no commissions were due him. It was no fault of his if grocers would not buy pork and beans. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the Major ate his samples. He killed the goose which lay the golden egg.

Late at night a policeman found a portly gentleman lying unconscious in a doorway. Beside him lay sundry empty cans. He was breathing stertorously, and he was swollen like a poisoned pup. It was the Major. Was his condition due to an overdose of canned pork and beans, or to the marvelous mixture of corner grocery whisky interspersed with schooners and alleged wine? That remains a mystery. At the Dispensary the stomach pump was brought into play, and as the Major made a quick recovery, no analysis was deemed necessary.

The Major is out of a job. He is borrowing quarters along his old route.

THE SHADOW ON THE MILL

A ROMANCE OF THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS

BY MADELINE M. MENAUGH.

("The Shadow on the Mill" was commenced in the Sunday Post-Dispatch of May 2. It is a story of the Hartz Mountains. Gilda, the daughter of the miller, is betrothed to Casper, a vassal of Prince Rudolph. On the eve of her wedding she expresses her intention of going up the Fraulein to peer down the Fairies' Well there to read her fate. Her Aunt Gretchen tries to dissuade her from following what she calls a superstitious custom, but in vain. That afternoon Rudolph and his friend Waldemar call at the mill. They see Gilda and Rudolph becomes smitten with her charms. On leaving Rudolph confides to Waldemar his intention of meeting the girl at the well at midnight and stealing her from the prospective bridegroom. He meets her and she is bewitched by his manly beauty, though believing him to be an immortal. While they are together Casper surprises them, and engages the armored Prince in combat. The latter throws off his armor and defeats the peasant, leaving him unconscious on the ground, where he is found at daybreak. He becomes half-witted from the beating and the shock. Meanwhile, dressed in the peasant's cap, Rudolph awakens the village parson and they are married, the clergyman believing the bridegroom to be Casper. Rudolph carries his bride to one of his castles, while the simple-minded peasants believe that the immortal White Knight of the Fraulein had carried Gilda off to be his bride. After a few days the Prince took his bride to another of his estates, where his old nurse lived. Meanwhile he instructed Waldemar to go and meet his father, the Grand Duke Hugo, get money from him and meet him two weeks from that time. Waldemar, who himself loved Gilda and was jealous because Rudolph did not permit him to speak to her, basely betrayed his cousin and patron and told the Grand Duke of his son's escapade, adding falsehoods to further incense him. On the day when Rudolph was to return Waldemar and the Grand Duke came upon Rudolph and his bride suddenly in the forest. Rudolph greets Waldemar and his father and is repulsed by the latter, who disowns him and tries to arrest him in the King's name. At a signal the Grand Duke's retainers emerge from every bush and rush upon him. The Prince defends himself, but is overpowered and carried away prisoner. Gilda endeavors to follow him, but is detained by one of the servants until the Grand Duke, his prisoner and his captors are out of sight. He then leaves her.

Finding herself alone, she gives vent to her grief in tears, when suddenly she is confronted by old Christie Schmitt and Casper. The first flees at sight of her, while Casper begs her to return and become his bride. Gilda then follows him, and returns home and tells of her marriage to the White Knight and his capture by supposed demons. After relating the adventures of the night, Gilda retires, leaving Gretchen and her father sitting by the fire. At midnight Waldemar comes in unexpectedly and demands the armor, claiming the Grand Duke will take vengeance on the miller if it is found in his possession. Waldemar requests to see Gilda, and Gretchen allows him one look at her while she sleeps. He then leaves the house and journeys towards the mill. Near the mill the half-witted Casper, who has mistaken the armor-clad knight for Rudolph, falls upon him and after beating his brains out with a rock, throws his blood-stained body into the stream. The Grand Duke and his prisoner pursue their way through the forest. The anger of the former rises when he sees his son's wounds inflicted in the encounter and he orders his retainers who captured him to leave his service. Meanwhile Gilda awakens and finds the armor gone. Next morning she follows her father to the mill. She finds a miniature of Rudolph. Later Gilda, her father and Gretchen start off in search of Rudolph's castle. They find it deserted and return home. A month afterward Gilda sees the White Knight returning over the mountain side. At sight of him she faints. Rudolph meanwhile improves and is told by the Grand Duke that Gilda threw herself over a precipice. The news throws Rudolph into brain fever. He recovers later and announces his intention of offering his services to Frederick IV. of Denmark. On the day of his departure he starts on a visit to the old castle kept by the Muellers. They find the place deserted, Rudolph goes to the apartments occupied by Gilda and there sees her bridal veil and is overcome with grief.)

PART VII.

DAWN ON THE RIVER ELBE.

The Fraulein hears the parting sigh,
As love to love doth say: "Good-by!"

It was a very orderly and strangely silent body of men that walked their horses back and forth in front of the old ruined castle in that calm autumn noontide, as they awaited the pleasure of their royal masters.

That something out of the ordinary course of affairs had happened they were very well aware; and they mentally debated the odd occurrences of the last few months; what was the matter with the Prince and what were he and his father doing in that out-of-the-world place? They had known Rudolph since he was a child, and they loved the genial and handsome Prince, and had often speculated as to the good times they would have when he ruled the 2,500 square miles of territory comprising the grand duchy of Verleinstern-Sigmaringen, yet here he was alone in a grim old ruin, sick and weak and white, and his father was looking troubled and perplexed, as he leaned against his horse and gazed furtively around him.

Their surprise increased when Hugo suddenly ordered them on picket duty. "Halt every peasant man or woman that attempts to pass you," he commanded, waving them away to their several posts. He had been in an agony of terror lest the girl for whom his son was now lamenting might come upon them unawares.

"Where has Schluersburg led them to, and why does he not report to me?" ran his thoughts. "It must be that he is unable to leave his charge lest she should make her way to Rudolph. I am in a terrible position here—I would that the boy—"

He was about to wish for the Prince's appearance when he heard the "halt" of one of the pickets, and so great was his anxiety that he hurried in the direction of the challenge.

It was only the trooper, Schluersburg, coming through the woodland.

"Your Grace," saluting the Grand Duke, "I carried out your order. I found no one when I arrived; the house and grounds were perfectly bare of any living presence save my own. I ventured, Grand Ducal Highness, to go onward and try to discover traces of the fleeing people, but I did not succeed.

"Well done! Schluersburg! Well done!" replied the Grand Duke, looking grave. "You may have 'off duty' for awhile."

The soldier saluted again, but did not eagerly avail himself of his recreation; he was very pale and had a look of affright on his face. He glanced backward, shuddered slightly and then looked apprehensively at the Grand Duke.

"I saw a most horrible sight!" he said, pointing toward the row of small evergreen bushes that were yet thick and glossy, although the ground was carpeted with leaves fallen from the surrounding trees.

"A most horrible sight!" he repeated. "I needs must tell of it. A man resting in the shallow water, where the pebbles are so near that one might touch them. He must have been dashed down the mountain side and crushed against the boulders, because he is so mutilated that one knows not what to say!"

"I will look at the body; we will bury it, Schluersburg. Lead me to it," commanded Hugo, and his servitor obeyed.

It was as he had said. A crushed, horribly distorted and disfigured body was caught in some tangled forest net work of stalk and vine. The man had been in the water a long time, and was perfectly unrecognizable.

"The garments are those of a gentleman—of a person of rank!" remarked the Grand Duke, as he dismounted. "It is a horrible sight, Schluersburg, horrible. The man must have been killed by robbers and stripped of his outer garments. We must call in the pickets and give the mortal frame rest at last."

Then his signal whistle brought the retainers quickly to the scene.

Rudolph heard the call, but he knew it did not concern him. In the silence and shadow of the old apartment he would continue to commune with the beloved and lost Gilda.

Had he gone out in response to the whistle he would have been present at the interment in that peaceful, shady spot in the forest; for the men had reverently lifted the repulsive body out of the whispering brook and laid it on a bed of brightly tinted leaves while they fashioned a rude sepulcher.

One soldier, whom nothing could daunt or appall, opened the jacket and sought through the pockets—nothing but a kerchief was found, and it was in the receptacle over the heart.

"A token of his lady love!" he observed, holding the filmy fragment on his finger.

"Even it may give a clew to his identity," the thoughtful Ruler said, "stretch it out carefully on the bush and see whether it bears a name or crest!"

The big, rough hands of the trooper were very tender and gentle as they carried out his instruction, but the cobweb article was torn in many places.

"Careful, careful!" Hugo cautioned. "Aha! there is a tracing in the corner; stand aside, until I read!" and Hugo of Verleinstern-Sigmaringen bent over the dripping square of cloth. "Gilda!" was the word in gold thread. "Gilda in great raised letters!

The Grand Duke turned away quickly, and mounted his horse. His voice was curt and abrupt as he bade them cover up the body.

He looked on, hat in hand, and thus was laid to his eternal repose the last of the Koenigsfelds.

"That name never was in any family but the one the prophecy concerns," was the thought of the Grand Duke as he rode back toward the Schloss.

"The dead man must have been the husband of the Gilda, who was the last of her family. If living she must be a middle-aged woman now, and no doubt has a large family. The fierce fighting and the feuds engendered by the portion of her ancestral estate a century and a half ago does not trouble in my day, yet somehow that name coming before my eyes from off the bosom of a dead man gives me concern!"

He took it upon himself to intrude into Rudolph's seclusion, coming so softly that the Prince was not aware of his presence until he gently laid his hand on the bowed head.

He found Rudolph sitting in a huge old chair, his arm folded along its back and his head resting on the pillow thus formed.

The great grief of the Prince had spent itself; he was silent and half-dazed.

His father bent over him with all tenderness and spoke in the fond, burning impulsiveness of parental affection.

"You will come now? You will let the father take you from this place of tears?" he urged at last. "Come with thy father, the Rudolph he so loves—thy father prays thee, come."

And with longing, lingering, loving glances thrown backward, the heart-broken son followed him.

In the courtyard he paused and took leave of the memories that hovered over the ruined arches and tell-tale dial. Ah! the hour they used to have their midday meal was now indicated by that sunny face amid the desolate rose bushes, and the chattering birds were as numerous as when she looked upon their flights! Oh, Gilda! Gilda!

The retainer, tightening the girth of Rudolph's horse, saw the Prince bow his face against the saddle, and tighten one hand in the flowing mane of the animal, murmuring the gentle name of a lady as he did so.

Could it be that he was whispering of the pretty lady from whom he had been torn that star-lit night in the forest? Should he tell him, in stealthy accents, that he had told the lady to be of good heart, that the Prince would come back to her, as he released her on the cross-roads, near Spielhaupt—but he did not venture to speak and the heart aches his words would have prevented were written then and there in the volume of destiny.

"I am yet to visit one more scene of my great happiness!" Rudolph was speaking for the first time since they had left Black Forest Castle behind.

He was riding a little in advance of his father and turned to look back at him. "I am strong enough to go there. I dreaded the ordeal, but I must live that night over again right on the spot where my bliss came to me. I can not leave Hanover without seeing it again."

"The church where you were wedded."

The Grand Duke spoke so eagerly and with such a gleam of cunning in his eyes that Rudolph was nonplussed for a moment.

THE FIGURE OF A MAN WITH JACKET AND PLUMED HAT SITTING IN FRONT OF THE CAVERN ENLISTED THEIR ATTENTION.

"Not there!" he said briefly, somewhat disturbed at his father's question.

"You were married in a church?"

"As became a Christian couple!"

Rudolph could not account for the desire for secrecy and caution that took possession of him, that he answered in this wise.

"You are not going to her home, are you?" was the next agitated inquiry from the Grand Duke.

He was prepared to deprive his son of his liberty again in case he meditated such a proceeding.

"Ah! I am not brave enough to cross that threshold. I do not fear the blow would end my life, because I know one can suffer so much and live on, but somehow I shrink from the agony I would endure in a place so sacred to her memory."

"Ah! you do well to guard yourself; you suffered much to-day, and to faithfully serve Frederick IV. it is a hearty strong soldier that must go to him; so lead on to the place you wish to visit Rudolph, the grief will sleep somewhat after you have been there!"

"As I do not wish to be there before night we will travel slowly, father, and have frequent halts," Rudolph suggested. "I do not wish to reach the Elbe ere dawn."

And in tarrying along woodland roads, and frequently dismounting under great spreading branches, the journey was extended until long after night had fallen.

When they reached the cross roads at the foot of the mountain, Rudolph was completely unnerved. He stopped his horse and mournfully gazed around. "Waldemar, where art thou?" he said to the night, "Wert thou by my side I would be brave!"

But no reply came from that lowly mound, on which the tinted leaves of autumn were being heaped by the weird winds of darkness; the humble grave over which a bush extended a partly denuded branch bearing a fragment of lace and a woman's name!

He sat there absorbed in pensive reverie for awhile and then dismounted.

"We will ascend the mountain alone, father. Bid the men await our return here."

Then he was walking up the easy incline that he had ascended the night of that memorable meeting with Gilda, his father toiling along behind him.

He reached the Fairies' Spring and sat down on the boulder that had afforded Gilda a seat during that blissful time they passed there, on the occasion of their first meeting.

The Grand Duke stood back of him and looked around moodily. It was rather dark and lonely right there, and his Grace was ill at ease.

Rudolph leaned over the clear water and maintained silence, although Hugo sought to engage him in conversation.

After a half hour or so of sad musing the Prince arose wearily.

"I will walk around the mountain ere I descend," he announced. "Will you come with me, father?"

Nothing loath to leave that weird place the Grand Duke consented and they turned into a small path that led around the side of the Fraulein.

They were approaching a lonely place called the "demon's cave," which was a disused mine. It was in legendary lore the abode of the vampire, and was universally shunned.

The figure of a man with jacket and plumed hat sitting in front of the cavern, enlisted their attention. He was rubbing and polishing some article with much vigor and did not seem to hear their footsteps.

Rudolph as he came near him bent down for a close look at his face. "Can it be Waldemar?" he asked himself. "It is just such a hat as Waldemar loved to wear. There is something familiar in the jacket, too—why, it's Casper!"

"Gilda is dead!" the strange figure pushed back the hat and looked up at the Prince. "Gilda is dead!" he repeated whisperingly. "She is there!" and he pointed towards a gloomy gorge, through which the water of the mill stream dashed.

"Alas! alas!" cried Rudolph; "I know it, Casper. Only for me she would be alive and happy in thy love."

The wild ring in his voice made the Grand Duke hasten his steps.

"What ails thee?" he demanded, hurrying to Rudolph.

"I have met Casper for the first time since I did him a great and grievous wrong!" the Prince answered.

"Casper, where have you lived since I deprived you of what was so dear to you, and your occupation at the Schloss?"

A reflected glow from some great fire close at hand fell on Casper's face, as he looked up at the Prince again. He seemed to be thinking and the effort was painful.

"With the lady!" he said in slow, thick accents!"

"And she is kind and good to you?"

Casper nodded.

"Rudolph, he holds a gauntlet in his hand, and right back of him is a stack of armor. What is the meaning of this?"

The Grand Duke was greatly excited and he brushed past his son and went into the cavern.

Casper did not appear to be aware of what was going on, as he continued his vigorous rubbing of the piece of mail in his hand.

Rudolph remembered having thrown down the suit of armor right on that mountain, and he came to the conclusion that Casper had been guarding it ever since.

"Poor fellow! how forgiving he is!" he said, with deep feeling, looking down on the absorbed worker.

"Cease thy polishing for awhile, Casper, while I talk to thee. Wilt thou go back with my father and resume thy duties in his household?"

"Gilda is dead!" Casper said again in grieving accents.

Rudolph bent nearer and cast a searching glance at the face shaded by the plumed hat.

It was clearly evident that the light of reason had fled.

And again Rudolph's voice grew very mournful.

"Poor, poor Casper!" he exclaimed, kneeling down and taking hold of his hands, "I did thee a great injury indeed. I deprived thee of thy gay green cap, thy sweetheart and thy reason—and am not able to restore any or all to thee. I can make thy future secure, though, mine Casper, because I can purchase ease and safety for thee—here!" And he drew his purse from his bosom, "give this to the lady and say it was sent to her by the Prince, by Rudolph, and that he will come to see her some day!"

Hugo had emerged from the cavern, his lordly arms laden with armor.

"It is from our gallery—it is the armor you threw to the robber chief," the Grand Duke exclaimed.

"I must whistle for the men and have them carry it down the mountain. I have been deeply concerned about it."

"Thou art mistaken, father, about my having thrown it to a robber chief. I believe gentlemen of his calling have a habit of helping themselves. However, the only robber I saw the night I donned the armor was the winged one called Cupid, and while he stole my heart he gave me loftier impulses, nobler aspirations, higher ideals! I gained much of what is pure and true in life by the exchange."

"It enters into my fancy to see thee in armor, Rudolph," said the father. "We are about to part—we may never meet again. Indeed, I believe we will never see each other in this world; not that thou wilt fall in battle, but that I will be taken hence. So please me, Rudolph, by putting on the armor of the Prince of the Reuss line, thy mother's kinsman—if her spirit hovers near it—will be pleased to see thee thus clad."

Rudolph looked thoughtfully at the brightly gleaming armor, and noted how unsullied and jaunty the plumes on the helmet yet appeared.

"I will fall in with thy fancy, sire!" he said, slowly. "Yet if another gentle spirit should witness my attire, it may remind her of the deception I practiced to gain her confidence."

And he sighed profoundly while his father with medieval grace conducted the services of an esquire!

"There!" exclaimed the Grand Duke proudly. "What a knight you make! Was there ever a cavalier of the Teutonic order that appeared in such kingly magnificence? Looking at you is sufficient to know what Charlemagne and Rudolph of Hapsburg were like!"

And then he declared that his son was the superior of those demi-gods of the shadowy past.

But Rudolph of Verleinstern cared not for laudation at that moment. He appeared to be struggling with some painful thought, and then without a word he turned suddenly in the direction of the magic well.

His father in some alarm followed him at a slight distance.

To the surprise of the Prince, a turn in the road brought him in sight of the mill—he was looking for a path that would lead to a point from whence he might observe it, and without any endeavor he had come upon what he desired.

"Her home!" He trembled, and his breath was labored. "Her home!"

He advanced out upon the projection of the mountain and looked upon the mill and cottage with intense love and yearning.

He remembered his first view of Gilda and how his heart had gone out to her, as she retreated proud and flushed against the vine-covered window, looking indignantly at Waldemar the while.

He murmured and whispered burning, longing words of love as he looked at the dark window of the little cot, and the light that streamed from a rear window lighting a patch of gloomy mountain.

"Ah! my love, wert thou there! how I would speed to thee!" he said, and then a light from a bonfire just beneath him blazed up, and a bell chimed the hour of nine.

"I must leave thee, love, and the memories that linger here. Good-bye, good-bye!" and he paced backward looking at the mill and stream and cottage and dusky mountain crags around him, with eyes that were as balls of dark fire.

The remainder of the night was spent on horseback, journeying toward the river Elbe. It was in the dim gray dawn that the cavalcade reached its bank.

Rudolph's horse and his small military outfit were hurried aboard the little transport, and he took leave of the men who had accompanied him.

"Rudolph! Prince!" they said, crowding around him, tears coursing over their bearded cheeks. "God be with you."

But the moment of moments came when Rudolph advanced toward his father holding his cup in one hand, the other outstretched.

All the great adoring love they felt was visible then. They were close to each other's hearts for a moment, they whispered and embraced each other, let go their hand clasp and resumed it.

Rudolph held his father as he used to hold Gilda in an agony of affection to his breast, and then he was on board the transport, waving farewell!

"Come back again! Rudolph!" cried the father, riding his horse into the stream, his tears almost blinding him. "Oh, my boy, do not share a soldier's fate, return to us, crowned with victory."

And then he leaned on his steed's neck and gave way to a storm of grief.

(To be continued.)

CURRENT GOSSIP OF A STRICTLY PERSONAL NATURE.

The marriage of Miss Margie Emmons to an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia calls to mind some interesting facts concerning our St. Louis girls. Miss Emmons was one of our brightest, loveliest and most talented girls and was called East to teach. She was a graduate of Mary Institute several years ago, and on the day of her graduation sat down to the alumni banquet with her mother and grandmother, a most unusual circumstance, in fact, I believe this was the first occurrence of the kind at Mary Institute. Afterwards she took a course in the kindergartens and soon after her graduation from that school she was called to Philadelphia to take charge of one of the schools of the Quaker City, and there, it seems, she has met her fate.

* * *

Miss Emmons is by no means the only one of our girls who has been called East to teach. In fact, the cultured East, Canada and the West are in the habit of stretching out their hands to us, crying out, "Come over and help us." They offer good salaries and our girls go out from among us, leaving us to raise up more girls to do the same thing.

We have now quite a roll of honor in the East, and are well represented in all of the principal cities.

Miss Susie Blow, the mother of the kindergarten system in this city, has her residence in Casanova, N. Y., and holds an institute each summer at her lovely home. She has just finished a course of lectures in Boston—cultured Boston—New York and Chicago, and made a little visit to this, her old home, last month on her way back home. Her friends were glad to find her health almost completely restored. During her rest she has written several valuable books.

Miss Dozier, one of Miss Blow's earliest pupils, has been made supervisor of the kindergartens of the Associated Charities of New York. She left St. Louis last fall to accept the position, after having conducted for several years here a successful private school.

* * *

Miss Runyon, Miss Dozier's co-worker in St. Louis, accepted and filled acceptably the position last year of principal of the kindergarten department of the College for Teachers in New York City. These ladies will both continue to reside there.

* * *

Miss Matie Waterman was called away two or three years ago to take charge of the training classes of the Pratt Institute in New York, where she still fills that position.

Miss Harriet Neal has charge of the Training School in Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Fisher has charge of the training classes in the public schools of Boston. Miss Lizzie Hart has charge of the mother's classes in the Dallas public schools, and Miss Blanche Hart has a similar position in Allegheny City. Miss Carrie Hart also has charge of a training school in the East. These are only a few of our St. Louis girls who have made records for themselves in the field of letters.

* * *

Quite an amusing little legal episode was accentuated last week by the marriage of Mrs. Gussie Campbell, formerly Mrs. Spencer, to Dr. Winslow, a handsome young physician of Chicago. The lady, while Mrs. Spencer, was seriously injured in the wreck on the Houseman line to Kirkwood. She brought suit for $25,000 damages, her husband laying much stress upon his injured feelings and anguish of mind. About two weeks ago the matter was finally settled in the courts, judgment having awarded her $5,000. On the very same day it so happened that she received a decree of divorce from her husband and restoration of her maiden name. What reparation was made for the husband's injured feelings is not known. The fact that she got her decree and the testimony would go to show that they didn't amount to much anyhow. Now comes the sequel. While laid up in the Rebekah Hospital she met the young doctor from Chicago, who sympathized with her so deeply that a June wedding was the outcome and the twain were made one. Very few young women could show such a record for a fortnight.

* * *

Mrs. Cleves Fisher, the beautiful and accomplished young widow from Bunker Hill, has been spending several weeks in the city with friends. She was a guest for two weeks of Misses Julia Moore and Grace Massey and many little informal dances, tally-ho and trolley parties were given in her honor during her visit. She has now returned to her country home, accompanied by Miss Moore, who will spend a week with her. Mrs. Fisher will leave about July 1 for Fisher's Island to spend the summer, in company with Mrs. Hoyt Green and her niece, Miss Moore.

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Miss Alby Plant is about the most enthusiastic wheelwoman in the city at present. She goes out upon a triplet frequently, at least three evenings in the week, and often upon a tandem. Sometimes she rides a single wheel. Her suits are always nobby. One afternoon she was a symphony in pure white; skirt, blouse and cap, the stockings only showing color.

* * *

Much is said about street car etiquette, yet there is always so much to say that it seems a never-ending theme. Courtesy to women and the aged is almost a threadbare theme, but a constant dripping will wear away a stone, and the holding up of a glass occasionally to the traveling public may bring about better manners in the rising generation. Riding on a Suburban car last week I observed that no less than four babies under 18 months old were occupying seats; the weather was warm and the mothers who had them out for an airing did not care to carry them on their laps. This was all right if there had been plenty of room. I also counted six young girls and boys under 12 years of age and other young people, both boys and girls. As the car neared the city it began to fill up and several elderly people stood in the aisles. Finally a white-haired gentlewoman who could not reach the strap was tossed hither and thither until the conductor came to her rescue and had one of the women take her baby upon her lap; the other babies kept their seats and the other people stood. After a while a colored nursegirl, with a fine, fat 6-months' baby in her arms, was pushed to the front. Not one of the babies or young people made a movement to give her a seat, but a beautiful young matron, Southern bred and born, got up at once and insisted upon the girl taking her seat while she stood. This charming well-bred woman was Mrs. Ashley Cabell, who will pardon me, I hope, for using her name to point a moral.

* * *

Mrs. Cabell, by the way, is one of the ladies chosen by the Daughters of the Revolution to represent them at the Tennessee Centennial and she will go to Nashville next week, most likely with the Daughters of the Confederacy and their maids of honor from various parts in the State. Mrs. Angelica Y. Carr and Mrs. Winn are the other two ladies appointed by the D. A. R.'s and they will all go to Nashville at the same time.

* * *

Miss Elsie Taylor Ford, class president of the Mary Institute class of '97, will be one of next season's interesting group of debutantes. She is a remarkably bright girl and comes from a long line of ancestors famed for their beauty and talents. She is a niece of Mrs. Belknap, who was a national beauty, and is a first cousin of Mrs. Henry Clews of New York. Her picture, published in the Sunday Post-Dispatch, is a reproduction from one of Strauss' latest pictures of the young lady. She will leave with her mother, July 1, for Virginia Beach and will spend the summer in the East.

* * *

Mr. George Howard Williams, who received his degree of LL. B. with the class of '97, St. Louis Law School, last Thursday evening, should be publicly complimented upon being one of the most popular, as well as one of the cleverest men who has graduated from the "school" in many moons. Mr. Williams is a Princeton man, and while at college, as here in St. Louis, he was reckoned the "best fellow" in his class. He is unusually good-looking and he has the jolliest, most contagious laugh owned by any man his size in the State. Besides these attractive qualities Mr. Williams possesses the power to tell a good story, sing a comic song or dance a breakdown in a fashion calculated to throw his audience into convulsions of laughter. To sum it up in a few words, Mr. Williams is an all-round good fellow, who has won more friends during the four years he has spent in St. Louis than the majority of fellows could make in a life-time.

* * *

In a recent issue of a noted English magazine I read an article upon the "Home Life of the Women Bread-Winners," which immediately made me think of Mrs. E. B. James, manager of the advertising department of the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co. Mrs. James is always a very busy woman—in fact, she is quite the busiest woman of my acquaintance—and yet she manages to keep that little home of hers out in Clarkson place in the sweetest, daintiest and most attractive order imaginable. The drawing-room, which is hung in a soft grayish blue, is the very prettiest little room I have ever seen. There is a handsome piano in one corner, over which hangs one of Martha Hoke's charming landscapes, and among the paintings on the other walls hang Meeker's "Coming Storm at the Mouth of Lake Pepin," a beautiful landscape by A. B. Greene, an interior of a darky's cabin, by Lilian Brown and many others equally good. The library walls in Mrs. James' home are hung in a dull olive-green, which forms a most strikingly effective background for her collection of superb etchings and line engravings. One of the latter which occupies the most prominent position in the apartment is by Varin of Paris, and below it is a fine proof etching by the famous Butin.

Upon the mantels and shelves and numerous little brackets are bits of rare pottery, Cloisonne vases, specimens of Faience and Limoges and valuable little bisque statuettes. Perhaps Mrs. James' dearest treasure is a magnificent bust of George Eliot, presented to her by her dear friend, Caroline S. Brooks, the sculptress.

Mrs. James has many warm friends among artists, musicians and literary folk, who congregate quite frequently for an informal evening at her delightful little home. She is the most perfect of hostesses and the wittiest of conversationalists. Mrs. James is thoroughly tactful, uncommonly clever, and the very embodiment of sincerity. And these, to my mind, are the highest compliments which could be paid to any woman.

* * *

Dr. James Campbell tells that he expects to leave in July for California and an extended Western trip. For a number of years past Dr. Campbell and his family have spent their summers up at Rye Beach, but this year they have made a change in their programme. They will go to San Francisco, to the Coronado Beach and ten or twelve other Western points of interest. They will take the ocean trip to Portland and before returning home expect to visit Yellowstone Park, the falls and the Colorado resorts.

* * *

Kate Douglas Wiggin made one of the bright women in her books say, "I have lived in the world thirty-six years and I have never seen a man's unhappiness last for more than six weeks, and I have never seen a woman make a wound in a man's heart that another woman could not heal. The modern young man is as tough as—well, I can't think of anything tough enough to compare him to. I have always thought it a pity that the material of which men's hearts are made couldn't be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Think how invaluable it would be for the hinges of doors or the toes of a little boy's boots or the heels of their stockings." The young man of whom she was evidently thinking must live right here in St. Louis. This rara avis was to have been married last week to a young lady out on Finney avenue. The young lady changed her mind, although it was too late to notify the wedding guests, who came on time and were dispersed by the young lady's papa. The young bridegroom-that-was-to-be had hied him to a watering-place, where he is said to be enjoying life, and the young lady is to marry another fellow—her first love—a case of rubber hearts all around.

* * *

A society event of no little importance lies in the approaching wedding of Miss Mabelle Villa Hutchins to Mr. William Frank Dunn of Chicago. Miss Hutchins is one of the most attractive girls in St. Louis society and for her grace and beauty and accomplishments many admirers have trodden the path of love unrequited. Mr. Dunn, although now a resident of Chicago, is well known in St. Louis. His connection with the advertisement departments of several local newspapers has given him a wide acquaintance and wherever he is known his popularity is assured. As a business man he has no superior and few equals among the rising young men of the West.

The affectionate good wishes of hosts of friends will follow the young couple on the day which makes them one.

The wedding will be celebrated at the First Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 23.

* * *

Mis Juliette Schroeder, the young vocalist who left her home in St. Louis last year, to go to Europe to study singing, is already beginning to make a name for herself in foreign countries. While in this city Miss Schroeder was a student under Henri Allman, from whom she went to the world-famous Marchesi. In a recent edition of a critical Paris musical periodical was published an article by one of the severest critics in France, which spoke in the very highest terms of Miss Schroeder's voice, technique and dramatic ability. Although scarcely more than a girl—Miss Schroeder is but 20 years of age—she is studying grand opera, and from present indications St. Louis may even yet boast a Melba or an Eames in this energetic young woman.

* * *

At a luncheon given to a visitor in the city last week, a story came to light which somehow has never leaked out before, notwithstanding the fact that it was in the possession of at least three young and talkative society girls. It was told in the following fashion by a tall, aristocratic-looking brunette:

"Girls, we are now having the fourth course served, and there has not yet been one word of gossip breathed. Now I intend to start the ball rolling by telling you something about a girl whom you all know well—a girl who lives in another city, but who used to visit here quite frequently. It may be wrong of me to tell it, but I think you honest people ought to be warned in case she ever comes again. It was Miss X—," naming a certain belle who visited here several months ago. "She was, as you all know, my guest for over three weeks, and during that time I lost, first, an amethyst seal with our crest engraved on it, then a gold watch-fob which I seldom wore, then $5 out of an old card case, and finally a quantity of point lace which my mother gave me for my wedding gown—providing, of course, that I ever had one. Well, all these things were put away in various places, and consequently I didn't miss them for some time. One day, however, we—my guest and I—were talking of coats-of-arms, and crests, and things, so I went to get mine to show her. When I discovered my amethyst seal was not in its usual place I was naturally startled, but would not have thought much about it, except that it was merely misplaced had not Miss X— suddenly jumped up in a nervous sort of fashion and begged me not to look for it on her account. I did search for it, though, for over an hour, and I questioned all the family and the servants, but it was to be found nowhere! A few days later I missed my watch-fob, but after hunting around, concluded that I'd lost it. Well, all this time Miss X— was sweet as peaches and cream, and finally when the day of her departure arrived I was nearly heart-broken, because I had grown so fond of her. You remember, she left on Thursday, and I helped her pack in the morning. We put everything in her trunk except a few toilet articles and some small packages which she said she wanted to take in her 'grip.' These packages, all wrapped in newspaper, she carried around under one arm so carefully that I asked her what they contained. She laughed and said: 'Oh, nothing much,' in such a stand-off tone that of course I didn't persist. Just as she was about to put them in her valise the maid came in to say that Mr. B— had called to say good-bye to my friend. Now, Miss X— was very fond of Mr. B—, so she dropped the packages on the bed and flew down-stairs to see him. Girls, you may not believe it, but I have a great deal of curiosity, and as soon as she was out of the room I picked up those three bundles and peeped inside of them. One had a cake of soap in it, another was a bottle of toilet water, and in the third," the narrator paused impressively and glanced calmly at the agitated faces of her auditors, "in the third was a box of rouge, two eyebrow pencils and a bottle of belladonna!" There was a dead silence, and then twelve excited voices called out, "But what became of the amethyst crest, the point lace, etc.?"

"Oh, those," replied the aristocratic brunette, indifferently, "those never were found. I dare say some of the servants stole them, for I never heard of them again!" And she calmly passed the salted almonds to her next neighbor.

* * *

Mr. Claude Kennerly's imitation of Yvette Guilbert at the Normandy tableaux was the event of the evening. Mr. Kennerly is a clever mimic, and though an amateur, he can actually make his audience laugh, heartily and sincerely. He appeared at the entertainment last week in a startling gown of black mull and a long pair of black suede gloves. The bodice of the costume was cut extremely decollete to show Mr. Kennerly's beautiful, swan-like neck and stately, alabaster shoulders, while the short puffed sleeves all but concealed the lovely curves of his snowy arms. About Mr. Kennerly's slender, sylph-like waist was tied a broad orange-colored sash which rustled and fluttered with every graceful movement. He sang a delicate little ballad called "Yvette, a Perfect Lady," and as an encore his glorious, flute-like voice trilled through the intricate passages of "Jusque la," the song which made Guilbert famous. In his imitation of the daring little French woman he cantered about the stage in a truly fetching fashion, and once he gave a coquettish kick with his little left foot which allowed his audience just the tiniest, most tantalizing glimpse of a slender (fact!) ankle incased in a dainty mesh of silk. Mr. Kennerly's performance was truly a "rich and spicy work" of art, and to say that he carried his audience by storm would be putting it mildly, indeed.

FAIR DAUGHTERS OF MISSOURI WHO AS SPONSOR AND

MISS ETHLYNE JACKSON, Sponsor.

MISS ELIA B. WOOD.

MISS LILLIAN MOSS.

MISS MATTIE W. HALL.

MAIDS OF HONOR WILL REPRESENT THE STATE AT THE

MISS OLA MAY TURNER.

MISS OLIVIA ALLEN.

MRS. ROSE K. WALKER, Chaperone.

MISS ALICE PIM.

PHOTO BY STRAUSS

MISS MARY E. DRUMMOND.

CONFEDERATE REUNION AT NASHVILLE THIS WEEK.

MISS IRENE LEWIS BOND.
(Photo by Strauss.)

MISS ANNE M. M'GOWAN.

MISS MARY WIGHT.

MISS JENNIE MARMADUKE

The annual convention of the National Association of United Confederate Veterans will be held in Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 23 and 24.

Missouri will be represented by one of the fairest maidens to be found in each of her fifteen Congressional districts, appointed as maids of honor to Miss Ethlyne Jackson of Marshall, Mo., appointed as sponsor for the State by Gen. Robert McCulloch, Major-General, commanding the Missouri division, United Confederate Veterans. Miss Jackson is the granddaughter of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson and a cousin of Gen. John S. Marmaduke, so that the appointment is an eminently fitting one, without regard to the distinguished young lady's beauty and accomplishments, which make her a worthy representative of the State.

There are fifteen maids of honor with one additional from this district, Misses Alice Pim and Mary E. Drummond of St. Louis, both having accepted the appointment tendered.

The maids of honor are Miss Lillian Moss of Paris, Miss Jennie Marmaduke of Sweet Springs, Miss Anne M. McGowan of Nevada, Miss Ola May Turner of Boone County, Miss Ida Morgan, Miss Bessie McClintic, Miss Olivia Allen of Labadie, Miss Mary Wight of Moberly, Miss Idress Wallace of St. Louis, Miss Mary Marmaduke of Sweet Springs, Miss Elia B. Wood of California, Miss Mattie W. Hall, Miss Irene Bond of St. Louis, Miss Nena Spofford, Miss Alice Pim of St. Louis and Miss Mary E. Drummond of St. Louis.

The sponsor and her maids of honor will reach the city this evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and will be the guests of the Laclede Hotel. They will be met there by a number of delegates from the D. O. C., appointed for that purpose, and by Mr. Frank Gaiennie and his camp of veterans. A reception will be tendered them during the evening, but owing to its being Sunday no formal programme has been arranged.

The party will leave for Nashville by L. & N. Railroad at 7:50 Monday morning.

Mrs. Rose K. Walker of this city will accompany the sponsor and maids as chaperone. Mrs. E. R. Gamble, Mrs. M. K. Bowen, Mrs. Robert McCulloch, Mrs. Ashley Campbell, Mrs. Philip Hale, Mrs. Chouteau Smith, Mrs. C. W. McFarland, Mrs. R. W. Parcels, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, members of the D. O. C., also go as delegates.

Accommodations for the entire party have been arranged for at the Maxwell House.

An effort will be made during the reunion to erect a monument in honor of those who died on the field of Franklin. The following general order on this subject has been issued by Gen. McCulloch:

Headquarters Missouri Division
United Confederate Veterans,
Boonville, Mo., June 1, 1897.

General Order No. 3.

To United Confederate Camps of Missouri:

Comrades—At the earnest request of many of the Missouri veterans who participated in the great battle of Franklin, Tenn., I have appointed the following named veterans as a committee to arrange the details of a reunion of the survivors and all veterans of Missouri on that field during the reunion at Nashville:

Chickamauga has a monument to Bledsoe's Battery, erected by the State of Missouri. Let this committee make arrangements to place a headstone to the 135 gallant boys who laid down their lives on that November day of 1864, and the Major-General commanding has no doubt the people of Missouri will respond when the proper action is taken.

The Wabash Railroad has kindly placed a special car at the disposal of the headquarters to leave Moberly at 2:10 Sunday, 20th of June, and the Major-General commanding hopes to meet as many of the committee as will go on this route, and confer en route as to the proposed meeting at Franklin.

The committee appointed are the following Veterans:

Maj. Gen. S. G. French, Winter Place, Florida; Gen. F. M. Cockrell, Warrensburg, Mo.; Col. Hiram Bledsoe, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Col. F. L. Pitts, Jefferson City, Mo.; Capt. M. C. Quinn, Columbia, Mo.; Dr. Ben Dysart, Paris, Mo.; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, Sweet Springs, Mo.; Col. Henry Guibor, St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. S. M. Kennard, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. James Bradley, Mexico, Mo.; Capt. Geo. Ratliff, Huntsville, Mo.; Capt. James Wallace, Keytesville, Mo.; Col. G. B. Shirkey, Norborne, Mo.; Maj. James Bannerman, St. Louis, Mo.; Maj. James B. Gantt, Jefferson City, Mo.; Col. B. F. Evans, Wiona, Mo.; Capt. Charles Cleveland, Marengo, Ala.; Capt. Albert Danner, Mobile, Ala.

A majority of the above named participated in the battle of Franklin.

Headquarters at Nashville, Maxwell House.

By order of ROBERT M'CULLOCH,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Mo. Div. U. C. V.

Official: H. A. NEWMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Following is an excerpt from general order No. 2 in regard to the entertainment in store for the visitors:

"In addition to the many attractions of this reunion, there is being held in Nashville the Tennessee Centennial and Exposition, which rivals the World's Fair in the beauty of its designs and displays, and which will add both pleasure and profit to our visit. You will be pleased to mingle again with the men and women of the great 'Volunteer State,' to see the descendants of old Jack Sevier, who, with their mountain rifles, caused the 'proud flag of Great Britain' to come down on King's Mountain; to see the descendants of those who aided Saint Andrew Jackson in laying the British lion low again at New Orleans; to see and mingle again with the sons and daughters of those who planted their country's flag over Vera Cruz and Chapultepec, and added an empire to Uncle Sam's domain, and won for Tennessee the proud appellation of 'The Volunteer State,' to say nothing of her 115,000 volunteers in the Confederate service, and upon whose soil were fought the decisive battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Nashville and Franklin.

"We will have an excursion out eighteen miles to Franklin, that our veterans may personally thank the good women of that place and vicinity for their care of our wounded and for the reinterment of the 135 dead heroes of Cockrell's Brigade who fell upon that ensanguined field; and that our young ladies may clasp the hands of those mothers of Tennessee, who annually, with tender hands, scatter flowers over the graves of those heroes, who demonstrated true Missouri courage in fighting

" 'From ocean shores to mountain caves
For liberties, homes, or glory's graves.' "

And touching the presence of the sponsor and the maids of honor, the delegates from the D. O. C. and other daughters of the South, the gallant Gen. McCulloch has this to say:

"The Confederate soldiers never feel that a meeting in honor of the hallowed memories of our fratricidal strife is complete without a liberal representation of the tenderer sex—the mothers, wives and daughters of ex-Confederates—the noble, true and courageous women of the Sunny South, whose devotion to the cause never found a parallel in the history of the world, and whose faithful assistance, tender nursing and Spartan courage during that long and ensanguined period will stand forth as an eclipsing monument through the cycles of time to immortalize their love and devotion. If the old Confederate soldier has one desire greater than another, it is to gaze with reverence and admiration upon the bright faces of the noble and pure woman of the Sunny South, especially those who suffered so heroically and uncomplainingly during our four years' struggle, and who were the last to give up the unequal contest. This was strikingly portrayed at the Richmond reunion, when the 'Daughter of the Confederacy,' Miss Winnie Davis, appeared before the gray-haired veterans, and as it is in this State whenever the venerable and devoted President of the D. O. C.'s, Mrs. M. E. McClure, appears before the Missouri veterans. We want the Southern women with us at every reunion, and we want as many of them as possible, for then we will not only be happy, but will feel that 'we have no troubles of our own.' "

FOR AND ABOUT THE FAIR SEX

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR WHEELWOMEN.

NOVEL ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BICYCLIST'S COSTUME.

This year's array of bicycle costumes includes more innovations than have been noticeable in many years. Until this spring feminine bicyclists have thought only of being smart in their attire; now they are attempting to dress becomingly as well. A woman who ordinarily does not affect tailor made gowns and to whom a stiff collar or a severe hat is glaringly unsuited, is no longer obliged to adopt these uncongenial features of dress when she indulges in her favorite exercise.

One of the prettiest compromises between plainness and frivolity is in a costume of dark blue broadcloth and therefore not adapted to long or arduous tours, but very suitable for short morning trips in the park. The skirt is of little more than medium length, the coat is tight and wonderfully well fitting. It is worn without a waistcoat and opens in front over a stiff white linen front, the coat meeting at the waist. The graceful revers of this pretty coat are ornamented by a narrow edge of white embroidery. With the suit is worn a wide-brimmed blue straw sailor, with a soft silk Tam o' Shanter crown.

Quite as modest and becoming and more serviceable is a pretty suit with a skirt of checked cheviot, coat of brown serge braided in white and waistcoat of plain white. This skirt is cut with such skill that when worn off the wheel it does not suggest bicycling in the least, and the wheelwoman who adopts it can attend to her morning calls or shopping without feeling that she is at all unusally costumed.

Her hat represents another of this year's innovations, and it is so tightly fastened on that it does not allow itself to be blown off, as might be expected. It is a broad-brimmed, very rough sailor, with many loops and ends of gay ribbon, bunched together at the side.

White duck wheeling suits are to be worn again this year, and the wheelwoman who enjoys looking absolutely immaculate is having a set of them made up for the summer wear. One of the prettiest models has a plain duck skirt, duck waistcoat and short Eton jacket of dark blue linen, with revers of white. This is to be one of the most fashionable combinations of the season, and is usally accompanied by a severely plain white sailor or by a prettily trimmed milliner's creation of dark blue.

Very few sailors, however, will be worn this summer by wheelwomen of taste. They are so commonly and indiscriminately worn that the real time and place for which the sailor was first designed has been lost sight of. Rough straw hats more or less simply trimmed are taking the place of the sailor, even for bicycling. The straw Alpine, in modified shapes, is to be worn a good deal, and many of the models shown are exceedingly pretty.

Quite the most remarkable hat, however, which has ever been designed for bicycling is shown by a fashionable uptown house. It is claimed that the crown of this hat is so shaped that the hat will not fly off the head and may be worn with perfect safety even on a breezy day. It is a large affair of rough, light-weight straw, and with a wide brim drooping coquettishly at the front.

The brim is faced with dark velvet and under it are massed bunches of bright flowers, while the crown of the hat is surmounted by a group of feathers. It is such a becoming shape that many counterparts of it will doubtless be seen in the park on summer mornings.

Very few of the new suits are being made with knickerbockers. The full bicycle skirt has won such a place for itself that knickerbockers and even the obviously divided skirts have been almost wholly superseded. There will be more unanimity regarding this portion of a woman's bicycle attire than has ever been shown before. On the other hand there has never been wider diversity of choice regarding the upper part of the costume. It may be gay or somber, tailor-made or loosely comfortable, just as the individual rider chooses.

Bicycle boots are yearly becoming more hygienic and comfortable. The stout heavy leather boots which made no provision for air and but little for movement are passing into the disfavor which they merit, and boots of cloth or canvas are taking their place. These are neither unyielding nor impervious and permit of the utmost freedom of motion as well as of perfect comfort. Similarly useful and comfortable is the new bicycle glove, which is made of a light, flexible material that is said to be quite as durable as canvas.

USE FOR RICK-RACK BRAID.

It Is Employed in Setting Off Colored Sofa Pillows.

A new use for the old rick-rack braid which was so popular several years ago, and which enables the stores to unload their old stock speedily, is the combination of the braid with a feather stitch in white on a colored denim sofa pillow. Any of the many pretty conventional squares or circular patterns in designs for pillows are handsome when outlined by this braid, a little feather stitch accentuating the points or alternate points throughout the entire pattern. The ruffle may be trimmed with three rows of the rick-rack with the same feathery edging to match.

BEAUTY HINTS

BY MRS. AYER.

Could you recommend something to make the hair grow, as my hair is falling out and I am getting a little bald? I am 34 years old. DICK.

The following formula is an old and exceedingly good one, and is in fact a mixture sold at enormous prices under various names. The hair should be kept scrupulously clean and shampooed at least once a week. The hair grower may be used once or twice daily so long as necessary. When the new growth is established the grower is not required. Formula for hair tonic and grower: Eau de cologne, 8 ounces; tincture cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of English lavender and oil of rosemary, ½ drachm each. Mix.

As you are ready to answer all questions for suffering females, I would like to consult you. I am nearly 61 years old, very healthy for one of my age. I would like to know if your treatment for face and neck would plump the skin of the neck. I am not vain, as you will see, but if a little work would fill out the skin I would like it. I am fleshy and would like to reduce it around the waist and abdomen, but despair, as I am no walker, but take lots of exercise around house or in garden. I have a daughter 26 years old. She has always had a black neck (I mean lots darker than her face). What would remedy it? How do they use peroxide of hydrogen for face bleach? Do you dilute it or use it as you get it at the druggist's? I think you are doing a good work teaching women to live healthfully and beautifully.

The treatment will not remove wrinkles formed years ago, but will, if persistently followed, obliterate many of the later ones. Many women keep themselves looking ten years younger than they really are by this method. To use peroxide of hydrogen for a face bleach—it should be used pure—wash the face thoroughly first. It will burn like nettle stings, but this is a part of a painful process. I advise the face bleach for your daughter's neck.

Please publish the formula for skin food—how to use it. Also, can anything be done to develop the bust, reduced from nursing children?

White wax, 1 dram; spermaceti, 1 dram; lanolin, 2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 3 ounces; cocoa butter, 1 ounce. Melt all together over a gentle fire in a clean vessel; take off fire, beat till cold, adding meantime 20 drops tincture of benzoin and 10 drops of oil of rose or jasmine.

Massage with electricity, frequent cold ablutions and light gymnastics, if persisted in, will frequently restore the bust.

Kindly tell me if I must use washing soda with the camel's-hair brush to remove blackheads, and how to use it? Am very much troubled with blackheads on the nose and forehead, and they most always turn into small pimples.

Soda is only to be used when blackheads are so obstinate that ordinary soap and water will not dislodge them. Use the camel's-hair scrubing brush every night. Immerse the soap in warm water, rub the soap on it till you get a good lather, scrub the face for a moment or two, rinse thoroughly with clean warm water, then apply a good cold cream or skin food. All this should be done at night, just before going to bed. If you have the correct brush it may may make the face a little tender for a day or so, but not longer. If the blackheads are obstinate, then put a small bit of washing soda into the scrubbing water. The first effect of this treatment is to make the blackheads more conspicuous than before, because they are brought to the surface. If you will recollect that these skin blemishes are merely a collection of dust and oily secretions and that you certainly can get rid of them by this one way, you will be repaid For the pimples use Fossati cream.

From your vast experience you can possibly recommend a healing lotion that I can use on my neck after shaving. It is constantly in an irritated state, and causes me great inconvenience. I have used alum compounds and other astringents without success.

If you will use amandine for a shaving cream, and as long as the irritation continues, the following lotion afterwards, I think it will give you relief:

Bicloride of mercury, 8 grains.
Glycerine, 2 ounces.
Distilled witch hazel, 2 ounces.

Apply to the skin with a sponge or bit of soft old linen. Do not forget that bichloride of mercury is a dangerous poison, perfectly proper to use externally as here advised, but to be kept out of reach of children and ignorant persons.

What do you consider the best formula for skin food, and should one have both the skin food and cold cream? Do you advise steaming the face, and should one use a coarse or fine towel in drying the face?

Melt together over gentle fire:
Spermaceti, 1½ ounces.
Almond oil, 4 ounces.
Lanolin, 2 ounces.
Cocoanut oil, 1 ounce.

When thoroughly beaten take off fire, beat until cool, adding little by little, a half ounce orange flower water and five drops oil of jasmine or rose. You do not require both skin food and cool cream. I disapprove of face steaming. If a Turkisn towel does not irritate your skin it is best to use for the face.

My hair falls off in round spots or patches until I am almost bald, then a crop of white hair grows, followed by a fine dark hair, when the white hair falls out. It first came off fourteen years ago, after weaning my first baby. I took what is called "milk fever," and while the doctor was attending me I observed a bare spot on the side of my head and told him about it. He examined it and said it would all come off, but could not tell the reason why. It did come off and I was completely bald for nearly two years, after which I got a good head of hair again, but it had no sooner grown to a fair length than it commenced to fall out as before, and I have been troubled in this way ever since, and unfortunately the falling out is becoming more frequent and I have almost lost hope of ever having my head completely covered again.

Your case requires very skilful care and treatment. I should go to the best capillarist in the country for an opinion. I do not think you could successfully treat yourself.

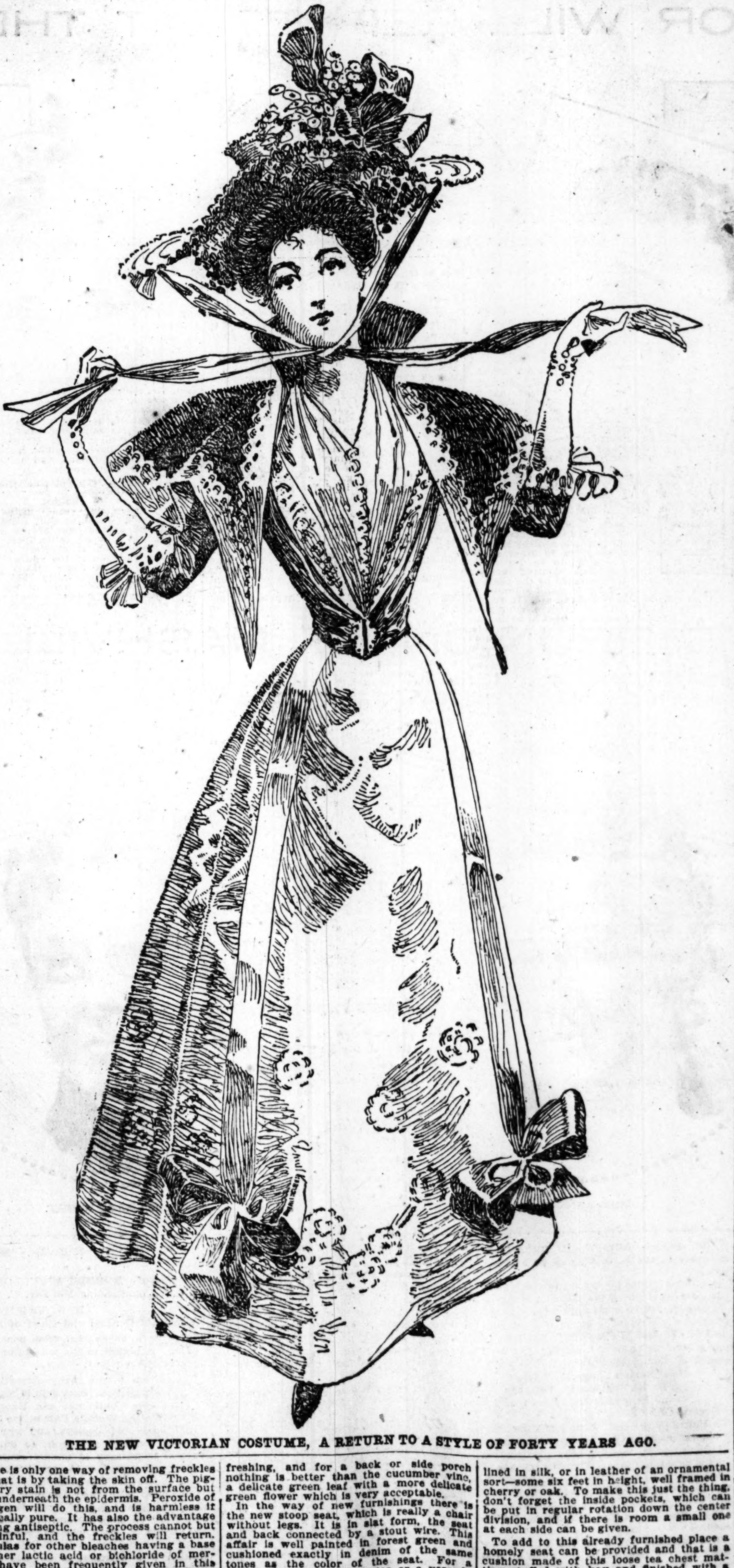
Kindly tell me if the camel's-hair face brush should be wet or used dry, brushing the face after it has been washed, and if cold cream should be used on an oily skin.

The brush should be immersed in warm water—rubbed with a pure hygienic soap—until a good lather is obtained. Scrub for a moment—only just long enough to rid the skin pores of dust and secretions. If the skin is oily it does not require cold cream, which is intended to supply oil and nutriment to the tissues.

Kindly give me a lotion, one which you are positive will remove freckles from the face, and yet not cause any injurious results, and I shall be forever grateful to you. If possible, will you give me the approximate cost of the ingredients necessary for composing the lotion.

There is only one way of removing freckles and that is by taking the skin off. The pigmentary stain is not from the surface but from underneath the epidermis. Peroxide of hydrogen will do this, and is harmless if chemically pure. It has also the advantage of being antiseptic. The process cannot but be painful, and the freckles will return. Formulas for other bleaches having a base of either lactic acid or bichloride of mercury have been frequently given in this column. The actual cost of the ingredients for any one of the lotions is inconsiderable. The time, intelligence and care necessary to making up the two last formulas make the expense. A dollar is quite enough to pay for a good-sized bottle.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.



THE NEW VICTORIAN COSTUME, A RETURN TO A STYLE OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

THE PIAZZA AND ITS SOCIAL USES.

LATEST DECORATION FADS AND IDEAS TO MAKE A PLEASANT GATHERING PLACE.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 17.—By the time this reaches you, dear ones, the warm weather out of door functions will have commenced, and so I propose to give you a pointer or two from New York in the latest of piazza furnishings, which, if well considered, will prove a fine setting to any affair given in the open air.

In the letter just before my last one I spoke incidentally of the porch, and some of its furnishings, but there are lots of new devices which have come up since then, for you must know the windows often in a New York shop are a good deal like those of Paris. Most of those wares are in full show for the customer before she reaches the shop's front door.

We all know that the piazza up to date is a big one. It runs in little curves around the house, and makes, as it were, lovely points from different angles. The furnishings can be given, especially in floor coverings, which for this season are entirely new. One is the wood fiber mat of any size preferred, either long, narrow, or square; next, there is the cocoa matting, a fine idea for the carrying off of mud, dirt and wet. This is finished on each side by a binding of zinc an inch in width. Then, if preferred, there can be given a breadth of ingrain carpets in wood colors. Any of the three will serve for this place a comfort as well as a decoration.

Of course when a porch or piazza is well shaded by vines such as the honeysuckle, wild rose, wisteria, woodbine and the like, the porch curtain is not necessary, but if the space is sunny then the Japanese porch screen or the Venetian blind can be made to find a need, but the green is very refreshing, and for a back or side porch nothing is better than the cucumber vine, a delicate green leaf with a more delicate green flower which is very acceptable.

In the way of new furnishings there is the new stoop seat, which is really a chair without legs. It is in slat form, the seat and back connected by a stout wire. This affair is well painted in forest green and cushioned exactly in denim of the same tones as the color of the seat. For a piazza, lawn or a stone step or a veranda this is a special find.

As for furniture this season there are endless varieties. Sets in white wood, painted in forest green, consisting of a good size sofa with two chairs and table. These affairs can be well-cushioned, either in leather, lined in silk, or in leather of an ornamental sort—some six feet in height, well framed in cherry or oak. To make this just the thing, don't forget the inside pockets, which can be put in regular rotation down the center division, and if there is room a small one at each side can be given.

To add to this already furnished place a homely seat can be provided and that is a cushion made of this loose tea chest matting stuffed with hay and finished with a straw cord in different colors. This simple affair can be treated with the same filling in cretonne, denim or even striped awning, and be found acceptable when a number of piazza seats are required.

So elaborate have piazza furnishings be-

cretonne, denim or Syrian linen in any hue desired. Then there are those in which matting is the stylish upholstery. And over these straw effects a peculiarly stenciled ornamentation, which is very effective and good. If neither of these are adopted then there is a new Chinese plan in wicker. A large lounge of excellent pattern, with a shelf at the back, most artistic in appearance, of good breadth and length with footstools of the same. And a group of chairs of still the same wicker that comes to us from over the water and has been accepted here. These piazza seats for the most part of them are painted in red, green, olive and a blending of blues, which are very pretty and form a decorative plan.

As a floral decoration there are new designs in glazed pottery in all tones of colors, and of different forms and sizes, from the pot which can hold only a small plant to the jardiniere, which, when filled, presents quite a wonderful show. To make these more attractive there are pedestals of the same tints as the flower pots, which act charmingly as corner decorations, will stand all weather and are acceptable everywhere. On all piazzas there are hanging baskets, pretty little yellow and blue flower schemes for traveling vines, and maidenhair fern. As a fine show for the steps nothing is better than a homely jug—a downright ugly old pitcher filled with wild flowers and placed at one corner, out of harm's way, but still in plain view. Still there is another adornment, and that is the new striped palm, whose long leaves reach at least one yard in length, and in every tone of green. Any small stands filled with a bunch of blossoms do excellent duty, and make for the corner a welcome indeed—that bit of green which gives life to all places.

Lamps for porches, big or little, vary according to the space required for the lighting. For some the Venetian iron, for others the ordinary hanging hall lamp, with its variegated border, which is an excellent color scheme for this place. Side lights can be given in holders of nickel plate, brass or composition of any kind.

Tables of all sizes make an excellent show for piazzas—for what is a porch without a card table? These plain affairs are in pine, well stained, like those used in sewing rooms, and can be folded when not needed. A large piazza should have two at least, for they serve many conveniences in the playing of cards, or a place to serve a cup of tea, in fact, they fill many needs for warm weather functions and the like.

To the woman who delights in home decoration for her piazza there is generally a screen—a good, honest screen, which is made of Japanese paper or stout linen, outcome that warm weather functions are given as early as possible, provided the weather is propitious and a goodly company ready to enter into the scene.

If a piazza fete is in question and the evening the time chosen, then this out of door place can be fitted up with a goodly array in Japanese lanterns in every color, which, when hung close together, are immensely decorative in their way. There can be jugs of flowers everywhere. At one end a table on which is a large bowl filled to overflowing with a punch made of iced lemonade, Santa Cruz rum, Apollinaris water and a dash of cordials that will give an excellent body to this delectable summer drink. Creams of all kinds, salads, cakes and the like can be served on the piazza by a capable waiter, who well knows his business in the handling of a number of people and all will go well for a warm weather affair.

As for children's parties nothing is better than the one given out of doors. As the latter part of June is the time for the closing of the schools the party season commences and the ball keeps rolling for the most part of the summer. This pretty function tells you by invitation, either in a very small tinted note paper or a card of birch bark "that the pleasure of your company is requested from 3 until 7," and so by half past the hour of 3 the children make their appearance and the fun commences in downright earnest. If the piazza is a large one, what a fine place for a potato race—a wonderful game for some ten or twelve boys and girls. Of course there are contests of all sorts that fill up the time. A nibble at hearts or a peanut progressive euchre, which generally ends up in the giving of prizes. For children's parties a collation can be given on the lawn, with rough benches furnished as seats, where a bounteous spread is given of the usual cream, cakes, mottoes and the like, so dear to every child's heart.

Many women who belong to societies, clubs or any organizations have, when the warm weather comes on, in one of the country houses of the members what is called "A Country Club Day." It generally commences at 12 and ends up at 4 o'clock, or sometimes 5. A meeting is held, a paper is read, some light exercises, and a lunch is served, either indoors or out. If outdoors then the entertainment partakes of the form of a collation. With this there are certain favors—a pretty candy box, small souvenirs in silver, or a piece of china in which is a bouquet of flowers. For the function of today is an elaborate one. A memento must be given as a finishing touch, or else to rival some other function of a less pretentious sort.

It is only the clever creature who understands fully the art of concocting good dishes, that gives the dejeuner a la fourchette, which is really almost as good as a formal luncheon, and yet not as good as the formal dinner. This affair is recognized to take place either at 11 or 12. Now, we will suppose you live in a pretty village in a house that is well terraced and yet quite beyond the eye of the passer-by. Your man likes another man who lives in an adjoining town, and so he is invited some Sunday to this meat breakfast. You are a woman of taste and so declare before the flies set in for the summer that a function shall be given of this kind for a company of four—four is enough for your table, including yourselves. If the man friend is single, then invite a pretty girl to meet him—if married his wife will be good enough, and less dangerous. At all piazza breakfasts the table should find a place in some corner, the damask fine in quality, and in the center a small vase filled with roses, field grasses or some fresh buttercups, with daisies. For a brilliant setting put behind your own chair a tall Japanese screen. This forms a sort of Oriental background for yourself. Let your board be not too crowded, and if your lookout is on the vine of green, all the better. Five courses are enough for any morning meal. As an appetizer, let there be at each cover some four or five slices of cucumber well iced and over it a French dressing. For the next let there be a dish of good fried chicken, in Southern style, with a gravy of cream, French fried potatoes and some broiled tomatoes done to a turn. Naturally with this course there are accessories of radishes and olives. Now, as a breakfast salad nothing can excel the orange and lettuce with a pungent French dressing. For a sweet fruit with cream, a rich cake and an excellent bit of Rochefort cheese. Coffee, tea or chocolate can be served, with perhaps a light wine. Early meals simply served are always the best, provided they are well cooked and well garnished. Elaborate preparation for a breakfast is vulgar. Continental people set up a fine example in this respect by their pure and simple early meals.

But a country supper is quite another question when it is called "a ladies' tea," while the men of the family are tucked away somewhere or sent to a village hotel to get a cold bite. This very curious party is common in New England. You are invited early in the week to meet some eight or ten neighbors who like yourself are called the "townspeople." You are received on a piazza, where you have a most enjoyable chat with your hostess, and by the hour of 6 you are ushered into a large room, where a pretty spread is set before you. As the fields are overflowing with blossoms of every kind, your floral decoration is secured without outlay or trouble. Your first course is apt to be a bouillon of delicate make; the next some sweetbreads, with a rich tomato sauce and potatoes on the half shell. Some excellent rolls, warm and crisp, and afterwards a serving of ice cream, and with it an old-fashioned layer cake, either apple or nut as the cook determined. Tea is generally served, and the conversation runs along in ripples, of which embroidery, children and the general details of the day are given. At first I wondered what or why the good man of the house was banished, but I soon found out it was the fashion, and so accepted it, but always thinking I would like to sink this queer notion into some place never to be revived again. A puritanical idea no doubt of long ago.

This season we are told that there will be piazza mornings and pretty entertainments given from 11 until 1. In one house there will be a musicale, in another a morning with the poets, still another in which there will be a sewing bee of embroidery. So many will be invited, and so many will be there to drink a glass of lemonade or Russian tea. A literary woman once declared "that embroideries was such an aid to conversation among women." They are a never-ceasing fund of talk and most interesting when a novelty in needle work is on hand. Mornings spent on a piazza are full of good stories, a mild gossip, and a bond often of cemented friendship that lasts some years after the pretty time is dead and gone.

In rules of etiquette there has been a code for piazza calls. In this world it seems to me the more severe the laws of good manners the better the women like them. Society is verging towards a time when a hospitality between women will cease to exist. It is a card for a card, a visit for a visit. But piazza calls should be ones where a freedom is permitted. If every lady in a country place would pledge herself to know her neighbors and the newcomers that live for the summer almost within a stone's throw from her own front door how pleasant it would be. If they would dress early in the afternoon, be home a certain day and send out cards to that effect, a piazza call would be a social success. In some places fashionable people are never seen before 5 in the afternoon. An able author once said, "They were put out on the piazza in the morning, turned around at noon and taken in at night." Of course this remark was made about women at watering places who spend most of their time on the piazza.

But after all the piazza is a great find for do you not see the blue of the sky and the trees wave their branches with delight in your face? The birds chirp their matin song, the flowers bloom and Nature in all its glory is seen from the open space of the porch. You dream, you are lazy, you grow fat, and may it all be yours, dears—a good, long summer time to all those who wish and need it.

MRS. OLIVER BELL BUNCE.

PICTURE GALLERY OF MISSOURI BEAUTY.

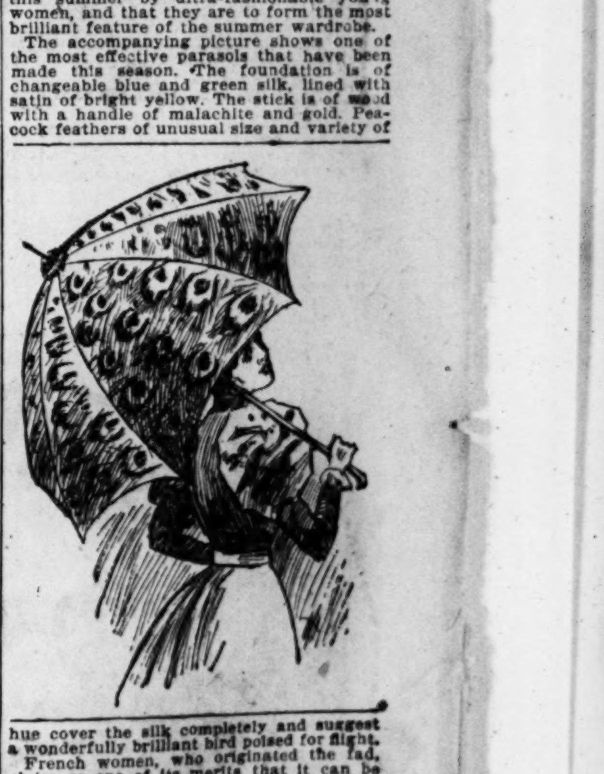
MISS HATTIE R. ASHBY OF BRUNSWICK.

PARASOL OF PEACOCK FEATHERS.

The Summer Girl Preserves Her Complexion With It.

Possibly there is something refreshing in the cool greens and blues of peacocks' feathers. Possibly the brilliancy of color and contrast demanded by the season's fashion is responsible. In any case it is true that peacock-feather parasols are to be carried this summer by ultra-fashionable young women, and that they are to form the most brilliant feature of the summer wardrobe.

The accompanying picture shows one of the most effective parasols that have been made this season. The foundation is of changeable blue and green silk, lined with satin of bright yellow. The stick is of wood with a handle of malachite and gold. Peacock feathers of unusual size and variety of hue cover the silk completely and suggest a wonderfully brilliant bird poised for flight.



French women, who originated the fad, claim as one of its merits that it can be worn with any costume. The peacock plumage is harmonious with almost any summer gown and is a decided ornament at any function where it may be worn. An imitation of this idea is seen in the parasols of heavy silk, brocaded in a design resembling the actual peacock feathers.

FOR STOUT WOMEN.

Information on the Subject Nearest Your Hearts—How to "Reduce."

"What to Eat," is a publication which instructs its readers, as its name testifies, in the matters in which they take the deepest the most vital interest. It has recently published a list which all the noble army of martyrs, the stout women who long to be thin, should read with especial interest. It tells them that they may eat:

Animal food—Meats, fish, poultry, game, eggs, cream, cheese, butter, salads, gelatine.

Vegetable—Those that grow above ground generally; greens, spinach, lettuce, celery, asparagus, tomatoes, white turnips, peas (green), beans (green), cauliflower, cabbage slaw, oyster plant, summer squash, artichokes, olives, cresses, onions, vegetable salads.

Fruit—Grape-fruit, oranges, lemon juice in water or on food, tart, mellow apples, peaches, currants, cherries, plums.

Cereals—Gluten or whole wheat bread, toasted; zwieback (unsweetened), breadsticks, shredded wheat.

Liquids—Tea and coffee, unsweetened and without milk or cream; lemon juice and water, white wine.

Nuts—Slightly salted, with meals.

Condiments—Olive oil, paprika, cayenne (a little), lemon juice, horseradish, salt (in moderation).

Must avoid:

Highly seasoned food.
Pastry, puddings, preserves, chocolate, candy and sweets of all kinds.
Fat of meat, veal and pork.
Soups, and excess of liquid with meals.
Starchy food, such as cereals, potatoes, rice, refined wheat flour, in bread or crackers.
Root Vegetables—Carrots, parsnips, beets, etc.

And it gives these general directions:

Drink a cup of hot water (freshly boiled) one hour before meals and before retiring at night (four cups daily).

Drink no liquids with breakfast, about five ounces with lunch, and six to eight ounces with dinner

SOCIALIST COLONY IN TENNESSEE.

THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, IN WHICH ALL WORK AND ARE EQUALS.

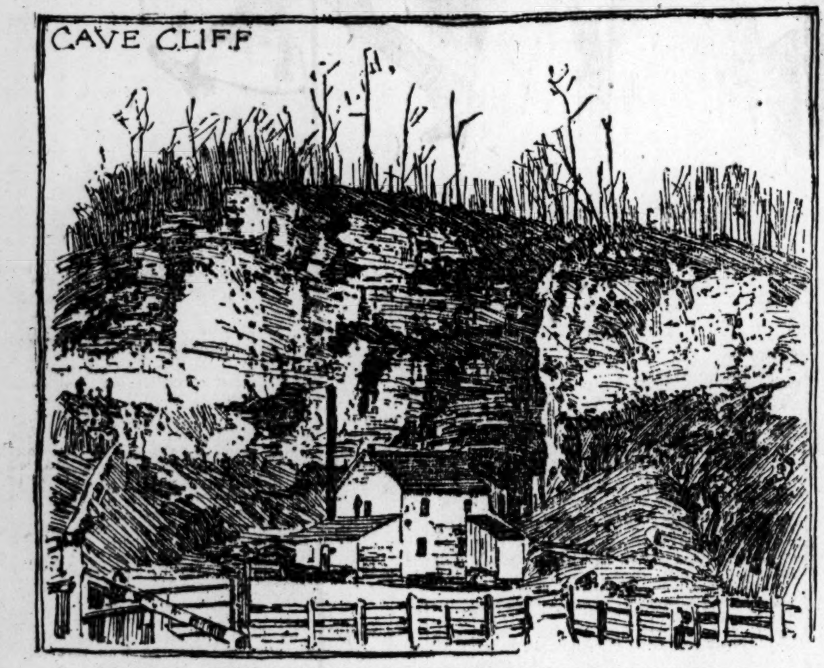
A unique colony of people lives about fifty miles northwest of Nashville, Tenn. They have sought this retired spot, where they are attempting to work out quietly a social problem. Socialism is their religion; they practice what Fourier and Bellamy preached.

They contend that all actual wealth is the result of the application of labor to natural bounty, and having secured almost inexhaustible natural bounty they propose to apply their labor to it, and retain in the hands of the producers the products of labor, declaring also that nothing will go out in the way of interest or capital. As they will not be taxed on every exchange of the products of labor they will retain the entire products of their labor to be enjoyed by themselves. Neither will they be wage slaves, living in constant fear of poverty.

Their colony has been established under the most favorable conditions. If this people under these conditions cannot succeed, then Socialism by sections—independent of national socialism—is a failure. The name of this colony is "The Ruskin Co-operative Association." It is located in Yellow Creek Valley, one of the most healthful and beautiful in Tennessee.

The colony owns 1,509 acres of land, possessing almost every natural resource. With the exception of the metals, these people have in abundance the raw material for the manufacture of almost everything necessary to the physical comfort of man, with the skill, intelligence and industry to reduce it to use. A general store and mill are maintained, which do a good trade with the outside world.

A big printing building has been constructed. The only materials in its construction which were not to be had without cost were the hardware and glass. It is a building of three stories, 50x100 feet. The first floor is used for the heavy presses, the second-story for bookbinding; the third is a public hall. In this hall the association holds its business meetings. It is also used for lectures, theatrical performances, etc. Their newspaper, the Coming Nation, which is here edited and printed, is a weekly Socialist paper. It is ably edited, the editorials and articles being written by some of the best Socialist writers in the Union. It has a circulation of 60,000, distributed throughout every State in the Union, Canada and some in Europe. The paper brings to the colony a monthly revenue of $800. They print also a great number of books. The paper admits no advertising except of these books and



WHERE THE SOCIALISTS' TYPE FOUNDRY IS LOCATED.

pamphlets, the printing and sale of which is a source of revenue.

In this community are men skilled in agriculture and horticulture, first-class machinists, engineers, iron workers, brick workers, shoemakers, tanners, printers, bookbinders and authors. There is almost no branch of industry which has not here some skilled representative. In the colony are several excellent musicians and lecturers, so that the community is practically independent of the outside world.

The town site is laid off in streets. There are two sizes of dwelling houses, one large, the other small; one for large, the other for small families. The houses belong to the association. No rent is levied. Every resident of the community, regardless of the character of his or her work, receives equal compensation—the men who edit the paper get no more than the woodcutter. So much is allowed to each woman and child. Their theory is that a woman who attends to her domestic duties is rendering as much service to society as the man who otherwise labors, and so every housewife draws a salary. Each child is granted an allowance for its support. Each family is entitled to a house if desired, but the general practice is that a number of them combine and maintain a co-operative kitchen and dining-room.

After breakfast, at a fixed hour, each member of the colony goes to his or her work under a particular superintendent. At noon dinner is served. At 2 p. m. work is resumed, and continues till 5 p. m. Then the workers retire and change their working clothes for holiday attire. They devote the remainder of their time to social and literary recreation, business meetings, study, etc. A free kindergarten school for children under 7 years and a higher school for those older are maintained.

A 25-acre tract for building an industrial and economic college, where Socialistic philosophy and economics will be taught, has been set aside. The teachings of Jesus are the basis of their social condition. It is contended that to teach proper social conditions they must add to example theoretic teaching. To do this effectively an institution is necessary, where students actuated by the new social motive may be equipped for intellectual battle with the philosophers of individualism and where can be taught a new economy, setting man above money, work above wealth and true progress above party and growth above greed, and that those who teach must be independent of the poverty of time-serving and free from avarice.

The Bacillus of Baldness.

Men who are predisposed to be bald will not be able to take much consolation from the discovery by M. Sabouraud of a microbe, which he terms "the bacillus of seborrhea, found in rounded masses in the upper third of the hair follicle." He asserts, says the New York Tribune, that this bacillus affects the "sebaceous glands of the scalp, where it produces depilitation, or baldness"; in other words, the affected follicle dies. He adds that scales and crusts that are formed on the "seborrheal head are due to the superposition of other microbes, but here they do not, as a rule, cause acne." There is a little grain of comfort in this fact. The mechanism by which the bacillus causes baldness, he admits, is not understood, but, "anatomically, it leads to progressive hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands and an exudation of leucocytes around the papilla of the hair." It is suggested that, although there has been a great deal of mystery as to the cause of baldness, it is something to know that the actual destruction of the hair is due to a bacillus, and even if the prime cause of its developing cannot be stopped, perchance much of the mischief may be prevented.

Pensions for Teachers.

Public school teachers in San Francisco are required by a recent state law to join a pension association. Each will pay $1 a month into the treasury, and will be allowed to retire after thirty years' service with an annuity of $600 a year.

MEDICINE PRACTICED BY ANIMALS.

THEY NOT ONLY SWALLOW MEDICINES AND ANTIDOTES, BUT PRACTICE SURGERY.

The lower animals, with few exceptions, practice a very well-developed system of materia medica. Most of the beasts can diagnose and prescribe for their ills more successfully than many men holding physicians' degrees. These animal doctors are, of course, self-taught, and practice entirely without fees.

Dogs are the most remarkable doctors among domestic animals. This is probably accounted for by the fact that of all animals the dog is most left to care for itself. A dog suffering from loss of appetite or a like ill will refuse human remedies and run, or if necessary drag itself, for miles to find a particular herb that is a specific for its complaint. Dogs may often be seen in suburban fields chewing at a species of wiry grass, or chiendent. This, they know, will cleanse the system and restore appetite in a way that would bring envy to the heart of patent medicine men. Similarly when other ailments attack them their canine natures crave oily or fatty substances, and they will eat these greedily, turning from the most tempting morsels of any other sort.

The common ant, when one of its horns is torn off in battle or otherwise, seeks out a companion, who bathes the wounded part with an ointment, also home-made—which heals it. The mongoose is noted for its enmity to the deadly cobra snake. When the mongoose is bitten by a cobra it plunges into the nearest thicket or jungle, bites off and swallows an herb, known only to itself, and having thus taken an antidote, goes back to renew the combat.

The chimpanzee, following a like course when wounded, stanches the blood with its hand and quickly seeks a certain sort of grass and leaves. Mixing them, it makes a poultice, which is clapped over the wound, and, unless a vital spot is touched, soon effects a cure. Should the ape be too badly hurt to dress its own wound, its mate will do it, working as carefully and with probably as good effects as any human doctor. However long the invalid's convalescence, the mate prepares fresh plasters as often as necessary, and by instinct knows just when the poultice on the hurt should be replaced. It also serves its patient with proper cooling diet, suited to a convalescent's need.

A far more clever feat of surgery is performed by the ordinary red squirrel. When the squirrel's paw is torn off in a trap or its leg broken by a gunshot, the suffering animal drags itself to the nearest safe place, and, after bracing itself on some broad branch, or in its own nest, begins the work of amputation. The broken or torn paw is neatly bitten off. The sufferer seems to think that for the time the work is ended, and that the skin will cover the end of the broken stump. But instead the flesh shrinks back, leaving the sensitive, jagged bone protruding. Back goes the three-legged squirrel to his desecting room. The bone is carefully gnawed, not only until it is even with the flesh, but much farther down. The bits of flesh and skin thus hang far beyond the bone, and in time heals over, covering it completely. It took the human race some centuries to learn that simple trick in surgery which the very stupidest squirrel understands from the time he is born.

AURORA ON THE YUKON.

The Unwarming Light Flashes on Frozen Rivers and Great Snow Banks.

During the winter months the aurora on the Yukon is very brilliant, and intensely beautiful. It commences early in the fall, says the Alaska News, and lasts, with more or less brilliancy, throughout the long Arctic winter. It generally commences upon the setting of the sun, although in midwinter it has sometimes been so bright that it was visible at noon while the sun was shining brightly. The rays of the light first shoot forth with a quick, quivering motion, are gathered and form a great arch of fire spanning the heavens. It glows for an instant like a girdle of burnished gold, then, unfolding, great curtains of light drop forth. These royal mantles of bright orange, green, pink, rose, yellow, and crimson are suspended and waved between heaven and earth as with an invisible hand. The rapid gyrations and scintillations of light and blending colors are intensely bewildering and superbly beautiful.

The whole phenomena of waving wreaths, flickering flames, rays, curtains, fringes, bands, and flashing colors, the strange confusion of light and motion, now high in the heavens, then dropping like curtains of gold and silver lace, sparkling with a wealth of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, penetrating dark gulches and darting through somber green forests, lighting the whole landscape as with a thousand electric lanmps, form a picture of which words can convey but a very poor idea. This unwarming light, as it flashes along the frozen rivers, the great banks of snow, and reveals the huge mountains of glistening ice and black lines of fir, indeed is of the purest Arctic cast, and causes one to button his coat closer over his chest, and with a shiver he is glad to seek a light of less brilliancy, but one of life giving warmth.

At the breaking up of winter the hours of sunshine are rapidly increasing, and continue so until midsummer, when the sun beams forth twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, while on the high mountain peaks it is for a period of several days in June, not entirely out of sight during the twenty-four hours. During the months of July and August the weather becomes very warm, and even hot, and miners are glad to seek a shady retreat in which to do their labor. After this period the hours of sunshine gradually decrease until during the shortest days the sun shines but four hours out of the twenty-four. But at this period the aurora is very intense, and helps very materially in driving darkness from that dreary land. The thermometer goes down to 70 degrees below zero in winter, but the atmosphere is very dry, and consequently the cold is not so perceptible as one would imagine.

Suffering From Convivial Ancestry.

Franvcis W. Bird, the sage of Walpole, once went to see Dr. S. G. Howe and found him with his feet swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. "Howe, what is the matter?" he asked. "I have got the gout." "You have got the gout, such a temperance man as you?" "Yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine and I have to foot the bills."

PROF. BRUNER'S QUEER CONTRACT.

ENGAGES TO RID ARGENTINE OF GRASSHOPPERS BY INOCULATING THEM WITH DISEASE.

Prof. Lawrence Bruner, entomologist of the University of Nebraska, arrived in South America on a novel mission. He is to organize the army of science against the locusts and grasshoppers which have become a destructive plague in Argentine for which the Government has just appropriated $1,000,000. He is promised a large bonus if he succeeds in destroying the pests which are devouring the vegetation of that country and threatening the rural districts with famine and the commercial section with disaster.

Prior to his departure on this unique contract Prof. Bruner talked interestingly on the subject of his search, results and methods to be pursued in the Argentine Republic. He was of the opinion that the condition of insect life was very similar the world over, retarded or encouraged by climatic changes, and on this theory he had no fear that he would be unable to destroy the bugs in that country. He depends almost wholly upon the fungus, known scientifically as sporotrichum globuliforum, in producing disease among those species of insect life which thrive by extensively devouring vegetation and are consequently most harmful to agriculture.

Conversing on the subject of his experiments and the details incident to destroy these bugs when they threaten to become dangerous, Prof. Bruner said:

"In order to carry out the plan of exterminating this specie of insect life in Nebraska the authorities found it necessary to have a large number of live, healthy locusts, chinch bugs, grasshoppers or other specimens that were required to be destroyed. The university therefore required farmers whose fields were threatened by the pests to send to the university a small number of these insects if they desired aid. In return the university sent to them a supply of "sick" bugs that could be used in communicating the disease to the bugs in the field. Full directions for using these inoculated bugs accompanied each package. We begin at first by securing a supply of dead insects that had been killed by the fungus known as sporotrichum globuliforum. The starters were received from Nebraska farmers and placed in our cages with healthy grasshoppers. As a rule no difficulty was experienced in securing the spread of this disease from the infected bugs to the healthy insects in the laboratory. The disease is a dry rot, which causes the bodies of the locusts and similar specie to decay. Its spread is very rapid and the result very fatal. It resembles in some respects leprosy in the human family. The infected bugs were then sent back to the farmers with instructions to liberate them in the fields. In a day or two every locust in the field in which they were placed was dead.

"In some Nebraska fields the insects thus treated have been reported dead in great bunches. These bunches are always found in moist places and in shaded nooks. In Butler County last year, near Augusta, the farm of Frank Shannon was threatened with destruction and the adjacent farmers were much alarmed. The university was appealed to and a number of fungus-covered grasshoppers were sent to that section. The insects covered the ground in great numbers and in two weeks the field was so full of dead grasshoppers that the wind piled the insects several feet high. They gradually dried up and became powder.

"The damage to Nebraska agriculture from grasshoppers and locusts during the past quarter of a century can scarcely be estimated. On several occasions the pests have destroyed every vestige of vegetation in many counties of the western part of the State. Since they never attain their full growth until June and July, they arrive just at the time when they are most dangerous to farm property.

"Many farmers during the last great plague tried ploughing trenches around the fields and thus attempted to keep out the approaching army, but the trenches were soon filled to overflowing and the swarm would then cross on the struggling bodies of those in the trenches. The very ground appeared to be moving as the quivering mass continued the onward course like an enormous billow. Railroad trains were actually stopped by the mass of slimy insects as they attempted to pass over the rails and were crushed beneath the wheels."

This is the condition of things in the Argentine Republic, where Prof. Bruner is to begin his work as soon as he arrives, yet he is confident that he can reduce the damage to a minimum and destroy the insects absolutely and so thoroughly that they will not be dangerous for years to come in the same locality.

Berlin Street Running With Wine.

A curious sight was witnessed the other day in Lenne street, Berlin. A van heavily laden with baskets containing bottles of wine came in contact with some obstacle and was overturned. The contents of the van were thrown violently on to the asphalted road, with the result that nearly every bottle—and there were several hundreds—was smashed, and the street was transformed into a veritable river of wine. The urchins who quickly gathered took advantage of the opportunity and greedily drank up the wine that remained in the bottles which were not completely broken, and it was not long before a large number of intoxicated street arabs were to be seen. It was some time before the street was passable.

Trying to Grow Tall.

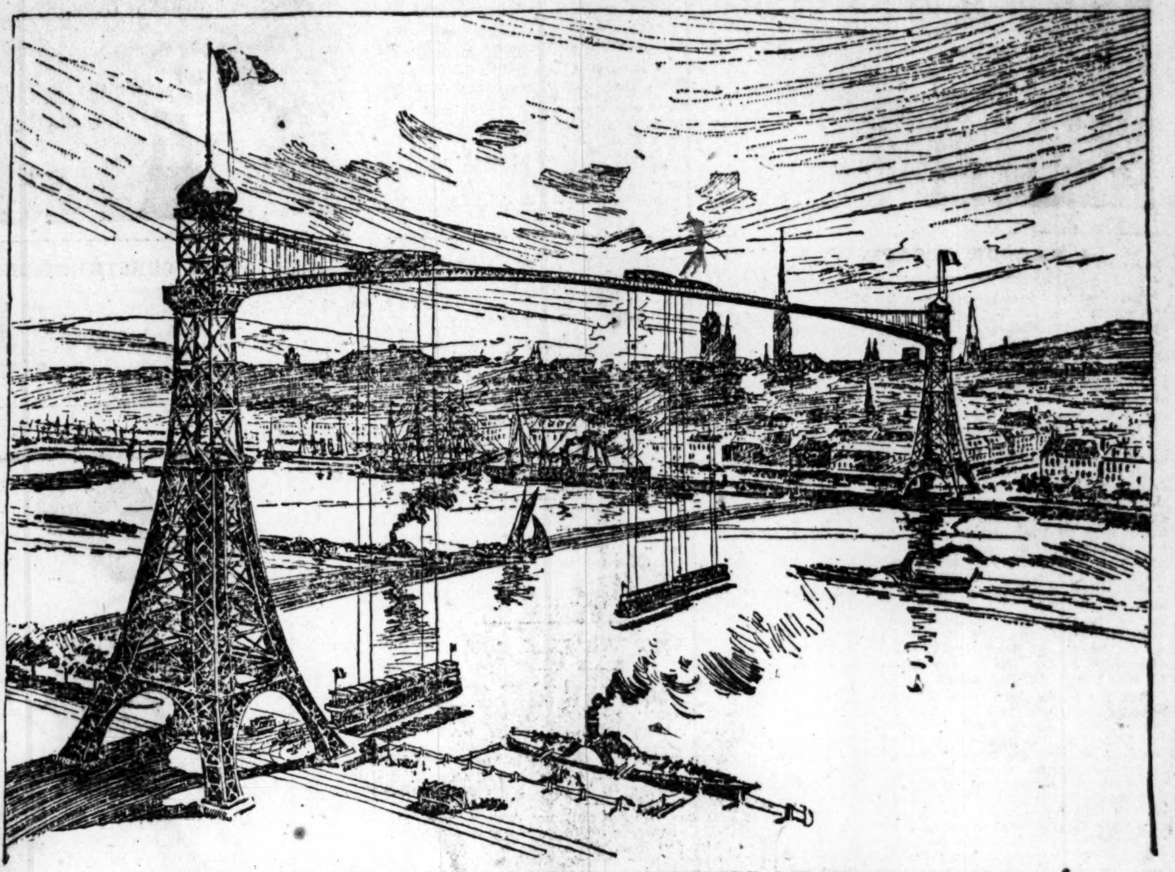
It has been written that no man by giving thought unto himself can add one cubit to his stature, but the enterprising Jap does not despair, and an ordinance has gone forth exhorting the people to eat more freely of meat, with a view to increasing the average height of the race. Whatever results may follow the method proposed, they are certain to be a long time coming, but it is only another instance on the part of the Japanese not to let the slightest chance slip for attaining all the advantages which they see or think they see in western civilization.

NOW COMES THE TROLLEY BRIDGE.

AN ODD FERRY BEING CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE SEINE AT ROUEN.

Pictured here is a trolley bridge, the oddest structure of its kind in the world. It is being constructed at Rouen, France, across the river Seine.

The bridge itself will never be trod by man, except possibly by the workmen. It will only be useful as an auxiliary in furnishing the motive power to vehicles suspended a few feet above the surface of the water, by which passengers will be conveyed across at the rate of twenty miles an hour.



A FRENCHMAN'S PLAN FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS ACROSS THE SEINE.

At each side of the river are two towers 175 feet high. From the apex of each tower heavy chain cables will be strung. Each one of these cables will be tested until it fully proves that it would support with safety the weight of 5,000 persons. That this is very necessary will be seen when the purpose of the bridge is realized.

These chain cables will sustain a narrow bridge built of the stoutest iron, which is to be suspended 160 feet from the surface of the water. Upon this bridge three lines of railroad, narrow gauge, will be laid. The construction of this trio of railroad tracks will be in the same style as that which obtains on the ordinary steel suspension bridge. There will be nothing lacking to make them strong. The only feature in which the rails will differ from the ordinary steel rails in use is that they are to be constructed of finer material than ever before graced either bridge or ground. They will be totally impervious to the effect of weather of any sort.

On each of these tracks will run a skeleton carriage, or platform on wheels. Like the rails, this carriage will be built as strongly as it is possible for man to contrive. The material will be of the very best. The work of construction is now being carried on by the best workmen in France. Directly these carriages will not convey a single passenger. Indirectly it is believed they will carry annually more than a million persons, not one of whom will ever step upon the splendidly constructed conveyance.

Steel cables, endless, will pass over driving wheels at each end of this giant bridge, and by means of these the skeleton carriages will be moved from side to side of the structure. The power to move these cables will be electricity.

Dangling from the skeleton platforms or carriages mentioned will hang steel cables stretching down to the surface of the Seine below. Four of these hawsers will hang from each carriage, and each four will be strongly attached to what the French call a transbordeur, which means in English a slung carriage. These will be very large affairs, each capable of carrying 800 persons, vehicles drawn by horses and several horse cars, or tram cars, as they prefer to call them in France.

When the platforms, 160 feet up, move along the steel rails upon which they slide from tower to tower, the carriage below, filled with freight and humanity, will move at an equal rate of speed. The carriage will be about eight feet above the water, and the chances are that it will have a pendulumistic motion which may be very affecting to some people, after the same fashion as are the swelling waves.

The inventor of this unique bridge is a Frenchman, but for some reason he has refused to disclose his identity, and will not do so until the day the bridge is opened for traffic. The cost of it will be 4,000,000 francs.

MOCKING THE WOLF.

How the Brute Can Be Lured On by the Imitation of the Howl of Its Mate.

Lew Wilmot, who lives almost anywhere in the State of Washington, is a Westerner of the old type. He tells in Forest and Stream about fooling wolves by imitating their cries.

"One Sunday morning," he writes, "while we were mining on the Clearwater, along about the first of May, I took my revolver and went over to the cabin of my partners, and proposed that we go to the hills and kill some grouse. While going up the hill we saw a very big wolf's fresh track in the trail we were climbing. The trail forked, one branching up the river, the other turning back into the hills. We stopped, wondering what a wolf could be doing in that part of the country at that time of the year. Suddenly the beast began to howl, and shivers crawled along my back—they always do when I hear a wolf howl. When the sound died away I mocked it, and was answered with quick vigor. Again I answered it. I told the boys if we would wait the beast would come, but they laughed at me and we went on after grouse. The wolf howled back to our left after we got to hunting and was plainly looking for its mate. We went to a small mound, sat down and howled in a low voice, because I feared it would notice the deception. It did not answer, but pretty quick came trotting through the small brush.

"As it ran along on a fallen, rotten pine tree I shot it with my revolver and over it went. We ran up and found it badly wounded, and, wolf-like, sulking. Its skin made a pretty good rug.

"A while after that I was going from Mount Oregon one morning on a cayuse when a big wolf came into the trail and kept on before me, turning to the left after awhile where I had to go to the right. I went on a way, got off my animal and howled to see what would happen. An answer came back quick and long, and, though I knew I was perfectly safe, I felt lonesome with the dread a wolf's howl gives me. I started on after a bit, and on reaching the divide looked back, and there was the wolf on my trail. I kept on till I came to a thicket, howling once in a while in a way that made the wolf follow, though suspiciously. When I was half through the brush I dismounted and crawled back. When the wolf came to the edge of the brush I pulled on him with my revolver and over he went, shot through the he[illegible]"

A NOVEL USE FOR KITES.

TO BE USED TO CLIMB A HITHERTO INACCESSIBLE MYSTERIOUS MOUNTAIN.

If a mountain is too steep to be climbed by ordinary efforts, try a kite. That appears to be the latest development of the recent application of kites to various scientific and military purposes.

When Lieut. Wise, on Governor's Island, a short time ago had himself lifted to a height of more than forty feet from the ground on the tensely-stretched rope that held a set of powerful kites careening high above the bay, it might have been foreseen that plenty of work would quickly be found for the new aerial draught horse. But it would have required a vivid imagination to picture mountain-climbing among the tasks to be set for kites.

Yet now it is soberly proposed to scale a hitherto unconquerable mountain with such aid. The mountain in question is an oddity. It is one of those table-topped, steep-sided uplifts, called in the Southwest a "mesa." It rises out of the plain near Albuquerque, N. M., and its sandstone sides are nearly perpendicular all around. Its flat top, elevated 700 feet above the plain, is inaccessible by any ordinary means, and no white man has ever put foot upon it.

But, though insurmountable now, there is reason to think that in past times people have lived on its summit. Fragments of pottery resembling that made by the strange race called the Cliff Dwellers have been found at the base of the precipices, having, it is believed, fallen from the top.

The fascination of mystery attaches to the spot, and one of the spurs urging explorers to devise some means to mount the cliff is the possibility that the ruins of an ancient town may lie up there on the inaccessible height bleaching in the arid atmosphere and invisible from below. Discoveries of the highest interest may await the man who first steps upon the lofty verge of the mysterious mesa.

It is characteristic of the Cliff Dwellers to place their homes and their treasures in just such unapproachable situations. Their caves pierce the vertical walls of canyons like so many swallows' nests, and the people who dwelt in them would almost seem to have needed the wings of swallows in order to make use of such dwelling-places. But the mesa in question, if it really contains the ruins of a town or village belonging to this singular race, will prove to be the most extraordinary prehistoric relic in Western America.

The proposition to attack this sphinx-like mountain and solve its enigma with the aid of kites comes from Prof. William Libby, Jr., of Princeton. He does not mean to emulate Lieut. Wise by pulling himself up the string of a kite suspended above the mesa, but he thinks that strong ropes or cables can be carried over the mountain by meeans of kites and dropped on the other side. Once having a cable lying across the highland it would be comparatively a simple matter to arrange tackling by which men could be lifted to the top of the precipices.

Fortunately for this undertaking the mesa is not of uniform width, but contracts near the center, where it is only a few rods across at the top. The intention is to drop the cable over this narrow neck of the table mountain.

The kites to be employed—and the attempt, it is said, will be made in July—are to be furnished by Mr. William A. Eddy of Bayonne, who has recently accomplished surprising feats in the suspension of telegraph and telephone wires and photographic cameras high in the air with the aid of kites. These kites, which are without tails, attain an astonishing elevation, and are able to soar in light winds. Their pulling, and consequently their lifting power, is remarkable.

The outcome of the experiment in New Mexico will be awaited with eager interest, not only on account of the possibility which it presents that important discoveries concerning the ancient inhabitants may be made, but also on account of the promise of future development of this unique method of getting over or on top of a difficulty.

If the winds were sufficiently strong it is not altogether impossible that a man might climb to the top of the mesa in a swinging seat, attached to the rope holding the kite, or assemblage of kites, and moved by a windlass. To do so would only be to carry further the experiment which Lieut. Wise successfully performed in New York harbor. But such an attempt is not thought of for this occasion, and Prof. Libby will, no doubt, be amply satisfied if the kites carry his cable above and across the cliffs.

How the old Cliff Dwellers managed to ascend their acropolis—if such indeed it is—may never be known, but it is safe to say that they did not employ kites and cables for the purpose. Probably in former times there were places where the rocks were less steep and where a series of steps and ladders could be used, but under the action of the elements the faces of the cliffs have crumbled and become gradually more and more inaccessible.

The success of the present enterprise would instantly attract general attention to the many practical uses to which kites constructed on the modern principles are applicable. Lieut. Wise's purpose in his experiments has been to develop the military possibilities of kites. Even an elevation of forty feet above the ground would enable an observer to survey the lines of the camp of an enemy several miles distant, while greater elevations, which could unquestionably be attained with the aid of powerful kites, would be of immense value for observational purposes. In lofty ascents it would be necessary for the safety of the aeronaut to provide himself with a parachute with which he could descend unhurt in case any accident occurred to the kites of the apparatus. But just as a kite flying over the inaccessible mesa in New Mexico may bear up a cable and trail it across the saddle of the mountain, so a kite can carry a cable across a river, and might be used to drop explosives into a fort.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

LARGEST PYTHON EVER IMPORTED.

CAUGHT WHEN SLEEPING OFF AN ANTELOPE DEBAUCH IN SUMATRA.

This is a story of a huge python which stretched itself out for an after dinner nap in the jungles of Sumatra two months ago, and woke up in gay New York.

It is said to be the largest of its species ever brought to this country. The python owes its capture to its appetite, coupled with ignorance and gross negligence. The python dines twice a year. This last dinner consisted of a whole antelope, eaten raw. The reptile dropped from a banyan tree and grabbed the antelope when it was not looking. After the manner of its kind it just crushed every bone in its body, and then swallowed it whole, all but the horns, which stuck out, giving the snake the appearance of a freakish horned reptile.

The python swallows anything which comes its way, and if the meal has horns, the snake knows they will drop off while he is taking the three or four months' naps to promote digestion. The python made the mistake of sleeping off his antelope on the spot, ignorant or unmindful of the possible presence of hunters who might effect his capture.

By the time he had gone into a good doze, George Artingstall, an Englishman who makes it his business to catch big snakes for the market, happened along with several natives, and discovered the python. The reptile was uncoiled and lashed to a bamboo pole, and was in that manner transported to the coast and shipped to New York.

The python did not wake up, but he moved around and struggled as though suffering from a nightmare. In his struggles he hit one of the natives with his tail, and fractured one of the bones of the forearm. Another native sustained the fracture of two or three bones of the hand. But when finally lashed, the python continued to slumber peacefully on. He knew nothing of the trip, and like a man who, after painting the town, wakes up next morning in a strange place, he doubtless will wonder where he is at.

This python is 38 feet long and 31¼ inches in diameter at the thickest part of his body. On its native heath it was held responsible for the mysterious disappearance of a number of sheep and calves, as well as of two native sheep herders, who went forth to search for some [illegible] sheep and never returned.

When [illegible] on a young lamb for an appetizer. It is thought [illegible]

TO SCALE A MOUNTAIN WITH THE AID OF KITES.

RICH LITERARY FINDS.

Priceless Manuscripts Discovered in Out-of-the-Way Places by Accident.

Considering that the whole of ancient literature was confined to manuscript, it is wonderful that so much of it has been retained, though scholars are always sighing after what has been lost. The preservation of some of the most precious examples has been little less than miraculous. To a single copy discovered in a monastery of Westphalia we owe what we have of Tacitus, for instance. This is the more remarkable since the Emperor of that name had copies of the works of his distinguished ancestor placed in all the imperial libraries, and caused ten copies of them yearly to be transcribed.

A page of the second decade of Livy, we are told, says James Payn in the London Illustrated News, was discovered by a man of letters on a battledore while he was amusing himself in the country. He rushed up to town, but arrived too late. "The battledore-maker has used up all his parchment a week before." Two manuscripts of Cicero, on Glory, were presented to Petrarch. He lent them to his old preceptor, who, urged by extreme want, pawned them and died without revealing the name of the pawnbroker. Two centuries after it was mentioned in a catalogue of books bequeathed to a convent, but could not be found. It is supposed that Petrus Alcyonius, the physician of the institution, stole it, and, having transposed certain passages, "which stand isolated and far above his genius," to one of his own works, destroyed it.

The original "Magna Charta," preserved in the Cottonian Library, has certain mutilations, presumably from a pair of shears. It is said that Sir Richard Cotton, calling one day at his tailor's, discovered that the man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for measures, a copy of the great charter of English liberties, with all its appendages of seals and signatures.

CREMATION KNOWN TO MOUND BUILDERS.

EVIDENCE THAT PREHISTORIC RED MEN REDUCED HUMAN REMAINS TO ASHES.

That there is nothing new under the sun is an aphorism as true as trite. Every once in a while the fact is demonstrated anew, and modern science has a crimp put in its pride by the discovery that prehistoric man practiced something which is considered quite up to date, and never before heard of.

Cremation is considered a modern fad entirely, but the mound building red man, of whom so little is known, seem to have practiced it, according to Prof. Clarence Loveberry of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. The Professor, relates the story in the following statement over his own signature:

"The group upon which I worked for several weeks before making the discovery of the skeletons of the mound builders is located on the farm of Dildine Snyder, near East Ringgold, in Pickaway County. The group of mounds is located on a hill over a hundred and fifty feet in height, commanding a beautiful outlook over the surrounding valleys, and consisting of a stone mound, a circle of half stone and half clay and a clay mound, the circle forming the connecting link between the stone mound on the west and the earth mound on the east. The stone mound is twelve feet high and 125 feet in diameter. The circle is 110 feet in diameter and the clay mound 105 feet in diameter.

"About twenty feet east of the group is another circle 130 feet in diameter. Within the wall is a ditch, which surrounds a large platform about three feet lower than the outer bank and perfectly level on the surface. The hill curves around, hiding part of the view. On the other bank, about 200 yards east of this circle, is another clay mound 12 feet high and 130 feet in diameter. This circle and mound are generally considered part of the snake den group, though they do not really belong to it.

"We commenced work first on the earth mound, running a trench from east to west ten feet in width. We dug in about twenty-five feet, making an excavation about twenty feet square. At the bottom of the mound we found eight skeletons, the skeletons being those of seven adults and one child. [illegible]

"Leaving the earth mound, [illegible] After [illegible] on the south side, [illegible] below which the workmen found some half dozen concretions, which are various sized, round shaped, solid stonelike formations. By placing two halves of these concretions together a dish-shaped article was formed, resembling one inverted dish over another. I believe these were intended as receptacles for small articles of value or sacredness which could be thus hidden and preserved.

"The entire exploring force then went to work on the south part of the circle. After uncovering a large deposit of geological and archaeological specimens, to which I will refer later, we uncovered a box 3 feet long by 18 inches wide, formed of large, flat stones. Within this box were the remains of a cremated skeleton, some burnt bones and perhaps a shovelful of ashes—all that remained of what must have been a great chief among the mound builders. As Dr. Orton laughingly said to me, he must have been a great prehistoric geologist.

"The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society has arranged for excavations in several promising fields this coming summer. I look for discoveries of far-reaching importance."

Gold Coins Worth [illegible] Each.

It is said that the largest gold coin now in circulation is the gold ingot or "loof" of Anam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about [illegible]. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about [illegible], and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents a value of about $49. The California $50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about $15; then comes the Chinese "tael" and then the Austrian double thaler.

SOCIALIST COLONY IN TENNESSEE.

THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, IN WHICH ALL WORK AND ARE EQUALS.

A unique colony of people lives about fifty miles northwest of Nashville, Tenn. They have sought this retired spot, where they are attempting to work out quietly a social problem. Socialism is their religion; they practice what Fourier and Bellamy preached.

They contend that all actual wealth is the result of the application of labor to natural bounty, and having secured almost inexhaustible natural bounty they propose to apply their labor to it, and retain in the hands of the producers the products of labor, declaring also that nothing will go out in the way of interest or capital. As they will not be taxed on every exchange of the products of labor they will retain the entire products of their labor to be enjoyed by themselves. Neither will they be wage slaves, living in constant fear of poverty.

Their colony has been established under the most favorable conditions. If this people under these conditions cannot succeed, then Socialism by sections—independent of national socialism—is a failure. The name of this colony is "The Ruskin Co-operative Association." It is located in Yellow Creek Valley, one of the most healthful and beautiful in Tennessee.

The colony owns 1,509 acres of land, possessing almost every natural resource. With the exception of the metals, these people have in abundance the raw material for the manufacture of almost everything necessary to the physical comfort of man, with the skill, intelligence and industry to reduce it to use. A general store and mill are maintained, which do a good trade with the outside world.

A big printing building has been constructed. The only materials in its construction which were not to be had without cost were the hardware and glass. It is a building of three stories, 50x100 feet. The first floor is used for the heavy presses, the second-story for bookbinding; the third is a public hall. In this hall the association holds its business meetings. It is also used for lectures, theatrical performances, etc. Their newspaper, the Coming Nation, which is here edited and printed, is a weekly Socialist paper. It is ably edited, the editorials and articles being written by some of the best Socialist writers in the Union. It has a circulation of 60,000, distributed throughout every State in the Union, Canada and some in Europe. The paper brings to the colony a monthly revenue of $800. They print also a great number of books. The paper admits no advertising except of these books and pamphlets, the printing and sale of which is a source of revenue.

In this community are men skilled in agriculture and horticulture, first-class machinists, engineers, iron workers, brick workers, shoemakers, tanners, printers, bookbinders and authors. There is almost no branch of industry which has not here some skilled representative. In the colony are several excellent musicians and lecturers, so that the community is practically independent of the outside world.

The town site is laid off in streets. There are two sizes of dwelling houses, one large, the other small; one for large, the other for small families. The houses belong to the association. No rent is levied. Every resident of the community, regardless of the character of his or her work, receives equal compensation—the men who edit the paper get no more than the woodcutter. So much is allowed to each woman and child. Their theory is that a woman who attends to her domestic duties is rendering as much service to society as the man who otherwise labors, and so every housewife draws a salary. Each child is granted an allowance for its support. Each family is entitled to a house if desired, but the general practice is that a number of them combine and maintain a co-operative kitchen and dining-room.

After breakfast, at a fixed hour, each member of the colony goes to his or her work under a particular superintendent. At noon dinner is served. At 2 p. m. work is resumed, and continues till 5 p. m. Then the workers retire and change their working clothes for holiday attire. They devote the remainder of their time to social and literary recreation, business meetings, study, etc. A free kindergarten school for children under 7 years and a higher school for those older are maintained.

A 25-acre tract for building an industrial and economic college, where Socialistic philosophy and economics will be taught, has been set aside. The teachings of Jesus are the basis of their social condition. It is contended that to teach proper social conditions they must add to example theoretic teaching. To do this effectively an institution is necessary, where students actuated by the new socal motive may be equipped for intellectual battle with the philosophers of individualism and where can be taught a new economy, setting man above money, work above wealth and true progress above party and growth above greed, and that those who teach must be independent of the poverty of time-serving and free from avarice.

WHERE THE SOCIALISTS' TYPE FOUNDRY IS LOCATED.

The Bacillus of Baldness.

Men who are predisposed to be bald will not be able to take much consolation from the discovery by M. Sabouraud of a microbe, which he terms "the bacillus of seborrhea," found in rounded masses in the upper third of the hair follicle." He asserts, says the New York Tribune, that this bacillus affects the "sebaceous glands of the scalp, where it produces depilitation, or baldness"; in other words, the affected follicle dies. He adds that scales and crusts that are formed on the "seborrheal head are due to the superposition of other microbes, but here they do not, as a rule, cause acne." There is a little grain of comfort in this fact. The mechanism by which the bacillus causes baldness, he admits, is not understood, but, "anatomically, it leads to progressive hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands and an exudation of leucocytes around the papilla of the hair." It is suggested that, although there has been a great deal of mystery as to the cause of baldness, it is something to know that the actual destruction of the hair is due to a bacillus, and even if the prime cause of its developing cannot be stopped, perchance much of the mischief may be prevented.

Pensions for Teachers.

Public school teachers in San Francisco are required by a recent state law to join a pension association. Each will pay $1 a month into the treasury, and will be allowed to retire after thirty years' service with an annuity of $600 a year.

MEDICINE PRACTICED BY ANIMALS.

THEY NOT ONLY SWALLOW MEDICINES AND ANTIDOTES, BUT PRACTICE SURGERY.

The lower animals, with few exceptions, practice a very well-developed system of materia medica. Most of the beasts can diagnose and prescribe for their ills more successfully than many men holding physicians' degrees. These animal doctors are, of course, self-taught, and practice entirely without fees.

Dogs are the most remarkable doctors among domestic animals. This is probably accounted for by the fact that of all animals the dog is most left to care for itself. A dog suffering from loss of appetite or a like ill will refuse human remedies and run, or if necessary drag itself, for miles to find a particular herb that is a specific for its complaint. Dogs may often be seen in suburban fields chewing at a species of wiry grass, or chiendent. This, they know, will cleanse the system and restore appetite in a way that would bring envy to the heart of patent medicine men. Similarly when other ailments attack them their canine natures crave oily or fatty substances, and they will eat these greedily, turning from the most tempting morsels of any other sort.

The common ant, when one of its horns is torn off in battle or otherwise, seeks out a companion, who bathes the wounded part with an ointment, also home-made—which heals it. The mongoose is noted for its enmity to the deadly cobra snake. When the mongoose is bitten by a cobra it plunges into the nearest thicket or jungle, bites off and swallows an herb, known only to itself, and having thus taken an antidote, goes back to renew the combat.

The chimpanzee, following a like course when wounded, stanches the blood with its hand and quickly seeks a certain sort of grass and leaves. Mixing them, it makes a poultice, which is clapped over the wound, and, unless a vital spot is touched, soon effects a cure. Should the ape be too badly hurt to dress its own wound, its mate will do it, working as carefully and with probably as good effects as any human doctor. However long the invalid's convalescence, the mate prepares fresh plasters as often as necessary, and by instinct knows just when the poultice on the hurt should be replaced. It also serves its patient with proper cooling diet, suited to a convalescent's need.

A far more clever feat of surgery is performed by the ordinary red squirrel. When the squirrel's paw is torn off in a trap or its leg broken by a gunshot, the suffering animal drags itself to the nearest safe place, and, after bracing itself on some broad branch, or in its own nest, begins the work of amputation. The broken or torn paw is neatly bitten off. The sufferer seems to think that for the time the work is ended, and that the skin will cover the end of the broken stump. But instead the flesh shrinks back, leaving the sensitive, jagged bone protruding. Back goes the three-legged squirrel to his desecting room. The bone is carefully gnawed, not only until it is even with the flesh, but much farther down. The bits of flesh and skin thus hang far beyond the bone, and in time heals over, covering it completely. It took the human race some centuries to learn that simple trick in surgery which the very stupidest squirrel understands from the time he is born.

AURORA ON THE YUKON.

The Unwarming Light Flashes on Frozen Rivers and Great Snow Banks.

During the winter months the aurora on the Yukon is very brilliant, and intensely beautiful. It commences early in the fall, says the Alaska News, and lasts, with more or less brilliancy, throughout the long Arctic winter. It generally commences upon the setting of the sun, although in midwinter it has sometimes been so bright that it was visible at noon while the sun was shining brightly. The rays of the light first shoot forth with a quick, quivering motion, are gathered and form a great arch of fire spanning the heavens. It glows for an instant like a girdle of burnished gold, then, unfolding, great curtains of light drop forth. These royal mantles of bright orange, green, pink, rose, yellow, and crimson are suspended and waved between heaven and earth as with an invisible hand. The rapid gyrations and scintillations of light and blending colors are intensely bewildering and superbly beautiful.

The whole phenomena of waving wreaths, flickering flames, rays, curtains, fringes, bands, and flashing colors, the strange confusion of light and motion, now high in the heavens, then dropping like curtains of gold and silver lace, sparkling with a wealth of rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds, penetrating dark gulches and darting through somber green forests, lighting the whole landscape as with a thousand electric lanmps, form a picture of which words can convey but a very poor idea. This unwarming light, as it flashes along the frozen rivers, the great banks of snow, and reveals the huge mountains of glistening ice and black lines of fir, indeed is of the purest Arctic cast, and causes one to button his coat closer over his chest, and with a shiver he is glad to seek a light of less brilliancy, but one of life giving warmth.

At the breaking up of winter the hours of sunshine are rapidly increasing, and continue so until midsummer, when the sun beams forth twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, while on the high mountain peaks it is for a period of several days in June, not entirely out of sight during the twenty-four hours. During the months of July and August the weather becomes very warm, and even hot, and miners are glad to seek a shady retreat in which to do their labor. After this period the hours of sunshine gradually decrease until during the shortest days the sun shines but four hours out of the twenty-four. But at this period the aurora is very intense, and helps very materially in driving darkness from that dreary land. The thermometer goes down to 70 degrees below zero in winter, but the atmosphere is very dry, and consequently the cold is not so perceptible as one would imagine.

Suffering From Convivial Ancestry.

Francis W. Bird, the sage of Walpole, once went to see Dr. S. G. Howe and found him with his feet swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. "Howe, what is the matter?" he asked. "I have got the gout." "You have got the gout, such a temperance man as you?" "Yes, Bird, my ancestors drank wine and I have to foot the bills."

PROF. BRUNER'S QUEER CONTRACT.

ENGAGES TO RID ARGENTINE OF GRASSHOPPERS BY INOCULATING THEM WITH DISEASE.

Prof. Lawrence Bruner, entomologist of the University of Nebraska, arrived in South America on a novel mission. He is to organize the army of science against the locusts and grasshoppers which have become a destructive plague in Argentine for which the Government has just appropriated $1,000,000. He is promised a large bonus if he succeeds in destroying the pests which are devouring the vegetation of that country and threatening the rural districts with famine and the commercial section with disaster.

Prior to his departure on this unique contract Prof. Bruner talked interestingly on the subject of his search, results and methods to be pursued in the Argentine Republic. He was of the opinion that the condition of insect life was very similar the world over, retarded or encouraged by climatic changes, and on this theory he had no fear that he would be unable to destroy the bugs in that country. He depends almost wholly upon the fungus, known scientifically as sporotrichum globuliforum, in producing disease among those species of insect life which thrive by extensively devouring vegetation and are consequently most harmful to agriculture.

Conversing on the subject of his experiments and the details incident to destroy these bugs when they threaten to become dangerous, Prof. Bruner said:

"In order to carry out the plan of exterminating this specie of insect life in Nebraska the authorities found it necessary to have a large number of live, healthy locusts, chinch bugs, grasshoppers or other specimens that were required to be destroyed. The university therefore required farmers whose fields were threatened by the pests to send to the university a small number of these insects if they desired aid. In return the university sent to them a supply of "sick" bugs that could be used in communicating the disease to the bugs in the field. Full directions for using these inoculated bugs accompanied each package. We begin at first by securing a supply of dead insects that had been killed by the fungus known as sporotrichum globuliforum. The starters were received from Nebraska farmers and placed in our cages with healthy grasshoppers. As a rule no difficulty was experienced in securing the spread of this disease from the infected bugs to the healthy insects in the laboratory. The disease is a dry rot, which causes the bodies of the locusts and similar specie to decay. Its spread is very rapid and the result very fatal. It resembles in some respects leprosy in the human family. The infected bugs were then sent back to the farmers with instructions to liberate them in the fields. In a day or two every locust in the field in which they were placed was dead.

"In some Nebraska fields the insects thus treated have been reported dead in great bunches. These bunches are always found in moist places and in shaded nooks. In Butler County last year, near Augusta, the farm of Frank Shannon was threatened with destruction and the adjacent farmers were much alarmed. The university was appealed to and a number of fungus-covered grasshoppers were sent to that section. The insects covered the ground in great numbers and in two weeks the field was so full of dead grasshoppers that the wind piled the insects several feet high. They gradually dried up and became powder.

"The damage to Nebraska agriculture from grasshoppers and locusts during the past quarter of a century can scarcely be estimated. On several occasions the pests have destroyed every vestige of vegetation in many counties of the western part of the State. Since they never attain their full growth until June and July, they arrive just at the time when they are most dangerous to farm property.

"Many farmers during the last great plague tried ploughing trenches around the fields and thus attempted to keep out the approaching army, but the trenches were soon filled to overflowing and the swarm would then cross on the struggling bodies of those in the trenches. The very ground appeared to be moving as the quivering mass continued the onward course like an enormous billow. Railroad trains were actually stopped by the mass of slimy insects as they attempted to pass over the rails and were crushed beneath the wheels."

This is the condition of things in the Argentine Republic, where Prof. Bruner is to begin his work as soon as he arrives, yet he is confident that he can reduce the damage to a minimum and destroy the insects absolutely and so thoroughly that they will not be dangerous for years to come in the same locality.

Berlin Street Running With Wine.

A curious sight was witnessed the other day in Lenne street, Berlin. A van heavily laden with baskets containing bottles of wine came in contact with some obstacle and was overturned. The contents of the van were thrown violently on to the asphalted road, with the result that nearly every bottle—and there were several hundreds—was smashed, and the street was transformed into a veritable river of wine. The urchins who quickly gathered took advantage of the opportunity and greedily drank up the wine that remained in the bottles which were not completely broken, and it was not long before a large number of intoxicated street arabs were to be seen. It was some time before the street was passable.

Trying to Grow Tall.

It has been written that no man by giving thought unto himself can add one cubit to his stature, but the enterprising Jap does not despair, and an ordinance has gone forth exhorting the people to eat more freely of meat, with a view to increasing the average height of the race. Whatever results may follow the method proposed, they are certain to be a long time coming, but it is only another instance on the part of the Japanese not to let the slightest chance slip for attaining all the advantages which they see or think they see in western civilization.

NOW COMES THE TROLLEY BRIDGE.

AN ODD FERRY BEING CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE SEINE AT ROUEN.

Pictured here is a trolley bridge, the oddest structure of its kind in the world. It is being constructed at Rouen, France, across the river Seine.

The bridge itself will never be trod by man, except possibly by the workmen. It will only be useful as an auxiliary in furnishing the motive power to vehicles suspended a few feet above the surface of the water, by which passengers will be conveyed across at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

At each side of the river are two towers 175 feet high. From the apex of each tower heavy chain cables will be strung. Each one of these cables will be tested until it fully proves that it would support with safety the weight of 5,000 persons. That this is very necessary will be seen when the purpose of the bridge is realized.

These chain cables will sustain a narrow bridge built of the stoutest iron, which is to be suspended 160 feet from the surface of the water. Upon this bridge three lines of railroad, narrow gauge, will be laid. The construction of this trio of railroad tracks will be in the same style as that which obtains on the ordinary steel suspension bridge. There will be nothing lacking to make them strong. The only feature in which the rails will differ from the ordinary steel rails in use is that they are to be constructed of finer material than ever before graced either bridge or ground. They will be totally impervious to the effect of weather of any sort.

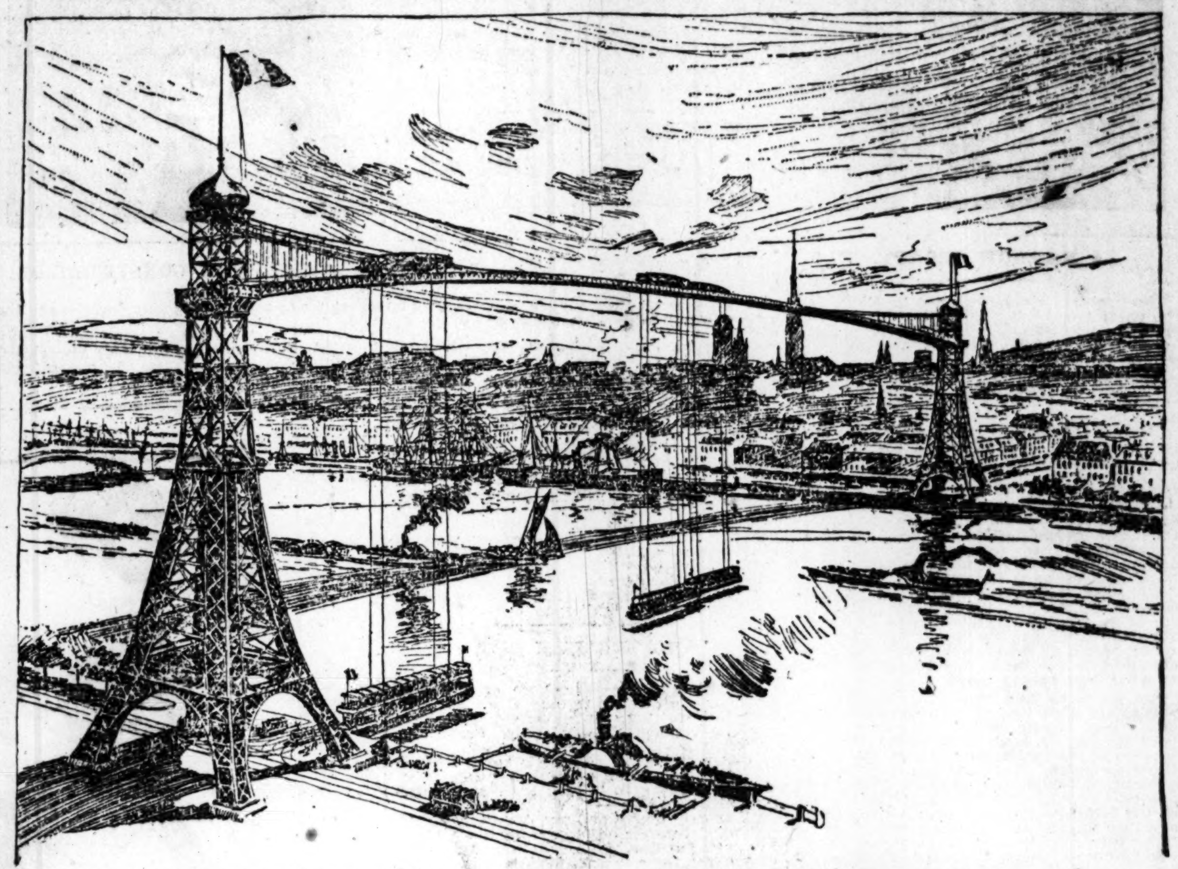
On each of these tracks will run a skeleton carriage, or platform on wheels. Like the rails, this carriage will be built as strongly as it is possible for man to contrive. The material will be of the very best. The work of construction is now being carried on by the best workmen in France. Directly these carriages will not convey a single passenger. Indirectly it is believed they will carry annually more than a million persons, not one of whom will ever step upon the splendidly constructed conveyance.

Steel cables, endless, will pass over driving wheels at each end of this giant bridge, and by means of these the skeleton carriages will be moved from side to side of the structure. The power to move these cables will be electricity.

Dangling from the skeleton platforms or carriages mentioned will hang steel cables stretching down to the surface of the Seine below. Four of these hawsers will hang from each carriage, and each four will be strongly attached to what the French call a transbordeur, which means in English a slung carriage. These will be very large affairs, each capable of carrying 800 persons, vehicles drawn by horses and several horse cars, or tram cars, as they prefer to call them in France.

When the platforms, 160 feet up, move along the steel rails upon which they slide from tower to tower, the carriage below, filled with freight and humanity, will move at an equal rate of speed. The carriage will be about eight feet above the water, and the chances are that it will have a pendulumistic motion which may be very affecting to some people, after the same fashion as are the swelling waves.

The inventor of this unique bridge is a Frenchman, but for some reason he has refused to disclose his identity, and will not do so until the day the bridge is opened for traffic. The cost of it will be 4,000,000 francs.



A FRENCHMAN'S PLAN FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS ACROSS THE SEINE.

MOCKING THE WOLF.

How the Brute Can Be Lured On by the Imitation of the Howl of Its Mate.

Lew Wilmot, who lives almost anywhere in the State of Washington, is a Westerner of the old type. He tells in Forest and Stream about fooling wolves by imitating their cries.

"One Sunday morning," he writes, "while we were mining on the Clearwater, along about the first of May, I took my revolver and went over to the cabin of my partners, and proposed that we go to the hills and kill some grouse. While going up the hill we saw a very big wolf's fresh track in the trail we were climbing. The trail forked, one branching up the river, the other turning back into the hills. We stopped, wondering what a wolf could be doing in that part of the country at that time of the year. Suddenly the beast began to howl, and shivers crawled along my back—they always do when I hear a wolf howl. When the sound died away I mocked it, and was answered with quick vigor. Again I answered it. I told the boys if we would wait the beast would come, but they laughed at me and we went on after grouse. The wolf howled back to our left after we got to hunting and was plainly looking for its mate. We went to a small mound, sat down and howled in a low voice, because I feared it would notice the deception. It did not answer, but pretty quick came trotting through the small brush.

"As it ran along on a fallen, rotten pine tree I shot it with my revolver and over it went. We ran up and found it badly wounded, and, wolf-like, sulking. Its skin made a pretty good rug.

"A while after that I was going from Mount Oregon one morning on a cayuse when a big wolf came into the trail and kept on before me, turning to the left after awhile where I had to go to the right. I went on a way, got off my animal and howled to see what would happen. An answer came back quick and long, and, though I knew I was perfectly safe, I felt lonesome with the dread a wolf's howl gives me. I started on after a bit, and on reaching the divide looked back, and there was the wolf on my trail. I kept on till I came to a thicket, howling once in a while in a way that made the wolf follow, though suspiciously. When I was half through the brush I dismounted and crawled back. When the wolf came to the edge of the brush I pulled on him with my revolver and over he went, shot through the he—"

A NOVEL USE FOR KITES.

TO BE USED TO CLIMB A HITHERTO INACCESSIBLE MYSTERIOUS MOUNTAIN.

If a mountain is too steep to be climbed by ordinary efforts, try a kite. That appears to be the latest development of the recent application of kites to various scientific and military purposes.

When Lieut. Wise, on Governor's Island, a short time ago had himself lifted to a height of more than forty feet from the ground on the tensely-stretched rope that held a set of powerful kites careening high above the bay, it might have been foreseen that plenty of work would quickly be found for the new aerial draught horse. But it would have required a vivid imagination to picture mountain-climbing among the tasks to be set for kites.

Yet now it is soberly proposed to scale a hitherto unconquerable mountain with such aid. The mountain in question is an oddity. It is one of those table-topped, steep-sided uplifts, called in the Southwest a "mesa." It rises out of the plain near Albuquerque, N. M., and its sandstone sides are nearly perpendicular all around. Its flat top, elevated 700 feet above the plain, is inaccessible by any ordinary means, and no white man has ever put foot upon it.

But, though insurmountable now, there is reason to think that in past times people have lived on its summit. Fragments of pottery resembling that made by the strange race called the Cliff Dwellers have been found at the base of the precipices, having, it is believed, fallen from the top.

The fascination of mystery attaches to the spot, and one of the spurs urging explorers to devise some means to mount the cliff is the possibility that the ruins of an ancient town may lie up there on the inaccessible height bleaching in the arid atmosphere and invisible from below. Discoveries of the highest interest may await the man who first steps upon the lofty verge of the mysterious mesa.

It is characteristic of the Cliff Dwellers to place their homes and their treasures in just such unapproachable situations. Their caves pierce the vertical walls of canyons like so many swallows' nests, and the people who dwelt in them would almost seem to have needed the wings of swallows in order to make use of such dwelling-places. But the mesa in question, if it really contains the ruins of a town or village belonging to this singular race, will prove to be the most extraordinary prehistoric relic in Western America.

The proposition to attack this sphinx-like mountain and solve its enigma with the aid of kites comes from Prof. William Libby, Jr., of Princeton. He does not mean to emulate Lieut. Wise by pulling himself up the string of a kite suspended above the mesa, but he thinks that strong ropes or cables can be carried over the mountain by meeans of kites and dropped on the other side. Once having a cable lying across the highland it would be comparatively a simple matter to arrange tackling by which men could be lifted to the top of the precipices.

Fortunately for this undertaking the mesa is not of uniform width, but contracts near the center, where it is only a few rods across at the top. The intention is to drop the cable over this narrow neck of the table mountain.

The kites to be employed—and the attempt, it is said, will be made in July—are to be furnished by Mr. William A. Eddy of Bayonne, who has recently accomplished surprising feats in the suspension of telegraph and telephone wires and photographic cameras high in the air with the aid of kites. These kites, which are without tails, attain an astonishing elevation, and are able to soar in light winds. Their pulling, and consequently their lifting power, is remarkable.

The outcome of the experiment in New Mexico will be awaited with eager interest, not only on account of the possibility which it presents that important discoveries concerning the ancient inhabitants may be made, but also on account of the promise of future development of this unique method of getting over or on top of a difficulty.

If the winds were sufficiently strong it is not altogether impossible that a man might climb to the top of the mesa in a swinging seat, attached to the rope holding the kite, or assemblage of kites, and moved by a windlass. To do so would only be to carry further the experiment which Lieut. Wise successfully performed in New York harbor. But such an attempt is not thought of for this occasion, and Prof. Libby will, no doubt, be amply satisfied if the kites carry his cable above and across the cliffs.

How the old Cliff Dwellers managed to ascend their acropolis—if such indeed it is—may never be known, but it is safe to say that they did not employ kites and cables for the purpose. Probably in former times there were places where the rocks were less steep and where a series of steps and ladders could be used, but under the action of the elements the faces of the cliffs have crumbled and become gradually more and more inaccessible.

The success of the present enterprise would instantly attract general attention to the many practical uses to which kites constructed on the modern principles are applicable. Lieut. Wise's purpose in his experiments has been to develop the military possibilities of kites. Even an elevation of forty feet above the ground would enable an observer to survey the lines of the camp of an enemy several miles distant, while greater elevations, which could unquestionably be attained with the aid of powerful kites, would be of immense value for observational purposes. In lofty ascents it would be necessary for the safety of the aeronaut to provide himself with a parachute with which he could descend unhurt in case any accident occurred to the kites of the apparatus. But just as a kite flying over the inaccessible mesa in New Mexico may bear up a cable and trail it across the saddle of the mountain, so a kite can carry a cable across a river, and might be used to drop explosives into a fort.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

TO SCALE A MOUNTAIN WITH THE AID OF KITES.

LARGEST PYTHON EVER IMPORTED.

CAUGHT WHEN SLEEPING OFF AN ANTELOPE DEBAUCH IN SUMATRA.

This is a story of a huge python which stretched itself out for an after dinner nap in the jungles of Sumatra two months ago, and woke up in gay New York.

It is said to be the largest of its species ever brought to this country. The python owes its capture to its appetite, coupled with ignorance and gross negligence. The python dines twice a year. This last dinner consisted of a whole antelope, eaten raw. The reptile dropped from a banyan tree and grabbed the antelope when it was not looking. After the manner of its kind it just crushed every bone in its body, and then swallowed it whole, all but the horns, which stuck out, giving the snake the appearance of a freakish horned reptile.

The python swallows anything which comes its way, and if the meal has horns, the snake knows they will drop off while he is taking the three or four months' naps to promote digestion. The python made the mistake of sleeping off his antelope on the spot, ignorant or unmindful of the possible presence of hunters who might effect his capture.

By the time he had gone into a good doze, George Artingstall, an Englishman who makes it his business to catch big snakes for the market, happened along with several natives, and discovered the python. The reptile was uncoiled and lashed to a bamboo pole, and was in that manner transported to the coast and shipped to New York.

The python did not wake up, but he moved around and struggled as though suffering from a nightmare. In his struggles he hit one of the natives with his tail, and fractured one of the bones of the forearm. Another native sustained the fracture of two or three bones of the hand. But when finally lashed, the python continued to slumber peacefully on. He knew nothing of the trip, and like a man who, after painting the town, wakes up next morning in a strange place, he doubtless will wonder where he is at.

This python is 38 feet long and 31¼ inches in diameter at the thickest part of his body. On its native heath it was held responsible for the mysterious disappearance of a number of sheep and calves, as well as of two native sheep herders, who went forth to search for some strange sheep and never returned.

When the snake wakes up he will be fed on a young lamb for an appetizer. It is thought to be about 15 years old.

RICH LITERARY FINDS.

Priceless Manuscripts Discovered in Out-of-the-Way Places by Accident.

Considering that the whole of ancient literature was confined to manuscript, it is wonderful that so much of it has been retained, though scholars are always sighing after what has been lost. The preservation of some of the most precious examples has been little less than miraculous. To a single copy discovered in a monastery of Westphalia we owe what we have of Tacitus, for instance. This is the more remarkable since the Emperor of that name had copies of the works of his distinguished ancestor placed in all the imperial libraries, and caused ten copies of them yearly to be transcribed.

A page of the second decade of Livy, we are told, says James Payn in the London Illustrated News, was discovered by a man of letters on a battledore while he was amusing himself in the country. He rushed up to town, but arrived too late. "The battledore-maker has used up all his parchment a week before." Two manuscripts of Cicero, on Glory, were presented to Petrarch. He lent them to his old preceptor, who, urged by extreme want, pawned them and died without revealing the name of the pawnbroker. Two centuries after it was mentioned in a catalogue of books bequeathed to a convent, but could not be found. It is supposed that Petrus Alcyonius, the physician of the institution, stole it, and, having transposed certain passages, "which stand isolated and far above his genius," to one of his own works, destroyed it.

The original "Magna Charta," preserved in the Cottonian Library, has certain mutilations, presumably from a pair of shears. It is said that Sir Richard Cotton, calling one day at his tailor's, discovered that the man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for measures, a copy of the great charter of English liberties, with all its appendages of seals and signatures.

CREMATION KNOWN TO MOUND BUILDERS.

EVIDENCE THAT PREHISTORIC RED MEN REDUCED HUMAN REMAINS TO ASHES.

That there is nothing new under the sun is an aphorism as true as trite. Every once in a while the fact is demonstrated anew, and modern science has a crimp put in its pride by the discovery that prehistoric man practiced something which is considered quite up to date, and never before heard of.

Cremation is considered a modern fad entirely, but the mound building red man, of whom so little is known, seem to have practiced it, according to Prof. Clarence Loveberry of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. The Professor relates the story in the following statement over his own signature:

"The group upon which I worked for several weeks before making the discovery of the skeletons of the mound builders is located on the farm of Dildine Snyder, near East Ringgold, in Pickaway County. The group of mounds is located on a hill over a hundred and fifty feet in height, commanding a beautiful outlook over the surrounding valleys, and consisting of a stone mound, a circle of half stone and half clay and a clay mound, the circle forming the connecting link between the stone mound on the west and the earth mound on the east. The stone mound is twelve feet high and 125 feet in diameter. The circle is 110 feet in diameter and the clay mound 105 feet in diameter.

"About twenty feet east of the group is another circle 150 feet in diameter. Within the wall is a ditch, which surrounds a large platform about three feet lower than the outer bank and perfectly level on the surface. The hill curves around, hiding part of the view. On the other bank, about 200 yards east of this circle, is another clay mound 12 feet high and 130 feet in diameter. This circle and mound are generally considered part of the snake den group, though they do not really belong to it.

"We commenced work first on the earth mound, running a trench from east to west ten feet in width. We dug in about twenty-five feet, making an excavation about twenty feet square. At the bottom of the mound we found eight skeletons, the skeletons being those of seven adults and one child. With the child's skeleton we found a handsome bone awl and a small piece of graphite. A piece of pottery and some flint knives and disks were found with the other bones.

"Leaving the earth mound, two of our party started to work on the circle, one on the west side and one on the south. After some digging on the south side, a layer of large black stones was removed, below which the workmen found some half dozen concretions, which are various sized, round shaped, solid stonelike formations. By placing two halves of these concretions together a dish-shaped article was formed, resembling one inverted dish over another. I believe these were intended as receptacles for small articles of value or sacredness which could be thus hidden and preserved.

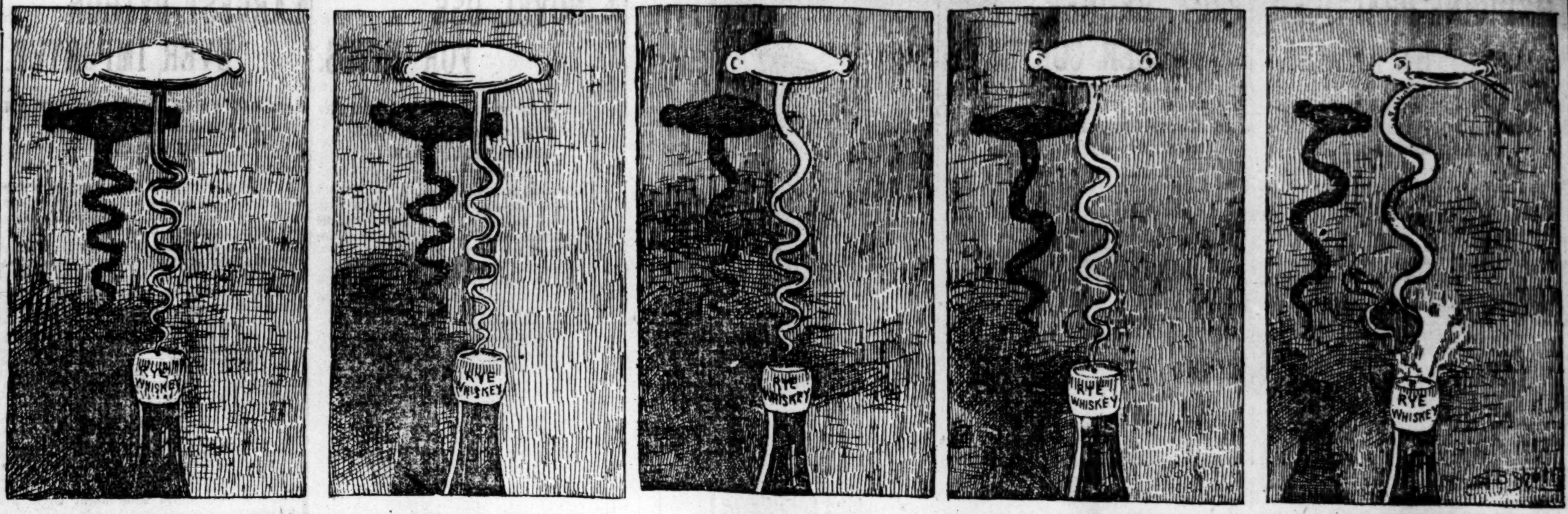
"The entire exploring force then went to work on the south part of the circle. After uncovering a large deposit of geological and archaeological specimens, to which I will refer later, we uncovered a box 3 feet long by 18 inches wide, formed of large, flat stones. Within this box were the remains of a cremated skeleton, some burnt bones and perhaps a shovelful of ashes—all that remained of what must have been a great chief among the mound builders. As Dr. Orton laughingly said to me, he must have been a great prehistoric geologist.

"The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society has arranged for excavations in several promising fields this coming summer. I look for discoveries of far-reaching importance."

Gold Coins Worth $320 Each.

It is said that the largest gold coin now in circulation is the gold ingot or "loof" of Anam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about $320. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan, which is worth about $55, and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents a value of about $48. The California $50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about $15; then comes the Chinese "tael" and then the Austrian double thaler.

THE EVOLUTION OF A SERPENT—NO WONDER PEOPLE THINK THEY SEE 'EM.



THE GRASS WIDOWS' CLUB.

"Ladies, you will now come to order!"

The gavel in the hands of Mrs. Brown-Joynes-Smythe-Greene came down with a bang and there was a sharp note of authority in her voice indicative of the decision of character that had made her the wife of four husbands, all of whom were living, but whose places of residence were unknown to their quondam wife.

Notwithstanding the voice of authority it was three-quarters of an hour before the members of the Grass Widows' Club ceased their chatter and became quiet enough to trransact business. Then the president said: "We will open the meeting by singing, 'Oh, Where Is My Wandering Hub To-night?'"

This touching selection having been sung with much expression, the president said:

"We are fortunate in having with us to-night one who has had wide experience as a grass widow and who has kindly consented to address us for a few minutes before the regular business of the club comes up. It is necessary for her to be heard at this time because she has just received a telegram telling her where her last husband is in hiding and she must leave on the 9 o'clock train while the trail is hot. Ladies, it is my pleasure to introduce to you Mrs. Lake-Higgins-De Perque-La Boef-St. Hamm-Hustler of Chicago."

Many tiny hands were clapped as the lady from Chicago stepped upon the platform. She was a tiny but nervy-looking little woman of about 30 years of age. She had a ravishing smile, and a sweetly girlish manner, and yet there was that about her which gave the experienced members of the club the conviction that the man had never walked the earth who could "boss" her.

Her first words strengthened this conviction. In clear, ringing notes and with a flash of her steel-blue eye she said:

"Sweet sisters of the Grass Widows' Club, it affords me great pleasure to meet with you and to add my testimony to the perfidy of men. You see before you the relict of six husbands, all living and all in hiding from one whom they dare not meet face to face. Man's boasted courage is a myth when it comes to combat with the wives of their bosom. My third husband was a soldier, and bore on his body the scars of war. He had faced the cannon's mouth fearlessly on many a bloody battlefield and had led his men into the thickest of the fight when the bullets were falling like rain around them, but when it came to warfare with me he showed the white feather and fled in fear. This proves that women were not born to obey, and that offensive word should be stricken from the marriage ceremony. I have always utterly ignored it, and propose to keep on doing so no matter how many matrimonial entanglements I may be led into. ('Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!')

"It is a pleasure to me to see a like determination manifested in the earnest, womanly faces of so many of you. Stick to that determination. Grass widowhood is more honorable and desirable than insane subjection to the twanny of man! ('Hear! Hear!')

"Sisters of this noble organization, I am proud of my grass widowhood. It stands for something in the struggle we are making for our rights! It has proven to at least six men that there are limitations to the power and authority of husbands, and that the gentle feminine mind and will are full of unexpected possibilities. It makes me feel like bursting into laughter as I recall the dazed expression on the faces of my sextette of husbands when a knowledge of this fact dawned upon them early in their married career. I confess that I had to use a rolling-pin or a broomstick or a stick of stovewood, and sometimes my finger nails, before they realized to the full the will power of which I was capable. But they did realize it at last, and then—well, I lost them. But was not this better than serfdom? ('Yea! Yea!)

"That's right! That's straight, sweet sisters! And I implore you to be equally firm with the new husbands you are now looking for, and thereby hasten the glad day when men will realize that the gentle, timid, mealy-mouthed, bloodless, mushy, obedient woman is a thing of the past, and that she ought never to have existed. We are fast coming to that belief out in my beloved Chicago, and if I had time I could give you cheering and gratifying instances of hundreds and thousands of Chicago grass widows who have assisted in bringing about the dawn of this new and joyful day! I regret that I must close now and hasten to my train, and I wish that I might be here on the 'gentlemen's night' you propose having. I'd give you a speech that would make the men quake in the pants that are to them the symbol of superiority and authority—Bah! Good night and good-bye, sweet sisters. We shall meet again!"

A BILLVILLE CONFLAGRATION.

From the Billville Clarion.

Last night, while most of our citizens were wrapped in peaceful sleep, a tongue of flame shot suddenly and redly athwart the midnight sky, and a hoarse cry of "Fire! Fire!" rang out, striking terror to every heart, and eager, trembling cries of "Where? Where?" came from pale lips as brave men and timid women and frightened children hurried from their beds, not knowing but that their own roof trees had fallen a prey to the devouring element of flame and smoke. The school-house bell pealed forth a ringing cry for help, to which there was a noble response by Billville's Bucket Brigade, who hurried forth, ready to risk their lives in saving our fair city from destruction by means of that awful destrower—Fire.

And now is there heard on our plank walks the tread of hurrying feet, as men with set teeth and glaring eyeballs and bated breath sped along pail in hand and grim determination written in every stern face. After them came frail women, many of them nursing babies at their breasts, ready to give womanly help and succor to those whom the hellish fire fiend might drive from house and home. Little children followed in the wake of their parents awed into whimpering silence by the unwonted scene. Every hurrying footstep was bent in the direction of Mr. Jake Bagley's residence, where it was discovered that Jake's hen-house was on fire. Brave and willing hands came to the rescue and stayed the progress of the conflagation ere it devoured anything but the hen-house. Jake's loss will be fully $20, if not $21 or $22.

FIRE NOTES.

Grandma Peevy, while hurrying to the fire, fell into the watering trough before the post office, but, wet as she was, she hurried on the scene of the conoflagration and remained there until it was out. Hooray for grandma!

We shudder to think what the consequence would have been had the hen-house been nearer to the Bagley residence and had the wind been blowing and had our citizens been less prompt in coming out to avert the danger that threatened our fair city.

What this town needs is a thoroughly organized fire company, with a good hand extinguisher. Last night's conflagration impressed this fact on all of our thoughtful citizens.

Miss Mamie Duckett lost her switch while running to last night's conflagation. Will the finder please return it to this office.

Uncle Jonah Taff reached the fire before discovering that he had on his wife's petticoat instead of his pants. Ha, ha, Uncle Jonas!

JOHNNIE EXONERATED.

Jennie Chaffie is musical, much to the disgust of the neighbors. She pounds a piano by the hour. A few days ago, while going through Johnnie's clothes, Mrs. Chaffie unearthed a dime, which she suspected he had stolen from her, all of which Johnnie denied emphatically.

"Then tell me where you got that dime," she said earnestly.

"The neighbors gave it to me, and I am to get a quarter more."

"What did you do for it?"

"Nothin' yet; but I am to lock the piano and give them the key."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The trial had almost reached its close, and the verdict was a foregone conclusion. Despite the desperate efforts of his friends, the heroic labors of his counsel, the unhappy wretch was evidently doomed.

Many things were in his favor. Until the fatal day he had borne an unblemished character. Far and wide among the poor his name was blessed, for he had devoted both time and fortune to relieving their sufferings and to improving the condition of his fellow-mortals.

Alas, in spite of this the dreadful truth remained. He had been guilty of one of the most atrocious murders the century had known—guilty beyond all peradventure. Although there had been no actual witness of the crime, he had been caught red-handed, and even without his confession there would have been no room for doubt.

Yet there were those who pitied him. He seemed so utterly overwhelmed by the horror of his act, so absolutely resigned to the vengeance of the law. All through the weary days of legal wrangling he had crouched in the dock, apparently oblivious to what was taking place.

But his crime had been too brutal, too revolting, to allow any thought of leniency to intervene. Even had the murdered man been strong and healthy, or in the full possession of his faculties, it would have been terrible enough. But to deliberately butcher a helpless cripple—an afflicted being who depended for subsistence upon the charity of his fellows—that had placed the prisoner's fate beyond the pale of mercy.

The jury's verdict was unanimous.

Solemnly the Judge prepared to pronounce sentence and inflict the severest penalty of the law.

Suddenly there was a commotion in the courtroom.

A travel-stained individual, breathless and disheveled, had forced his way into the Judge's presence.

"Your Honor!" he cried in ringing tones, "I demand a hearing. I was a witness of the deed!"

When the excitement had subsided and the newcomer, being duly sworn, had received permission to speak, he began:

"I would have made my statement before, Your Honor, but have only just returned from the West. I left New York on the night of the cripple's death.

"On that evening I was hastening to the Union Station to catch the Chicago express. At the station I saw the deceased in his usual position at the bottom of the stairs. One hand was extended, palm upward, the other full of pencils. As I reached the spot a man was talking to the prisoner."

"Could you identify that man?" inquired the District Attorney in a strained voice.

"I could."

"Was it this prisoner?"

"It was."

"Did you catch anything of what was said?"

"I did. As I approached them I heard the prisoner say to the deceased, 'Why do you ask me for alms?' "

"Can you give us the deceased's answer?"

"I can. I was then on about the third step, and heard it perfectly. The deceased replied——"

It was an anxious moment. The spectators seemed turned to stone and the crowded court room was as silent as the tomb. All seemed to feel that the life of a human being hung upon the witness's next words.

"The deceased replied," said the witness slowly. " 'Because I've got no legs.' "

The scene that followed passes description. Strong men wept like children and the air was shrill with the shrieks of hysterical women.

Meanwhile the jury held a hurried consultation.

Finally the foreman handed a slip of paper to the judge.

When the uproar had in some degree been quelled His Honor addressed the impassive figure in the dock.

"Richard Whitely," he began, in a trembling voice, "I have to inform you that the jury have just quashed their previous verdict. But for the timely interposition of Providence you would have been the victim of a horrible miscarriage of justice, for under the circumstances your arrest was an outrage and a disgrace to our judicial system. It is the verdict of this court that you killed the deceased in self defense and you are honorably acquitted, without a stain upon your character."

HELPING HIM OUT.

Crawley and his wife were at a dinner party the other night, and Crawley, who had been waiting three-quarters of an hour for the opportunity, suddenly burst out with:

That reminds me of a little story I heard the other day about an absent-minded man who was going to take a bath one Saturday night and"——

"You are mistaken, my dear," said the wife of Crawley's bosom across the table in her calm yet firm voice. "It was not Saturday night, it was on Wednesday night. You always get it wrong when you try to tell the story; and I think that even a simple little story should be told correctly if at all, and you are so apt to get muddled on the main points of a story that I'd better help you out by telling the main points myself, which were that the man was very absent-minded and one night when he had filled the bath-tub full of water preparatory to taking a bath his head was so full of other things that what did he do but plunge right in without taking off any of his clothes! Those are the main points and now you may go on with the story, Mr. Crawley."

And Crawley laughed lightly as he said, "I guess there is nothing left to tell, my dear." but the thoughts and strong desires that were hidden away in the secret recesses of his heart only Mr. Crawley knew as they went on their homeward way.

ROSES UNDER OTHER NAMES.

Childe Harold: Father, what is the difference between jackpots and lobster pots?

Parent: There is not difference, my son; they are both used to catch the same article.

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION.

"You are a fine strapping boy," said the visitor.

"Pardon me," said the Boston youth, who had just had an encounter with his father; "you have the tense wrong. I am strapped, not strapping."

VERY HARD TIMES.

Grandma: Why, Bobby, I am surprised. I have an awfully hard time getting you to write to your mother.

Bobby: Pooh, you don't have half as hard a time as she does trying to get me to write to you.

HOW HE WAS WOUNDED.

The train stopped for ten minutes at a station in Dixieland, and a dozen or so Northern tourists who were out pricing timber and mineral lands, stuck their heads out of the windows to see if there was anything to look at.

An old, gray-wooled darky, with one arm hung in a sling made of faded blue bandanna, hobbled alongside the car and passed his hat up for nickels.

"What's the matter with your arm, uncle?" asked a tourist.

"Got 'um hurt in de wah, sah," said the old darky.

"Ah, you were in the war?"

"Yes, sah; in de last wah. And, man, sah! it was a hot 'un, lemme tell you, boss."

"He's an old vet, boys," said the tourist. "Chip in some small change."

The hat went down the car, and the nickels and dimes dropped in liberally as it passed.

"I suppose you went through the war at your master's side," said a tourist, "like a great many of the faithful slaves in the South?"

"Yes, sah," said the old darky, as he sat upon a trunk and transferred the change to his pocket. "I was right by Mars' Robert's side when I got hurt. Dem was sho' mighty troublous times right den, I boun' youh."

"What battle were you wounded in?"

"Well, boss, I don't know ez I kin call de name of hit, but I jes' tell you how it wuz. I libs wid Mars' Robert in dat green house on de hill. Mars' Robert he am a great fighter, and he cunneled it all through de wah. He ain't wukkin' now fur mo' dan eight year. Miss Em'ly—dat's Mars' Robert's wife—she takes in sewin' an' washin', and dis old nigger chops de wood an' totes in de water. Mars' Robert he been talkin' a heap lately 'bout fightin' des here Spainall de Spainyards in Cuby. Miss Em'ly she done 'bout lost patience wid him. Last Monday night I cyar'd in my wood an' water an' set down by de kitchen stove whar Miss Em'ly wuz cookin' supper, fur to warm up my han's, when in come Mars' Robert. I spec' he been habin a drap too much, kase he go in de closet an' git out he old army sode and prance up an' down in de kitchen an' 'low he gwine to smash up all de Spainyards in Cuby. Miss Em'ly she kinder sot her jaw, an' 'low if some folks what am too triflin' to wu'k an' git bread fur dere fambiles wuz killed off by de Spainyards hit 'ud be a good job.

"Den Mars' Robert 'low, sezee: 'Woman, yo' country would blush to hear you dus throw col' water on the patertism ob one ob her sons what hab bled fur her liberty.'

"Den Miss Em'ly up an' say: 'All right, den, le's make it hot fur a change,' an' she grab de teakittle off'n de stove an' heave about two quarts ob bilin' water right on Mars' Robert, cep'n 'bout a pint what fell on dis arm ob mine. Hit tuk all de skin right off'n it. Yes, sah, dis here las' wah like to done dis old nigger up fur sho'."

A LEADING QUESTION.

It was in the Court of General Sessions, and a woman past middle age was put on the witness stand.

"How old are you, madam?" asked the lawyer on the cross-examination.

"Just twenty-nine."

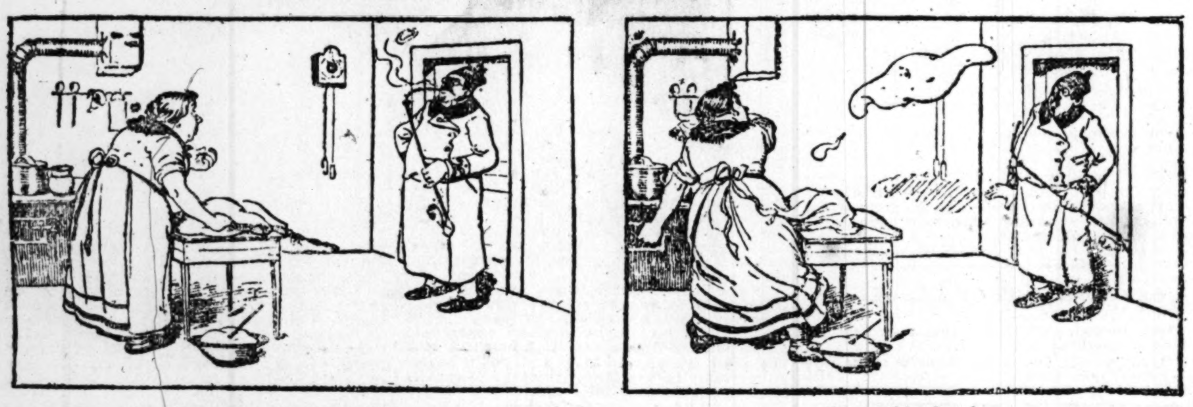
"Madam, I am not referring to your past. What I want to know is, how old you are now."

THE FACE CURE.

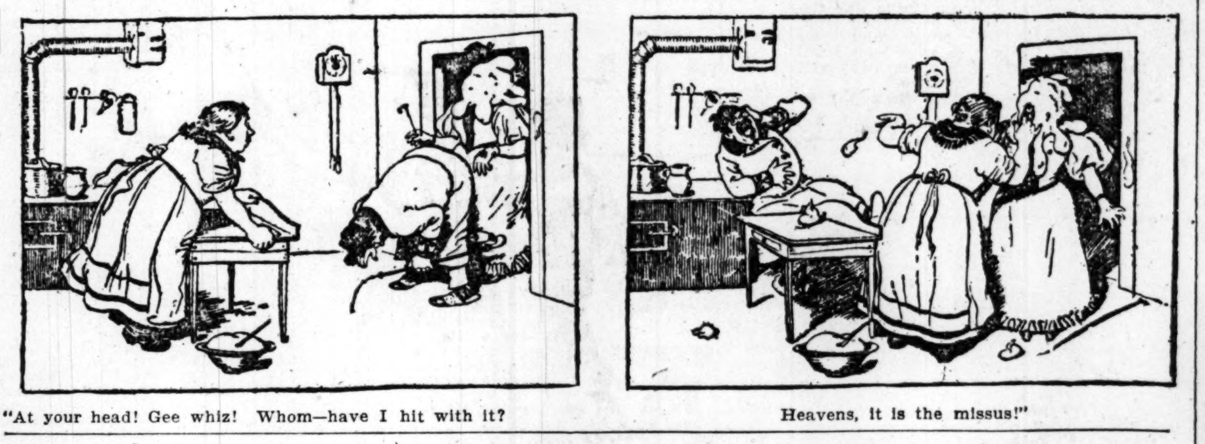
1. Jones, stricken with pneumonia, manages to remain convalescent so long that his case puzzles the doctors.

2. Who finally change his nurse, effecting the most rapid recovery case on the hospital records.

MASCULINE INTERFERENCE IN THE KITCHEN AND ITS AWFUL RESULT.



"Come, now, stop your scolding, or I throw this dough—



"At your head! Gee whiz! Whom—have I hit with it? Heavens, it is the missus!"

SHOP TALK.

The joke writer lay dying, and around his couch stood his immediate relatives, not so much because they were sorrowing as for a matter of form. There were no friends, for a joke writer has none.

But the good old clergyman also stood there, administering what spiritual consolation seemed befitting the hour.

"You are prepared?" he asked solemnly.

"Oh, it's a risk, of course," replied the other, with difficulty, "but everything goes, sometimes."

The minister was shocked. "My son!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, I know," gasped the weak man, "it just depends how I catch 'em. Accepted or rejected. Perhaps it will be a case of 'owing to the large amount of similar matter now on hand, we are compelled to return this excellent material,' but oh"——

"What is it?" asked the good clergyman, bending over him kindly.

"Don't forget to inclose stamps with me in any case."

The minister was unable to reply for the moment, but in the meantime the joke writer suddenly left to take his chances.

DAVID H. HODGE.

SHE KNEW.

Katie: Mamma, I'se found de place ware dey makes horseses!

Mamma: Indeed!

Katie: Yes, mamma. I seed a man in a shop an' he was just finishin' one an' was nailin' on his foot.

ALL HE WOULD ADMIT.

"Then you admit that you killed the man, do you?" said the Judge to the murderer.

"I admit nothing of the kind, Your Honor," replied the wretch, who had not read Cuban war news in vain. "I pacified him."

IT IS NEVER OMITTED.

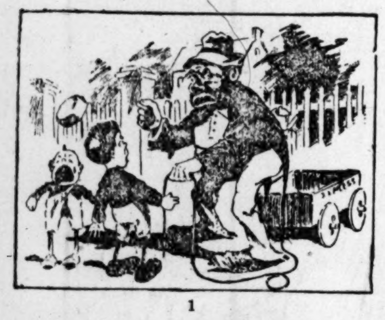
"You don't say that the depositors will be paid in full," said the city editor to the new reporter, who had brought in information about a bank suspension.

"The president of the institution said nothing of the sort, sir."

"Nevertheless, put it in. It is the regular thing."

A HATED BATH.

How Wandering Willie Took His Water on the Side.



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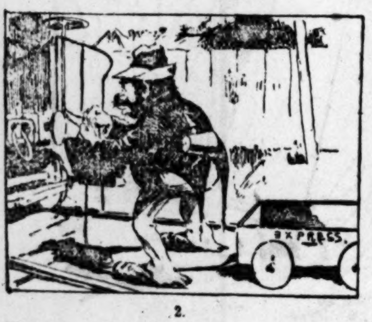

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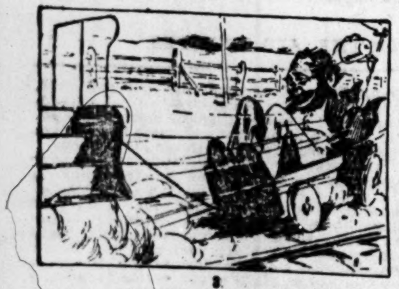

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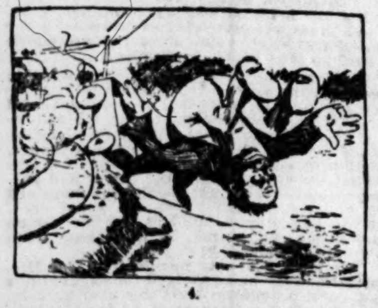

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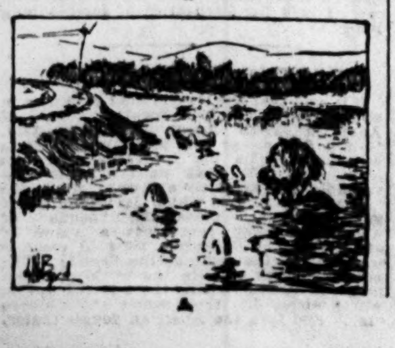

5

HANDICAPPING FATHER TIME.

Stranger: You say I can't start here from Macon Wednesday and get to New Orleans on Tuesday of the same week. How can that happen?

Ticket Agent: Well, you see, when you start you go by the time as it's laid down in the almanac. When you get about half way to New Orleans, however, the old company adopts the old style of reckoning time —the Gregorian calendar I believe they call it. A fellow goes back ten or twelve days, but the company had to do it to make the trip in anything like decent time.

HIS QUESTION.

Little Clarence (with a rising inflection): Pa, you know——

Mr. Callipers (trying to read): No, I don't!

"Don't what, pa?"

"Don't know the answer to whatever question you are about to ask."

"Why, you don't know what I am going to ask, do you, pa?"

"No, of course not!"

"Then how do you know you don't know what it is?"

"I don't know what it is that I don't know, but all the same I know I don't know it."

"But, pa, if you don't know what it is that you don't know, how do you know you don't know? If you don't know, it seems to me that you don't know whether you know or don't know, and"——

"I know I don't know simply because I know I don't know the answers to any of the outlandish questions that your peculiar inquisitiveness is forever prompting you to ask."

"But, pa"——

"Oh, well, ask your question and be done with it! What is it that you want to know?"

"Why, I—I don't know. You've made me forget it."

CASABIANCA (NEW JOURNALISM.)

From Judge, Copyright by Judge Publishing Co.

The boy scorched on the bicycle bridge,
Whence all but him had fled.
The moon lit up the bicycle wreck,
And the boy stood on his head.

YALE TACTICS VICTORIOUS—BRUIN BEATEN AT HIS OWN GAME.

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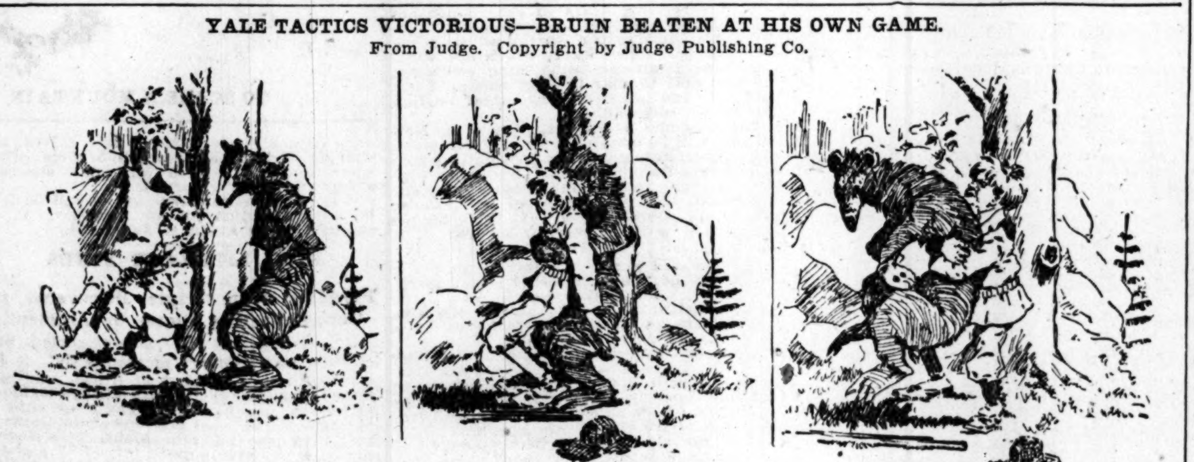
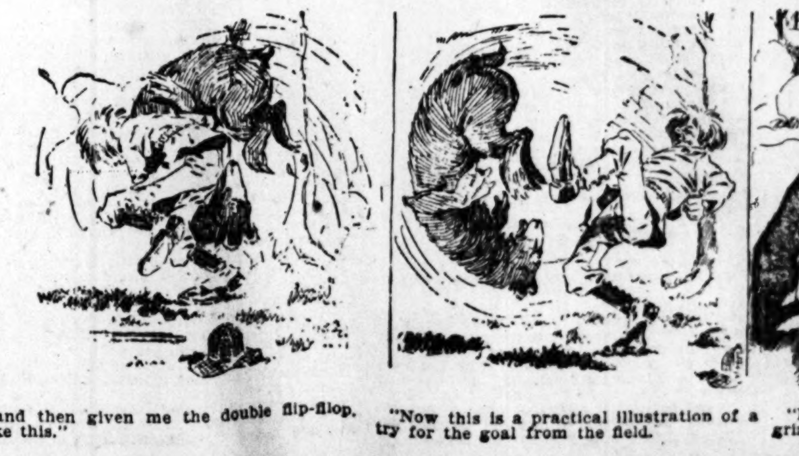


"Dude hunter fast asleep—

—I'll just give him a gentle hug by way of introduction."

"That hold was very easily broken; you should have grabbed me like this—



—and then given me the double flip-flop, like this."

"Now this is a practical illustration of a try for the goal from the field."

"Beaten at my own game. Well, I'll be grizzled!"

HABIT DEFEATS HABIT.

Gobang: It is a mighty hard thing to overcome a habit, whether it is good or bad

Grymes: I never form habits.

"How do you prevent it?"

"Oh, I guess it is just a habit with me."

HE WONDERED.

Little Clarence (with a rising inflection): Pa?

Mr. Callipers (trying to read): Uh?

"Pa, did your father, when you was a little boy, keeping telling you how much better he behaved when he was a boy, just as you so often tell me?"

"Um—yes; sometimes."

"And did your grandfather tell your father the same thing?"

"Very likely."

"And do you suppose your grandfather's father used to tell him so, too?"

"Uh—what? Oh, I guess so."

"And did his grandfather tell"——

"Look here, my son! Where is this thing going to end?"

"That is just what I was wondering, Pa. I was going to ask you if you supposed it went clear on back to Adam, or whether it stopped at Methuselah, because he got so old that he forgot all about how he behaved when he was a boy?"

SPRING.

The lovely vernal flowers shake
Their heads among the grasses;
Meanwhile the sobbing youngsters take
Their sulphur and molasses.

BEARDED THE LION.

Here lies a bard who used to sing,
Ere laid upon the shelf;
He wrote a little ode on spring
And took it in himself

OH, TIMID WOMAN!

Here are some of the quiet and modest things you've done recently, as actually reported in the news of the day.

A New York woman was arrested for wearing pants and imbibing too freely, and told the Judge she had as much right to do it as a man.

THAT WAS DIFFERENT.

I had left Tiftville, Tex., that morning for Polene, but when within a few miles of the latter town a rough-looking fellow stepped out in the road in front of me with a revolver in his hand, ordered me to hold up my hands, and then coolly helped himself to what cash he could find in my pockets—luckily only a little over $13. While the loss didn't amount to very much, I was highly indignant over the affair, and when I reached Polene I hunted up the Sheriff of that place to see if the highwayman couldn't be captured and punished.

"So you were held up fur $13, eh?" grinned that official, after I had old my story.

"Yes, sir!" I replied rather stiffly, "and I fail to see where the fun comes in."

"Wall," calmly continued the Sheriff, as he looked bored and yawned sleepily, "thar's bound to be a few o' these critters around the kentry, and I can't w'ar out my men and hosses a-huntin' 'em onless they git dangerous. Howsumever, stranger, if I happen to run across him he'll git a dose of law that'll make him see stars."

"Hadn't I better describe the man so you'll know him in the future?" I suggested.

"Jest as you feel about it," was the unconcerned reply.

"Well, then, he looked to me to be fully six feet tall—three of his front teeth were missing—he wore a scraggly red beard, and there was an ugly-looking scar on his right cheek."

"What!" exclaimed the Sheriff, as he leaped to his feet in great excitement. "Teeth missin', red beard and a scar on his cheek!"

"Yes; I noticed thise things particularly."

"Wall, I'll be durned!" and calling to one of his men he said: "Git the hosses ready in a hurry, Jim, and don't furgit to bring along a good rope!"

"Then you know the fellow, eh?" I asked.

"You bet I do, stranger, and I'll git him if we hev to ride a thousand miles—durn the ongrateful critter!"

"Is he a noted desperado?"

"N-o, I reckon this ar' the fust time he ever held up any one, but it'll be the last!"

"But I don't want the fellow hung for what little he got out of me. I—I hope you"——

"Hangin's too blamed good fur sich as him!" interrupted the now thoroughly aroused official, walking up and down excitedly. "I'll make sich an example of the kuss fur this day's work that it'll be an everlastin' warnin' to others of his sort!"

"But, say," I protested, wondering what had come over the Sheriff so suddenly—"you don't really mean to hang this man for stealing only $13? Why, six months in jail would"——

"Durn the stealin'!" he broke in again savagely, waving his arms about. "It hain't that I'm kic[illegible] 'bout 'tall! This yere galoot who [illegible] yer $13 has bin owin' me a tenner fur over six months, and now, when the pizen critter gits a-hold of sum cash, he sneaks away without payin' me! Whoop! hurry up thar' Jim, and you, stranger, if you don't want ter be held yere three weeks as a witness you'd better git out of town!"

I "got" and left the highwayman and my "thirteen" to the angry Sheriff of Polene.

A. B. LEWIS.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.

"Well, sir," remarked the traveling man, "I thought I had made a pretty big discovery the other day. It was along in the first part of March. By some eccentricity of chance I wandered into what appeared at first sight to be a fairly prosperous little city. But on inspection it proved to be as deserted as old Pompeii. I explored around for several minutes, and the place was as dead as a picture of Philadelphia on Sunday. It was right in the heart of America, too. Spider-webs stretched across the street, and sparrows were roosting in the street cars. For a while I wondered if I hadn't been whisked somehow or other onto one of these mirages we read of. I felt as if I was in a trance. Finally I noticed a signboard."

"The whole business was an illusion?"

"No; Canton, O."

CARRYING OUT THE LAW.

Col. Snort of Texas, who is at present in the city, asked Mr. Manhattan Beach:

"Are the people of New York in favor of the Raines law being carried out?"

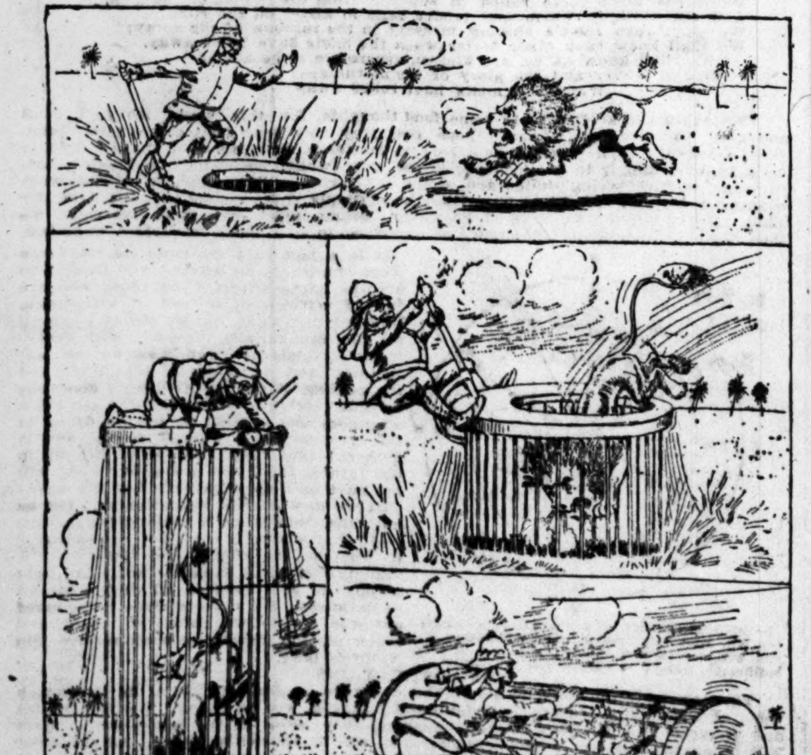
"Yes; they are in favor of it being carried out of the city and dumped in the Atlantic Ocean," replied the indignant New Yorker.

NO TEMPTATION.

She: Don't you think it is inappropriate to have applause in church?"

He: H'm. I never considered that question. There is never any occasion for applause in our church.

PATENT PERPENDICULAR LION-CATCHER.



Its horizontal roller possibilities after you capture the beast.

AS IT USUALLY IS.

Marcy is one of those boastful men who are always proclaiming that they never know what it is to be sick and that they never had a doctor in their lives. Mrs. Marcy is one of those good but exasperating women who never deviate from the very strictest accuracy and who do not intend that their husbands shall do so if they can help it.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcy were dining out the other evening when something was said about some one being sick, whereupon Marcy chimed in with, "Poor fellow! I tell you there's nothing like being born with good health. Now, I never was sick a day in my life and"——

"Why, Mr. Marcy," chimed in his wife, "you forget that time when you were taken so violently ill in the dead of night and I had to get one of the neighbors up to go for the doctor and"——

"Pooh! pooh! that was nothing! Only a sharp little attack of indigestion, and I didn't really need the doctor. What I mean is"——

"Need the doctor? You begged and implored us to get him there as soon as we could and you declared that you were dying and you kept your bed two whole days."

"Oh, well, I could have got up if I'd wanted to. What I mean is that I"——

"Then there was that ime when you had the cold that came so near being pneumonia, and you made your will and was sure you'd die, and you stayed at home a whole week, and your cough hung on for a month and"——

"Well, that didn't amount to anything. I mean"——

"And I guess you've forgitten the time when they brought you home from the office so deadly sick with something like the lumbago that you had to be carried from the carriage into the house and you screamed with the pain in your back until the neighbors heard you a block away and you couldn't bear to be touched."

"Oh, well, I was all right in a day or two."

"No, you were not. You complained for a week. And you surely haven't forgotten that attack of pleurisy you had about a year ago, and last winter you nearly died with the grip and you know"——

"Oh, not quite as bad as that. What I mean is"——

"Why, Mr. Marcy, your doctor bill in one year was $95 and you were complaining last week about how badly you felt and"——

And Marcy gave up the unequal contest, his silence confessing that the wife of his bosom had proved him to be the liar that he was.

A Hoboken woman permitted herself to be sold for $3 by her husband to a star boarder.

AN OBJECT IN VIEW.

"Here are your slippers, my dear," said the husband of the Emancipated Woman, as the latter came in weary with the cares of the day. "As soon as you have put them on and rested a bit, you will find dinner ready, and I hope you will enjoy it, for I have cooked one of your favorite dishes. Mr. Tiff was in this afternoon, calling, and I just told him that I had the most indulgent wife in the world, as well as the handsomest woman in the city. I am so proud of you, dear."

At this the sweet little husband bent over and kissed his wife fondly. It was easy to see that they were deeply attached to each other.

"That's all right, little one," replied the Emancipated Woman, patting her spouse on his cheek. "You are a dear, good boy, and you shall have that new silk hat you have been wanting so long. Now let us have dinner, for I'm as hungry as a hunter."

HOW IT IS DONE.

"Paw," said little Lafe Juckett, an Arkansas lad with an inquiring mind, "that thar Nawthern feller that was huntin' yere last winter told me that in the city whur he lives the rich folks don't have no stoves in their houses. How do yo' reckon they keep 'em warm?"

"Aw," replied the old man, who reads a little now and then, "they heat 'em with legislators."

SURPRISING BEHAVIOR.

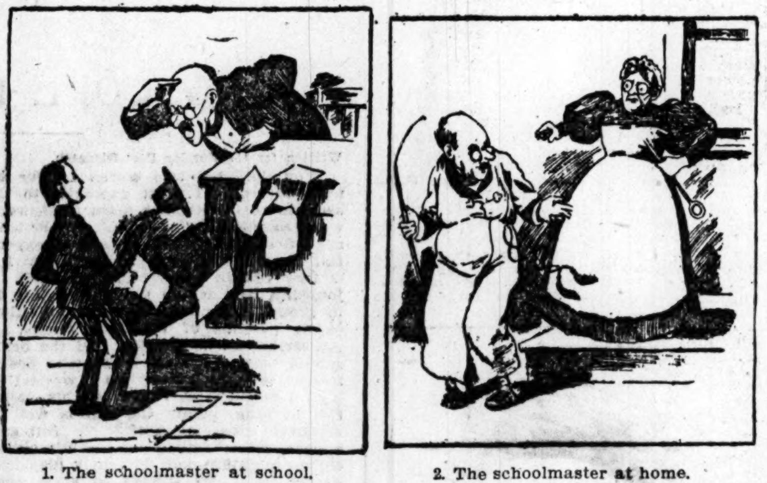
Cholly: She's vewry stupid. Why, she nevah opened her mouth while I was talking to her, doncherknow.

Jack: That's queer. I would have thought that she'd at least have yawned.

A Milwaukee woman threw her husband into a vat of beer because he refused to buy her a new bonnet.

A CONTRAST IN DEMEANOR.

From a German Comic Paper.



1. The schoolmaster at school.

2. The schoolmaster at home.

SHE WASN'T STRONG.

She was one of those "not very strong" servant girls who weigh about 180 in their stocking feet and whose appetite would make an ostrich blush. We hired her with the understanding that we would have to take her delicacy into consideration, but we were a little surprised when she said:

"I ain't able to get up and build the kitchen fire of a mornin'. I ain't nigh as strong as I look, an' the doctor says I got to take care o' myself," so I agreed to build the fire myself. Then she said:

"My back's so weak I ain't able to fetch up the coal, and you'll have to do it for me; an' your wife 'll have to do the heft of the washin' an' ironin', for I ain't nothin' like the strength I appear to have an' I don't dare be on my laigs too much bendin' over an ironin' board; an' I'll have to have some one to do the sweepin' an' dustin', for work o' that sort gives me palpytation of the heart, an' I git that dizzy I have to lay down an hour or two ev'ry day. I git dizzy if I'm around a hot stove too much, an' I'll have to have help with the cookin' on that account, an' some one will have to wipe the dishes when I wash 'em, for I ain't strong enough to wash an' wipe 'em both; an' the doctor says I hadn't ought to be on my laigs but a few minutes at a time, an' he says I ain't strong enough to——"

But when I told her to pack up and leave her language was so strong that it nearly knocked me off my own "laigs."

A COMPULSORY DELAY.

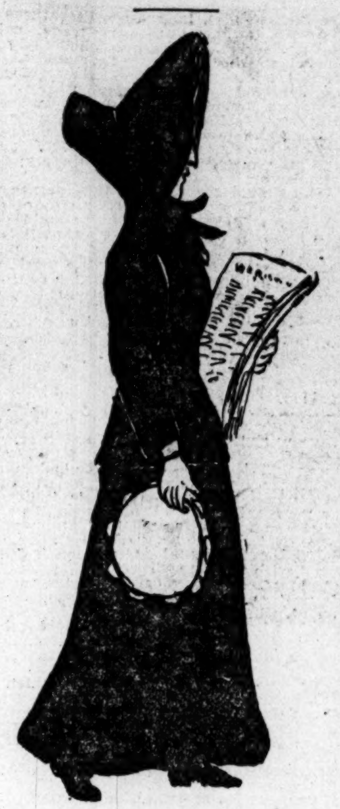
"Charge" thundered the commanding offiecr. Not a soldier moved. An aide hurriedly approached.

"Why this delay?" demanded the General. "The enemy is in front and the men are in line.'

"One moment," said the aide. "The kinetoscope machines are not yet in position.'

Again did civilization prevent bloodshed.

RIGHT IN IT.



If the Poke Bonnet is to be the rage this year, then this young lady will be in the Fashion.

A BOARDING-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

When they came to the boarding house the rest of the boarders at first sight pronounced her an angel and him a brute.

She was slight and very pretty. Her hair was light and her eyes dark, an unusual type, and even the women thought her good-looking. He was tall and sinister in appearance. His eyes were close together and looked out from under heavy forbidding eyebrows, and lips were firm, thin and uncompromising. "An ill-assorted couple, and she has the worst of it" was the verdict of the boarders.

The afternoon of the second day following their arrival the boarder in the room next to theirs heard the woman call out in alarmed tones, and then the man said in a hard, rasping voice: "Don't attempt to deny it. Haven't I told you to have nothing to do with the man?" "But, George, he's perfectly harmless," she said, in a frightened voice.

"Silence!" shouted her husband. "I'm the best judge of that. I told you never to speak to him again, and you disobeyed, and now I'll prevent its happening again"——

"Don't talk that way, George. You frighten me."——

The sound of the altercation had drawn several of the boarders to the landing.

"Oh, isn't it awful? I wish I was a man. You go in, Mr. Meacham."

"It's none of my affair," said Mr. Meacham, briskly.

Further conversation was stopped, for they heard a heavy, deliberate footfall, the retreat of lighter feet, a muttered oath, a choking cry, and then all was still.

"Burst in the door," said the woman who had first spoken.

"He's killed her," said another in an awe-struck whisper.

For a moment they stood irresolute, while all within was silent. Then something was said that was not caught by those without, and a moment later the man said in a hard, rasping voice: "Don't attempt to deny it. Haven't I told you to have nothing to do with the man?"

"But, George, he's perfectly harmless," she said in a frightened voice.

"No, no, not that way. You don't put enough terror in your tones and you musn't look as if I'd told you that the cow was eating up the cabbages. You do the rest of it very well, but you need lots of work on the first part." Then the boarders stole softly away and the rehearsal went on without interruption for the rest of the afternoon.

A Boston woman with a club stood off seven angry men who were trying to "do" her husband.

A SEVERE LESSON.

Mr. McSwatters was tired of having his wife go through his pockets while he slept, and so it was that the following came about one afternoon:

Mrs. McSwatters was near-sighted, otherwise the trick would have fallen through.

She had been shopping that afternoon and the car she got into to go home contained several of her swellest friends, who nodded pleasantly at her.

"Fare, please," said the conductor.

She opened her pocketbook and took out what she supposed was a five-cent piece. The conductor looked at it sharply, then at Mrs. McSwatters.

"No, madam," he said, with a polite smile, "it is not good on this line."

"Why, what do you mean?" she asked haughtily.

"I mean that I can not take this as carfare," replied the conductor, firmly.

"Is it not a five-cent piece?"

"No, madam."

She hunted for her glasses, but could not find them.

"Will you kindly tell me what it says?"

"With pleasure, madam. 'Reilly's—Good for one beer.' "

HAROLD M'GRATH.

FEMALE PERSUASION.

Mrs. Baker dotes on her only offspring, Stanley. It was motherly pride that prompted her to tin can him at his birth with that famous name. The slightest expression of discontent on the youngster's face will cause her endless worry and make him subject to affectionate but, according to his lights, rather irksome cross-examination.

A few days ago Mrs. Baker, arriving home from a shopping tour, imagined she noticed a nervous twitch around the corners of the mouth of her darling. She was immediately seized with the darkest misgivings as to the state of mind of the lad, and asked, anxiously:

"Why, Stanley, my dear, what is the matter? You are crying."

"I ain't cryin'," responded the lad with unmistakable positiveness.

"Darling, don't try to deceive your mamma. I can see that you are crying."

Stanley's eyes grew bigger. "I ain't cryin' a bit," he said, slowly and in wonderment.

"But child, don't speak that way when you don't mean it. You are crying!"

"I—I ain't cryin' "—rather uncertainly.

"Lovey—my only one—what has happened to you? What made mamma's darling cry?"

"I—I—I ain't cryin', Maw." He bit his lower lip. He might have been trying to supress an oath far beyond his tender age, maybe it was a sob. At any rate that was what his mother took it for. She quickly threw her bundles on a chair, released herself of her wraps, and extended her arms.

"Goodness me!" she exclaimed, horrified. "What have they done to you? My golden little boy, tell me why you are crying?"

"But—but—I—I ain't cry-i-in." There was a decided tremor in his voice, and he wiped his eyes with the back of his hand.

"Merciful heavens!" ejaculated his mother. "Something awful must have happened!" And taking the struggling urchin into her arms and pressing him passionately against her fond bosom, she asked him again: "My angel, my darling boysy, won't you tell me why ou are crying?"

At this juncture the boy set up an awful howl and his tears streamed freely. His whole body was shaking with sobs as he roared: "I—I ain—ain't cry-cry-i-in' at—at all!"

The performance cost Mrs. Baker the five cents which she had saved by walking all the way from Eighth to Twenty-third street, but only the price of a new kite could dry her son's tears. She had, however, the satisfaction of having clearly read the state of her boy's mind before anybody else had suspected it.

WALT M. OEST.

BASE BALL NOTE.

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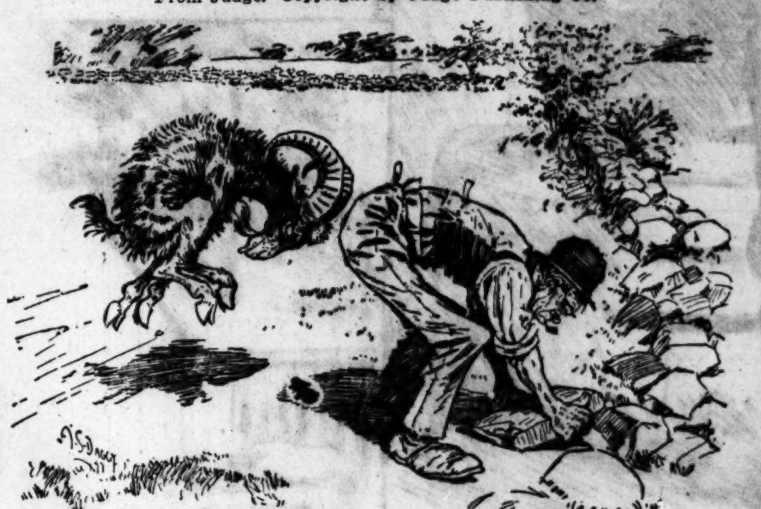


Making a "bunt hit" for a base."

CAN'T GET OUT OF THE WAY.

Mrs. Benham: They say that it brings bad luck to meet a cross-eyed person.

Benham: It does if he happens to be riding a wheel.

A South Brooklyn woman beat her husband over the head with a frying-pan because he was too lazy to sweep the sidewalk.

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.

Sick Husband: My dear, this illness of mine may terminate fatally, and I want you to promise me something. My life is insured heavily in your favor, and you will be a very wealthy woman. You know that you are not beautiful, but your wealth will prove a great attraction. If I should not recover, I want you to promise me not to allow that life insurance agent with whom I am insured to see you at all. He is a designing, artful man of insinuating manners, and the amount of my policy is so large that he would do everything in his power to get possession of it. Do not have anything to do with him. Will you promise?

Wife: Do you think for a moment, John, that any one else could ever supply your place in my affections? A thousand times, no! You are——

Sick Husband: You don't catch my idea. If he gets a good look at you his company will contest the payment of my policy on the ground of suicide.

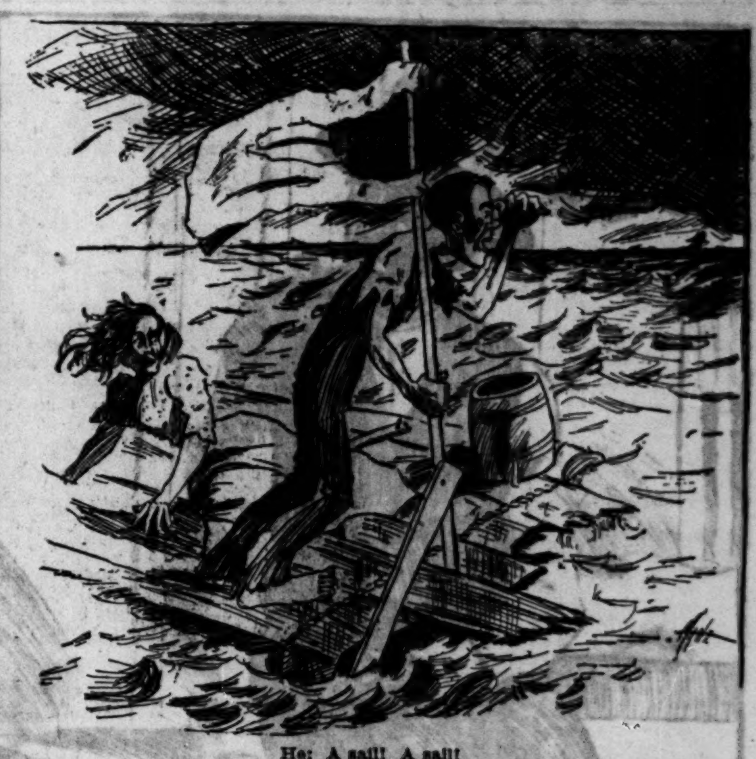
NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH.

"These fashion journals are so unsatisfactory!" said the fair girl as she threw the magazine to the floor in a pet.

"What's wrong now?" asked her chum.

"Why, this one says that the proper length for a bicycle skirt is 21 inches, and how am I to know whether it means from the waist or the floor?"

RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.



He: A sail! A sail!

She faintly: Bargains.

SOME CALCULATIONS.

The long-haired man in the frock coat saw the red-faced man with his hair rumpled up lying on a truck at the depot, and he bore down upon him at once.

"My friend," he said, gently, "did you ever figure out that if you had placed the price of one drink out at compound interest at the time of the building of Solomon's Temple you would now have $17,469,284.35?"

The red-faced man raised up on one elbow, took a wad of cotton from his mouth, and said:

"No; I hadn't figured it out, but I'm something of a calculator all the same, and if you don't go away about 137 yards in 9¼ seconds I'll hit you seventeen times and make you see 42,000 stars. I've just had four jaw-teeth pulled for $5.75, and you'd better go on away before the arithmetic class gets over the ropes and calls time."

CUPID'S HEALTH RESORT.

With bodice wrought of filmy lawn
To woo the morning air,
Sweet Inez comes at early dawn
Adown the winding stair.
Her eye is glad, as is her yawn,
And careless drops her hair.

We skirt along the silent weald,
We cross the oaten wold,
Until we gain the clover field,
Near by the shepherd's fold.
The parish matin scarce has pealed—
The East is like the gold.

I draw the lace that holds her shoon—
Her foot is white and pure;
The skylark seeks with jocund tune
Our spirits to allure.
But we have come to try a spoon-
Ful of the Kneippe cure.

GEORGE A. BECKENBAUGH.

A PUZZLE FOR THE COUNT.

From Tit-Bits.

"Have you heard, Count, how Mr. Jones had his arm taken off?"

"No, mees ees it possible?"

"Yes! he put his arm round Cissie's waist last night, and, of course, she took it off at once."

AN EVEN CHANCE.

"Who was that rather peculiar looking couple that just passed by?" inquired the drummer who had been lounging on the porch of the grocery at Squam Corners while the proprietor was attending to the wants of a customer.

"I didn't see them, I was so busy," replied the merchant. "How did they look?"

"Why, the man was a small, foxy fellow, with a furtive eye and worried look, while the lady, who seemed to be somewhat older than her escort, was tall and angular, and had a watchful expression, as if she thought something serious was liable to happen at any moment, and—"

"Oh, I know whom you mean," interrupted the grocer. "That was Abner Hooks and Miss Matilda Thirtysmith. Kinder peculiar case, if you care to hear about it. All right! I'll tell you: You see, till about two months ago Abner was engaged to Nellie Sweet, the prettiest girl in the village, and with the best kind of a prospect of some day being as rich as she is pretty now. They appeared to be thoroughly in love with each other, and everything went along smoothly till something happened—the usual lovers' quarrel, I presume—to cause Nellie to break her engagement with Abner and refuse to have anything more to do with him.

"Thereupon Abner, not so wise in such matters as a more experienced fellow might have been, instead of waiting for Nellie to change her mind, as per the glorious privilege of her sex, rushed off, thinking he was broken-hearted forever, and proposed to Miss Thirtysmith out of spite.

"As you have seen Miss Matilda you can readily imagine that this was the first proposal she had ever had, and that she grabbed at it like a fond mother does her long-lost child. Well, after Miss Matilda had got him nailed hard and fast Nellie repented of her action and wanted him back again about as badly as a Texas man is said to want his revolver when he wants it at all, and Abner wanted to get back fully as badly, and perhaps a good deal more so.

"However, there didn't seem to be any way of getting loose from Miss Matilda. He was her first, last and only chance, and there was no hope of persuading her to give him up voluntarily. He couldn't afford to break the engagement, because it was a sure shot that she would sue him for breach of promise, and as it could be easily established that he was her sole and only show there was no hope of his beating the case in court. But Abner was always kind of tricky, and just when it seemed as if nothing short of amputation would avail him anything, and he was beginning to wear an air of being resigned to his fate, he suddenly began to have fits.

"The peculiar part of those fits was that he always had them when in the company of his betrothed and never anywhere else. He had one almost every time he called on her. He had a fit while sitting beside her in church, and almost tore the pew to pieces. He had another in the midst of the sewing society, and broke up that pleasant affair and some of the furniture. He fitted at the magic lantern show and destroyed the solemnity of the occasion. He did it again at old Mr. Pegram's funeral, and came near scaring everybody but the corpse to death—and old Mr. Pegram was as fine a man as ever was in the community, too. He had his fits here and he had 'em there. I never saw anybody else who could get more than half as much as he did out of such an ordinarily simple thing as a fit.

"It might have been expected that Miss Thirtysmith would give him up in disgust when it seemed that his malady had become chronic, but she comes of a family that have long been noted for their stern determination. Abner is still fitting the golden hours away as regular as clock-work, and his paroxysms appear to be growing steadily worse and more complicated, but she only looks grim and continues to hang on to him with a grip of iron. What will be the outcome of the matter nobody knows.

"The case is exciting a great deal of interest in the village, and several of the wildest young men are doing considerable betting as to whether Miss Thirtysmith will finally get discouraged and break the engagement of her own accord, or Abner will accidentally break his own neck in one of his attacks, or whether, before either of these things occur, Nellie Sweet will jump up and marry some other fellow out of pique, and thus give him no further cause for fitting. That is the way the matter stands at present. If anything new happens before you get around again I'll write and let you know about it, you seem to be so much interested." TOM P. MORGAN.

CHANGE WROUGHT BY TIME.

In olden times when barons strong
Enslaved each vassal, thrived through wrong,
They sallied forth to rob.
But modern barons, far more shy,
Employ, not bandits brave and spry,
But lawyers, for the job.

RENEWING TIME.

Now it is the gentle landlord
Seeks his leases to renew—
Now it is the wily tenant
Plays to win a month or two.

Now it is that stealthy Cupid,
Eager for the season's fray,
Leases every summer cottage
From Cape Breton to Cape May.

A Jersey City woman captured a burglar and then pleaded with the Judge to let him off because he was too handsome to go to jail.

OLD PETER.

"OLD PETER," THE BADEN ORACLE AND PHILOSOPHER.

His Unique Method of Counting His Wages by an Ear of Corn.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

About No. 10000 north on the Columbia road there lives an old negro who is something of a philosopher. He is a type of the Southern negro we meet on a steamboat or who lives in a flatboat; an odd conglomeration of shrewdness, superstition and animal contentment. He can neither read nor write, but he has observed and has in the course of his 60 years, had time to turn things around in his brain; he consequently enjoys quite an enviable reputation among his people in and about Baden as a sort of prophet and Sir Oracle. Not that he has a new religion to propound, nor does he see spirits, and he has no "message from de Lawd" to deliver to his beknighted colored brethren. The long and the short of it is that, like most negroes, he likes to talk, and unlike the majority he has something to say. He conducts little meetings and talks in the woods and about his cabin door. Old mammy, Dinah and George Washington make a sort of Father Confessor of him. His theories and sayings are really original and trite and it is quite a treat to hear him philosophize on "de sarcumstances of dis life."

His little 10x12 cabin cuddles up to the side of the hill on the ruffle, so to speak, of the outskirts of the city. The bluff rises high above him, densely wooded and overgrown with mint and shrubbery. The yellow dog fares as well as his master; his house is to the left of the cabin, a fac-simile, only smaller. The cat is tied to the rickety dove cote and the axe and saw lean up against the hut. His little cabin seems to fit in the landscape; to be part of the wooded bluff, the neighboring brick yard belching out its smoke and grime and the bending river. It is all just as it should be. The bent, venerable form of Peter, his quiet smile and meditative air are in harmony with the twitter of the birds and the quiet flow of the river.

This is how I discovered him. Driving along on Broadway through Baden I was impressed by the typical German character of this suburb. As a wag once expressed it: "A hundred-dollar reward offered for any one caught talking English." That economy so characteristic of the Germans is manifested to outsiders by the way houses and stores are jammed close together, like sardines in a box. There is a grocery store, a little box of a saloon, a cottage and a blacksmith shop, all on one 25-foot lot. A grocery store is a saloon, a bakery, a club-room and a kindergarten, all in one.

Sunday is a day of solid comfort and rest to the German. He sits in front of his shop-door, smoking a pipe, a pitcher of beer on the front step, his fat, comfortable-looking wife beside him, and the babies, which are numerous, creeping about at his feet.

He and his neighbors hold little family receptions on the sidewalk, the wives comparing babies and gossiping, the men, puffing at their meerschaums, talk ramblingly of Vaterland, and their "Hand werks bursche" (whew! apprentice boys') experiences, and relate good old reliable Bismarck anecdotes.

A brass band tooted along, followed by the inevitable trail of small boys. It stopped at every saloon to gather up new recruits, who all ponderously fell in line. They were evidently bound for a funeral.

They marched along with becoming gravity, and tried their best to keep step with the music, a feat which was impossible, for these musicians had sundry troubles of their own. The sidewalks were scarcely in a condition conducive to the encouragement of the harmonies. An unexpected step or treacherous plank introduced rests and blasts that were, to say the least, unique and startling. In spite of its difficulties, however, "the band played on." Especially the cornetists, who marched on a half block ahead of the fifes and drums in disdainful indifference to them. The pudgy drum major waved his arms, called them severally by name: "Miller, Mauer, Schneider! Halt, still! Donnerwetter!" And the band played on.

Finally, throwing all dignity to the winds and his baton to a bystander, he set off on a run to overtake them as fast as his fat, pouchy body would allow. The cornetists were blowing themselves up like bladders, for one supreme final effort, and let the last cracked note swell and wheeze away. Their surprise at hearing the drums and fifes in the rear, and seeing their honored leader in a state of melting over with rage and exertion, was extremely ludicrous.

The boys sent up a rallying cheer, but the men continued on the march, their puffy countenances grave and undisturbed.

It began well, this funeral, and gave promise of being most exciting. I have since been wondering how it all ended. Probably in Cupp's Cemetery and "The Last Chance."

But I had no time to follow this wailingly jolly funeral procession, for other events were shaping themselves. Across the street a group of darkies were coming out of church. It was a transition, this, from Germany to Ethiopia; from backwoods Pennsylvania to cotton-growing Mississippi. It was one of the many incongruities in city life that confront even the most casual observer and affect him with amused surprise.

These negroes were all down South darkies, plodding, earthy, grotesque looking, living illustrations of Joel Chandler Harris' famous darky sketches.

Our escort, whom we called "the interpreter," being "strangers in a strange land," told us that they were squatting there along the bluffs and levees. Most of them lived two or three miles beyond the electric car terminus, along the Columbia Bottom road, and near the Chain of Rocks.

The sign, "First Chance," "Only Chance," and "Last Chance" affected me with a ghoulish fear. It was so suggestive of dungeons and pits and caverns, of end-of-the-world sea monsters. I don't know how we had the courage to pass the place, but we did, and turned into the Columbia Bottom road.

A stiff breeze from the river and the bluffs struck us squarely in the face, and the scene of the river, broad shore and roughly outlined hills reminded me of a corner in Arkansas.

Flatboats were sunk in the mud along the shore. Little pickaninnies were playing. about barefooted and half naked, blacker than the soil. The bottom land, which had been submerged last spring, was plowed and striped with long rows of young green corn. The soil looked rich and fertile. Our guide told us that a little house and several acres of good ground could be leased for from $2 to $10 a month.

Peter came wobbling down the path toward us. It did my heart good to see his shiny black face and bright smile.

"These ladies," said the guide, "have come to talk with you."

"How is yo' sence I seen yo' las', Miss?" he asked.

I suppose he meant this for a joke, seeing that he had never set eyes on me before, and he laughed that inward chuckle so peculiar to his race; a laugh that shook his frail body and seemed to come from his toes. He has a little face, and his hair is as white as the whites of his eyes.

We improvised a seat of a board and a sawbuck, and I asked:

"How do you like St. Louis, Peter?"

"Fa'ly well, Miss; fa'ly well. Da's no deers an' no 'possum here, an' you' can't joyment yo'sel' so well; can't joyment yo'sel'. But, howsomever otherwise, I like it fa'ly well. Yo' see, Miss, da's no labo' fo' de laborin' man down in Mississippi, leastwise de cullud laborin' man—de ne-gro. De cullud people am divided dar in two classes: de head is dem dat wo'ks fo' de Gov'ment—Uncle Sam—an' de feet dem dat wo'ks in de cotton fields. De cotton picka's sal'ry is s'versely little, Miss; s'versely little. Thirty-five cents fo' de 'ooman picka an' forty-five fo' de gemmen. Dat's not much; s'versely little, indeed. In 'dition to dis fac' in de premises, we has to buy our s'plies, our groc'ries an' our meats, dem dat am absolom empo'tant, frum de wa' house, an' we pays double prices for dem.

"But, ef a pusson's right hefty an' spry, an' does a job o' work outside ob de cotton fields, ef he's day's labor is done, why, den, he can get his s'plies elsewise. Dere's an air'n to run or a chord of wood lyin' lone-some-like in de ba'n, an' if yo' is a laborin' man, yo' kin live fa'ly well.

"But times wuz mighty bad. De white folks wuz a scratchin' fur money like a chicken fur worms; an' so Mrs. Gladden an' me preamboldted to Saint Louis.

"S'manthy she wuz sick of de m'lary fevah, an' we wuz s'versely misfortunate in gettin' a job o' work. I had a dollar an' a haf, an' I sez to S'manthy, 'Mrs. Gladden, we mus' perambulate to St. Louis.'

" 'Sho!' she sez, 'yo' can't go on a dollah an' a half.'

"But I tells her to pray, an' she does. Dar is nothin' like pra'r.

"Yo see, Miss, de mockin' burd sits on yondah tip-top tree, an' sings right out from his little, peekin' bill. He don' ask fur nothin' 'tall—he jest sings. An' dat's de way to pray; jes' pray. Me an' Missis Gladden prayed to come to St. Louis, and here we is."

He looked away off, across the river, while speaking to us, and talked in a monotone, as though weighing every word.

"I know I doesn't know much, Miss. I doesn't read, an' I'se jes larnin' to write, but I larn fum de sta's, an' de trees, an' de peekin' birds. I dun need no book to cla'r my way in de dark, howsomever, Miss. Ef I lives in Mississippi, I knows de cotton-fields and de premises, eb'ry one; I knows jes' what I'se doin', deed I does, an' I knows dis here directions an' dis saircumstaínces s'versely well, eb'ry tree an' stone, an' habitation."

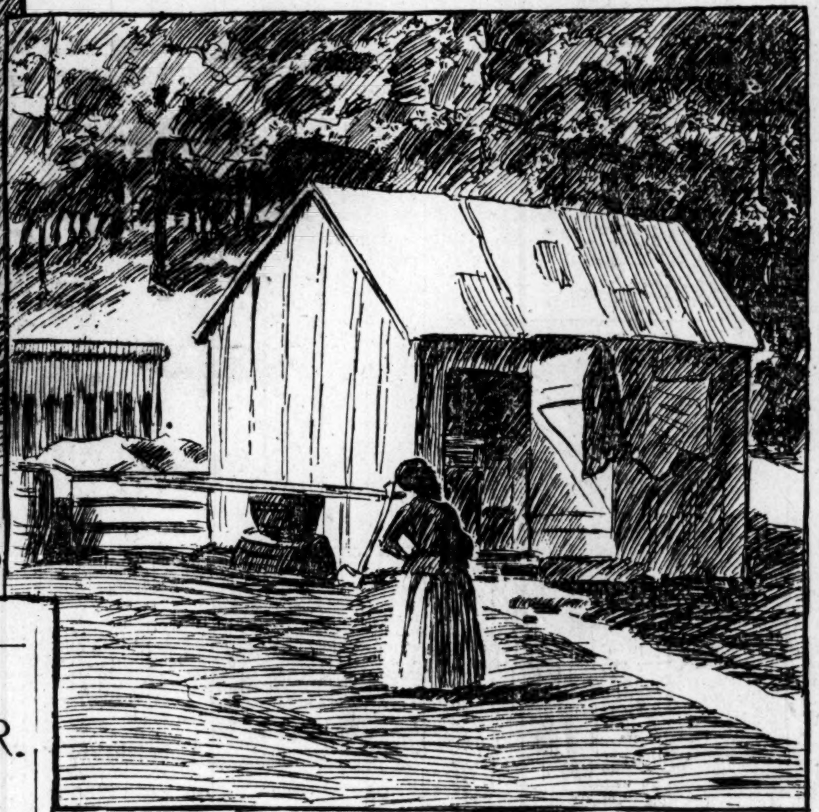
He shambled in and brought me his slate and book. He seemed proud of the figures and letters set down neatly on the unruled slate, looking more like little surly screws than anything else. The capital letters were carefully and wonderfully wrought. They were flourished and curled and kinked like his own white hair, and reminded me of the marvelous flighting flourishes my country teacher used to execute on his bird roll-of-honor board. He copied from the script of an old-time reader and told us he was learning to read and write from one of his young disciples.

Neither does he count, but his fertile brain has improvised a plan quite worthy of the philosopher he is. He showed me an ear of corn; it was shelled of all grains except one row, which was arranged this way: In fours, a space, and then one grain; and so on down the row.

"Ye see, miss," he explained, "I gen'lly a'rns a dollah and a quatah a day per day. I can't count, but I know dat fo' qutahs makes a dollah. Ef I labo's fo' days, I jes' shells it offon my year ob co'n, a dollah a day per day. But yo' see, I'se fo' quatahs ahead, and dat gives me dat special dollah on de fo'th day. So I jes shells off dat grain ob co'n, and I'se got five dollahs fo' four days."

"But, Peter," I asked, "how do you count if you only work three days?"

He solemnly shook his head. "I gen'lly all-ways labohs fo' days, an' dat simpelifies de premises ob de transackshun. Sartenly, miss, I has labohed fo' 75 cents a day per day, but in dat sarcumstaínces I'se shelled off by de quatah. It takes mo' time, miss, but time's as free to de black as to de white, an' I hope myse'f s'versely de dis blessin' ob de Lawd, hope mysel' s'versely, an' takes all de time I wants."



PETER'S HABITAT.

In a rambling way he told us of some of his experience " 'long de rivah on de boat with de roustabouts," and how he came to build his little cabin, dog-house and hen-house.

The artist took a sketch of old Peter, who felt quite elated over the distinction, and assumed his most dignified air. His wife, Smanthy, was out in the woods, hobbling along, plucking mint flowers. She did not look towards us, but she evidently knew that something was going on, for she poutingly hung her head and consciously moved to the little onion patch back of the house. When the artist began to sketch her, she shambled off and disappeared in the woods. I was sorry we could not get a sketch of her. She looked typically picturesque standing there in the little onion and cabbage patch, the shrubbery and trees of the rugged hill forming a good background to the droll figure and turbaned head.

But Peter the philosopher was mellifluously urbane. He shambled down the path to see us start off. We looked back. The lengthening shadow of the bluff hid the cabin, but we caught a glance of Peter, standing apart on a little mound. I suppose he was meditating on "de sarcumstances of dis life."

We took one last look at the river, already darkening under the evening shadows and at the emerald tree-tops, glinting in the golden sunshine. We turned the corner at the "First Chance." Good old St. Louis, with her many lights, blinked knowingly at us and welcomed us home.

C. B. LIST.

HOME STUDY CLASS.

LESSON IN PEDAGOGY—FREE TRIAL LESSONS GIVEN BY MAIL TO ALL READERS.

(Copyright by Eldon Moran, President American Home University.)

In former times persons who gave instruction were employed by the wealthy and classed as servants. To-day any one may well feel proud to belong to the teaching profession. Once it was the privileged few; now it is the whole world that seeks to be educated.

Teaching is an art, with its own laws and principles, and the great importance to society of the professional teacher is recognized by our legislatures. Normal schools are founded for the special training of teachers, and chairs of pedagogy established in our universities. Teaching is no longer empirical; it has been lifted from the low level of quackery to the dignity of a science.

What is it to teach? Is it not a thing most any one can do? To obtain knowledge, is a teacher really essential? Can not one learn sufficiently from books, from association with others better informed, by a direct study of natural objects and of events as they transpire? Granting all this, the help of the true teacher is indispensable nevertheless. He is as necessary to society, in fact, as the lawyer, the minister, or the physician. Chiefly, it is the mission of the true teacher to inspire in the learner the love of knowledge, and a desire for intellectual advancement. He benefits his pupil, not merely by imparting knowledge to him directly, but by so guiding and directing him that there becomes formed in him the taste and the habit of original study and investigation. It is the aim always of the wise teacher so to direct and influence his pupil that he will be able in time to proceed with his studies systematically without an instructor's daily guidance. This the student will do if he has been taught to love learning, and keenly to enjoy the intellectual effort necessary to solve problems unaided.

Hence, the true function of the teacher is not so much to instruct as to inspire; not to impart knowledge so much as to instill in the soul of his disciple the love of knowledge-getting, causing him in future years, of his own free will, to seek the truth, and enjoy the pleasures of the mind.

Admitting that the teacher, like the poet, must be born, it is also true that, like the poet, he must be trained. A few studies of special importance to the teacher are psychology, biography, history of education, educational methods, etc.

It is entirely safe to say that no other one field or profession holds out to-day inducements equal to those offered the teacher. To-day the world wishes to study; it is a willing pupil; it has much to learn. There is, and always will be, a demand for teachers vastly in excess of the supply.

The demand for teachers is increasing, because every year more and more subjects are taught. At the present time not only are the sciences, languages, literatures and histories taught, but every trade, calling and profession. There are schools of medicine, law, theology, art, commerce, and trade schools without end, as watch-making, dress-cutting, barbering, printing, carpentering, farming, gardening and nursing; military, technilogical, mining, naval, cooking and engineering schools. There are schools for firemen, for policemen, for actors, for missionaries, for singers; also schools for beggars and thieves.

Who should teach? Not that person who simply seeks a quick and easy way of coining a few dollars. He only should teach who loves to teach, and feels that it is his duty to teach, and is not content unless actively engaged in this noble work.

That teacher succeeds best who continues through life to be a student himself, who seeks by example as well as by precept to impress upon the heart and mind of his pupils the truths he wishes to teach.

QUESTIONS.

1. Name different kinds of schools not mentioned above.
2. Name some of the necessary qualifications every teacher should possess.
3. In what way does applied psychology prove useful to the professional teacher?
4. What interests of the pupil, other than mental training, should be looked after by the teacher?
5. In what way, if at all, is it possible for the teacher to instruct his pupil though separated from him by long distances?
6. What can you say as to the relative merits of individual instruction as compared with class teaching?
7. Mention a few of the characteristics of any teacher you have known whose work you considered excellent.
8. Mention a half dozen or more school-room aids and devices commonly made use of in public schools, as, for instance, the globe.
9. Name a few of the faults which are most common amongst teachers.
10. How can a person best determine whether he should adopt the teaching profession with the hope of making it a success?

Write out answers to the best of your ability and mail for correction. Give brief information as to age and education. Have you ever taught? Do you wish to qualify as a teacher?

STATEMENT OF TERMS.

The Post-Dispatch Educational Department offers a course of lessons by mail in any desired branch, no matter where the student may live. Tuition for a three-months' term, $3 (usual rate, $5). Those wishing the benefit of the special rate should enroll immediately, and the lessons may then begin at once or later on.

Each student selects one or more studies, the special rate of $3 for each branch being allowed. The scope of instruction included in this offer is indicated by the following:

LIST OF STUDIES.

1. Latin.
2. Greek.
3. German.
4. French.
5. Spanish.
6. Grammar.
7. Arithmetic.
8. Algebra.
9. Civil Government.
10. Electricity.
11. Commercial Law.
12. Book-keeping.
13. Short-hand.
14. Penmanship.
15. Orthography.
16. Geometry.
17. Drawing.
18. Botany.
19. Dresscutting.
20. Literature.
21. Letter Writing.
22. Political Economy
23. Physiology.
24. Geology.
25. History.
26. Psychology.
27. Physics.
28. Draughting.
29. Geography.
30. Typewriting.

A trial lesson is offered free in any one of the first twenty-two branches here listed. If you wish a trial lesson, write at once, naming the branches in which you are interested, inclosing a 2-cent stamp for each branch named. Write your address plainly. Address your letter to the Educational Department, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

PICKINGS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

WEEKLY RESUME OF USEFUL THINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN PATENTED.

A new repair plug for single-tube pneumatic tires, which will hold the cement and adhere closely to the tire, has corrugations on the shank and base.

A new scoop for use in cleaning asphalt pavements has an adjustable scraper in front, with a recess or well in the back, to hold the dirt as it is gathered.

To keep the tongues of shoes from slipping down while on the wearers' feet eyelets are pieced in the upper ends through which the lacings pass before they are tied.

For use in cutting cheese accurately a new device has a graduated arc with a sliding arm running over an indicator on the arc, to guide the knife for the amount desired.

In a recently patented shaving brush a flexible bulb is placed inside an aperture in the handle, to be filled with water or liquid soap, with a tube extending out to the bristles to wet them for use.

A new handle for bicycles has a flexible cylindrical body formed of spiral strips of fiber which can be made to fit any size of tubing by twisting the caps at each end to tighten or loosen the fiber strips.

The combination of a boot and shoe, recently patented, has a detachable upper, which may be fastened to the shoe either by lacing or snap buttons, making a handy riding or cycling boot out of an ordinary shoe.

A recently patented machine for sewing the mouths of bags after they are filled has a balanced arm carrying the needle-driving mechanism, which can be drawn down until it is in the proper position over the bag.

Barbers will appreciate a new rubber cape or apron for use when cutting hair, the band of the cape being fitted with snap buttons at intervals to fit closely around the neck and prevent short hairs from falling inside.

To light basements and the dark rooms of buildings transparent prism tiles are set in gratings in the sidewalk or transoms to throw the light either into the room or against a reflector, to carry it to any point desired.

Electricity is to be used in a new water filter to sterilize the water and kill the microbes, an electrode being placed on one side of a chamber and charged by a battery to act on the water as it is thrown against it in fine jets.

In a recently-patented office desk the stand for the typewriter is attached by oscillating pinions to the side of the desk, so it will swing back to one side when not in use, leaving more room in the desk than those now in use.

Rubber tubes containing valves in one end for inflating are slipped over the handles on a bicycle to make a springy rest for the hands, the inflation of the tube causing it to grip any portion of the bar on which it rests.

A new keyboard for pianos consists of one octave of keys set in a frame which slides across the piano on parallel rods to connect with each octave of strings, an indicator back of the keys showing the octave on which the frame lies.

For the purpose of regulating the heat in furnaces and boilers a new thermostat is formed of two U-shaped metal springs with two ends of the springs brought together and fastened so as to expand and contract as the temperature varies.

A new device for use on street cars is a "trolley finder," which is formed of two spring arms, lying parallel with the pole when the wheel is on the wire and springing out automatically to catch on the wire as soon as the wheel slips off.

For the purpose of ascertaining the size and shape of horses' hoofs without the necessity of placing the shoe on the hoof a newly designed measuring apparatus is fitted with a metal band, to be shaped to the hoof and clamped in position.

Measuring syringes are now being placed on the market, consisting of a glass plunger inside a graduated tube, the plunger being drawn out after the nozzle is inserted in the liquid to be used until the desired quantity is shown on the scale.

A new burglar alarm consists of a star attached to a rod in the center, with wires running from the points to the doors and windows of the building, the pulling of one of the wires turning the rod and releasing the automatic alarm mechanism.

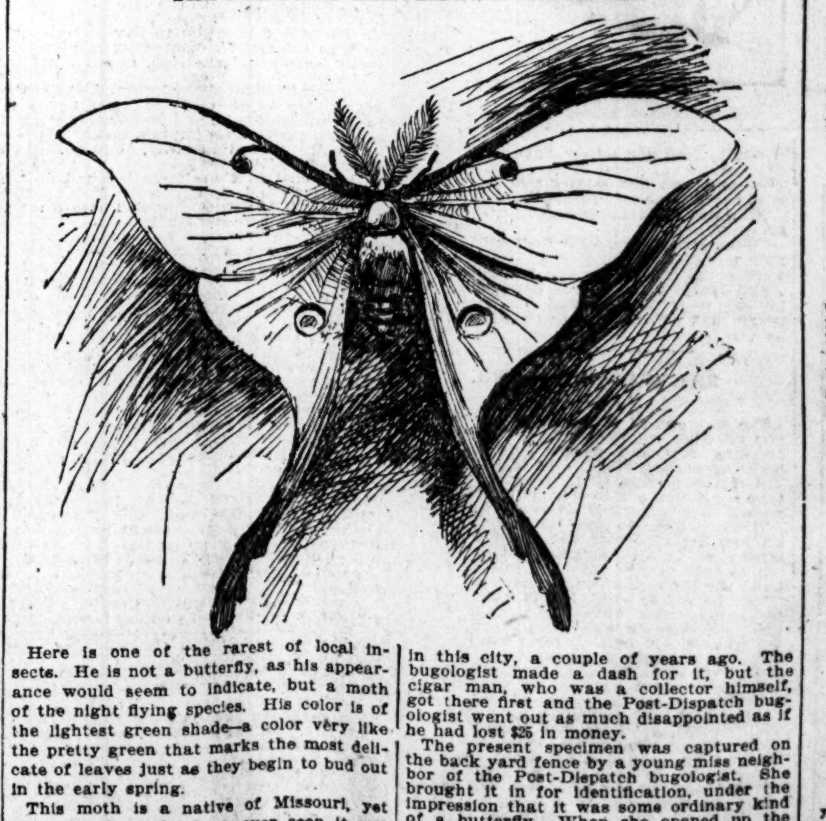
To deaden the noise made by the striking of the keys on the roller or platen of a typewriter a new roller is made of a tube of rubber filled with a fiber core, which softens the blow of the key and at the same time gives a strong surface on the roller to make a plain impression.

In a new device to sharpen the knives of mowing machines without removing them from the cutter bar an emery wheel is attached to a rod at the back of the bar to slide along to the different teeth in turn, power being applied by a belt or gear on the axle of the machine.

Ball bearings are to be used in a revolving chain recently patented, the balls resting in a cup around the screw, which raises and lowers the chair, and the cone can be clamped on the screw so it will revolve without moving up or down, the device being also applicable to piano stools.

To assist dentists in taking plaster impressions of the gums for making false teeth a shallow metal or wooden cup is made with a short handle, the plaster being mixed and placed in the cup and then pressed against the gums and left to harden, when it can be used in forming the dental plate.

THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL MOON MOTH.



Here is one of the rarest of local insects. He is not a butterfly, as his appearance would seem to indicate, but a moth of the night flying species. His color is of the lightest green shade—a color very like the pretty green that marks the most delicate of leaves just as they begin to bud out in the early spring.

This moth is a native of Missouri, yet there are few who have ever seen it and entomologists prize specimens very highly. It has several names, but the most generally accepted is "moon moth," applied because of the delicacy of the color and the several moon shaped spots on the wings. The picture is life-size.

This, like all other moths, comes from a caterpillar and it takes a most expert bugologist to recognize in the ugly brown, horned worm the predecessor of this the most beautiful of local insects. The Post-Dispatch bugologist has seen but three of this species in many years of looking for pretty bugs and butterflies. One of these three was caught in Kentucky, just above Louisville, with the aid of a lamp and some sticky sweet syrup smeared on a tree at night. The syrup ruined the specimen. The second floated into the cigar annex of a saloon on Broadway, near Walnut street, in this city, a couple of years ago. The bugologist made a dash for it, but the cigar man, who was a collector himself, got there first and the Post-Dispatch bugologist went out as much disappointed as if he had lost $25 in money.

The present specimen was captured on the back yard fence by a young miss neighbor of the Post-Dispatch bugologist. She brought it in for identification, under the impression that it was some ordinary kind of a butterfly. When she opened up the tomato can, in which it was a prisoner, the bug man let out such a yell of delighted surprise that his wife grabbed the baby and started to run upstairs under the impression that nothing short of a spreading adder had escaped from the can.

The captor of the specimen very readily presented him to the bugologist, and then there was a regular seance around there in the efforts to kill and mount the moth without injuring the delicate wings and feathers or antennae. Four drops of chloroform were sufficient to end his life and he was then carefully stretched out on a board, a pin through his thorax and pieces of paper holding down his wings, until they were dry and fixed in position.

He now has the most prominent place in the cabinet—an honor, which, by the way, he probably does not greatly appreciate.

R. E. L.

HONG SLING.

A MARVELOUS BIT OF DRAPERY.

RARE WORKMANSHIP IN A GIFT FROM CHINA TO A ST. LOUIS LADY.

Since Oriental drapery became a fad every woman vies with her friends in her house decorations. The conventional designs of the grotesque figures and gorgeous colorings of the Orientals are in striking contrast with our more prosaic Western art. So complex are their ornamental stuffs that often one piece of art drapery will suffice to lend a touch of beauty and taste to a room.

One of the most exquisite and at the same time elaborate things of this kind is of Chinese make, and was presented to Mrs. W. B. Doddridge of Westminster place lately by a Celestial.

It was formerly used in the decoration of a Chinese theater. It was hung about the edge of a parasol of a prince as a part of the sunshade. Then it was used by the donor in his Chinese theater in Chicago during the World's Fair.

It is a fair sample of Oriental splendor and most delicate in design.

The entire piece intact is 3½ yards long and 1½ yards wide. It is composed of three long strips so arranged that one edge of each laps over the one just beneath. These strips are of bright colored satin and on the over-lapping edge is another different colored piece of satin about 4 inches in width. These latter are embroidered in birds and flowers in silk, and are edged with tiny looking glasses held in little silver frames. Some of these are square and some are round. This lends a dazzling effect and brilliancy to the whole. On the wide strips are embroidered in gold dragons, sea monsters and the heads of Chinese gods. These have eyes of glass, and besides the gold there are many highly-colored silk threads intertwined.

Across the lower edge is a heavy silk fringe that in itself is a dream of beauty. It forms a net-work at the edge of the goods, then is tied and bound with small silk-covered spools from which the threads fall in every color of the rainbow. Across each end is an elaborately embroidered satin strip of darker color. At the end of each is an open-work piece of satin bound with white fur and embroidered on each is the grotesque head of a Chinese god.

Mrs. Doddridge has several other handsome pieces of Oriental embroidered draperies and an inlaid pearl junk chair and table which harmonize beautifully.

The giver of this most exceptionally gorgeous piece of drapery is Hong Sling, who was raised and educated by Mr. and Mrs. Doddridge when they resided in Utah. Mr. Doddridge took him as a work hand off a railroad when 14 years old and sent him to the best schools. He soon parted with his Oriental dress and his queue and is now thoroughly Americanized.

When he became a man he proved worthy of the care that had been bestowed upon him and became a polished gentleman and a financier of no mean ability. He has made and lost $50,000 in the last ten years and is on the high road to success again.

Although his name is Hong Sling, at Mr. Doddridge's suggestion, he signs himself Henry Sling. Mr. Sling is a man of small stature, extremely graceful and a great admirer of the "Melican gal," and, indeed, is looking for a wife among them.

He has been the guest of his benefactors several times since their residence in St. Louis and his arrival is the signal for a musicale or card party, to which all of Mrs. Doddridge's girl friends are invited, and they accept gleefully, as Mr. Hong Sling is the source of much merriment and more curiosity.

When he comes he is always entertained at the University Club, and is always well received. At present he is the agent for a steamship line.

He takes great pleasure in presenting his lady friends with odd bits of bric-a-brac from his native land.

HER COMMENT.

From the Washington Star.

She was so gentle and so fair,
He paused her every word to hear,
And when soft music touched the air
She said in accents sweet and clear,
"Isn't it lovely!"

The mimic scene—how it entranced!
'Twas fancy's realm brought down to earth,
She sighed when Columbine had danced
And Harlequin began his mirth,
"Isn't it lovely!"

Again, across the mountain's crest
The twilight kissed the evening star,
The crow swung, mocking, toward his nest.
She murmured, as she gazed afar,
"Isn't it lovely!"

Then sought we for more mundane joys,
Beneath the circus canvas wide
Her voice arose o'er all the noise,
When the rhinoceros she spied—
"Isn't it lovely!"

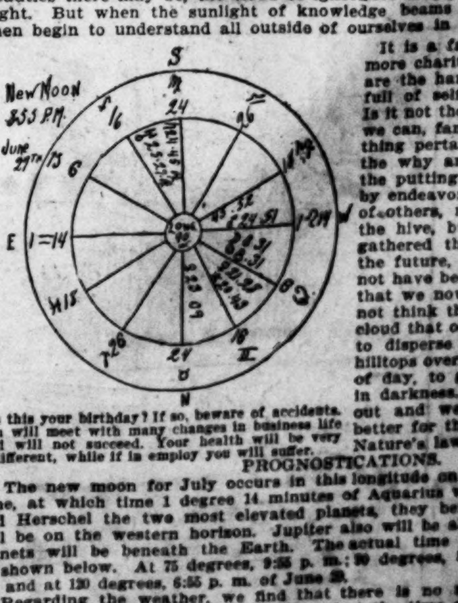
HOROSCOPE FOR THE WEEK.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

For the past two weeks I have been absent from St. Louis on important business, therefore I must apologize to those who have written me during that period, because their letters remain unanswered. Those also who have expected certain work completed, I must ask for leniency until my return, which will be within the next few days, when they may expect speedy replies. Should my article this week fail to reach the sympathetic chord I can only attribute it to the extreme heat which is now felt in the mountainous region of Kentucky, where I am temporarily sojourning, and where the natives are in the habit of squatting on the street corners in groups, their sole aim and ambition apparently being to enjoy that highly interesting pastime of whittling sticks and swapping stories, where thinking is evidently too serious an occupation, and the best time of day is apparently bedtime. Liquor selling being tabooed, those who desire a dram send elsewhere and obtain it by the five or ten-gallon keg. As I write this, within sight of the Court-house of Pineville, Ky., I can see, surrounding this valley, peak after peak of the mountain tops. In the morning, before the sun is well up, there are to be seen about midway up the mountain side clouds of mist. But gradually as the sun rises the mists begin to disappear, either rolling up and dissolving or else passing before the wind until the entire mountain side is clearly displayed to view, when we see the natural growth of nature in all its variety of style and coloring. This has been aptly put into verse in the following words:

When the mists have rolled in splendor from the beauty of the hills,
And the sunlight, warm and tender, falls in kisses on the rills,
We shall read Love's shining message in the rainbow of the spray;
We shall know each other better when the mists have rolled away.
We shall know as we are known, nevermore to be alone;
In the beauty and the glory of the morning—
When the mists have rolled away.

This again has given rise to some food thoughts for this week, which I shall endeavor to give out, in the hope that they may bear fruit somewhere. Ignorance is always to be greatly deplored, no matter in what sense it appears, and to be ignorant is simply to be enveloped in the mist which beclouds our intellect and prevents us from seeing things and people in their true light, and no matter what beauties there may be, the cloud of ignorance simply shuts all the beauties from our sight. But when the sunlight of knowledge beams upon one's spiritual sight we then begin to understand all outside of ourselves in a manner heretofore unknown.



Is this your birthday? If so, beware of accidents. you will meet with many changes in business life and will not succeed. Your health will be very indifferent, while if in employ you will suffer.

It is a fact that the more we learn the more charitable we become, and those who are the hardest-hearted are those who are full of self-conceit instead of knowledge. Is it not then right that we should learn all we can, familiarizing ourselves with everything pertaining to our lives, finding out the why and wherefore of all things and the putting of our knowledge to good use by endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of others, not content to be the drone in the hive, but daily storing up the sweets gathered that they may be of benefit in the future, and by so doing our lives will not have been spent in vain, but the works that we now do will live after us. Let us not think that there is nothing beyond the cloud that obstructs our view, but endeavor to disperse the clouds and thus see the hilltops over which streams the golden light of day, to give light to all those that sit in darkness. So will our lives be rounded out and we become brighter, purer and better for the insight we shall receive into Nature's laws.

PROGNOSTICATIONS.

The new moon for July occurs in this longitude on June 29, 2:55 a. m. Greenwich time, at which time 1 degree 14 minutes of Aquarius will be rising. We find Saturn and Herschel the two most elevated planets, they being in the mid-heaven. Mars will be on the western horizon. Jupiter also will be above the Earth. All the other planets will be beneath the Earth. The actual time of the change in America is as shown below. At 75 degrees, 9:55 p. m.; 90 degrees, 8:55 p. m.; 105 degrees, 7:55 p. m., and at 120 degrees, 6:55 p. m. of June 28.

Regarding the weather, we find that there is no material change all over the country. If the wind is from northwest at the time of change the weather will be fair, but if from south or southwest it will be a rainy week.

Sickness this week will be liver complaint, weak chest and stomach, giddiness, rheumatism and nervousness. Females particularly will suffer. There will be a good deal of gambling, betting and drinking carried on now. There will be ill-success in partnerships, marriage and business. There will be a good deal of trouble in courtship and marriage. Hypocrisy in religion comes to the front this week. Again we hear of scandal and dispute with superiors.

PROF. C. WHITAKER.